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ALBUM
of
PROMINENT
PENNSYLVANIANS

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A
BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM
OF
PROMINENT PENNSYLVANIANS.



NON MULTA, SED MULTUM.

THERE IS NO LIFE OF A MAN, FAITHFULLY RECORDED, BUT IS A HEROIC POEM OF ITS SORT, RHYMED OR UNRHYMED.—*Carlyle*.

THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

FIRST SERIES.

STATESMEN, MILITARY OFFICERS, JOURNALISTS, EDUCATORS
AND PROMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

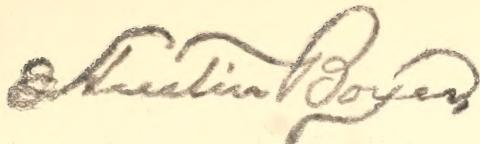
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THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
(CHARLES R. DEACON, MANAGER.)

1888.

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1324618

PREFACE.

GREAT the State and great her sons,
Greater still than mightier ones
Who rule their realms with purse and sword,
Whose every act is stained with fraud.
Stamp their fame on history's page,
Place their names amongst the sage
Who've served the Nation and the State,
Whose every act has made them great—
Men of Pennsylvania.

—Hon. Samuel G. King.

THIS work had its inception in newspaper enterprise which, it must be admitted, is now the dominant factor in American civilization. If History, as Carlyle says, "is the essence of innumerable biographies," the nineteenth century is making history very rapidly; for biography is a leading feature in modern journalism. Probably the most notable series of biographies that have appeared in late years were those published in the weekly issues of the *Philadelphia Press* under the caption of "State Celebrities," and which induced some young journalists to undertake the preparation of a work that would, as they announced, "put into enduring form so much of the history of Pennsylvania as a few of her active citizens have helped to make." This was the origin of the "Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians" now offered to the public, but which was not carried very far toward completion by its originators, who, meeting with unexpected obstacles and perplexities, allowed their zeal to flag, and the undertaking was suspended for a time until it passed into the hands of its present publishers.

In presenting these volumes of "Prominent Pennsylvanians" we may claim that we are following in the footsteps of the most enlightened and progressive of our sister States. New England has published the genealogy of nearly every one of her leading families; Ohio has devoted four ponderous volumes to recording the lives and doings of her prominent men; while Pennsylvania, although she has citizens who have adorned every department of life, has thus far failed to

"cherish the story" of her sons who have rendered important service in many ways to the State and mankind. Why should not honor be given during life, as well as after death, to those to whom honor is due? No doubt the predominance of the Quaker and German elements in our population is, in part, chargeable with this neglect, which has subjected us to the reproach of being "without State pride," but the publication of this work, we trust, heralds the promise of better days for Pennsylvanians, and affords encouragement to our young men to press forward in well-doing in the confidence that their merits will be recognized as they deserve.

It is but justice to those whose personal histories are recorded in these volumes, to state that no one of them solicited a place in the work, and they furnished data for their sketches and photographs for their portraits, only in response to a pressing invitation given after a careful consideration of their merit; and it is also just to other prominent men, whose life-records will not be found in these volumes, to admit that many of them are equally worthy of the distinction; but this book is in no sense an encyclopaedia, and the subjects selected must be considered as representative of many others "now living or recently deceased."

To guard against the fault common to works of this class, of being too unwieldy for convenient reference, the contents have been subdivided into three parts or series: the first, as will be seen, embracing biographical sketches of men distinguished in political and military life, journalists, professors, and men recently deceased; the second, composed largely of representative professional men—lawyers, physicians and artists; while the third is devoted principally to the active men of the present day, who are prominent in industrial enterprises, commerce, inventions and railroad management.

The publishers extend their thanks to all who have aided them in their arduous enterprise, and desire to express their acknowledgments to HON. WM. D. KELLEY, GEORGE W. CHILDS, JOHN Y. HUBER, and particularly to EDWIN T. FREEDLEY, whose co-operation has been earnest and effective.

C. R. D.

PHILADELPHIA, 1888.

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Albert Rogers



HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

A
BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM
OF
PROMINENT PENNSYLVANIANS.

WILLIAM DARRAH KELLEY.

WILLIAM DARRAH KELLEY, lawyer and statesman, was born in Philadelphia, April 12th, 1814. His ancestors were among the pioneers of American civilization. Among the earliest settlers of West Jersey was a small colony of French Huguenots and Irish Presbyterians. Among the Huguenots was a family bearing the name of Casteau and of the Irish stock there were Kelleys; a Kelley married a Casteau, and these were paternal ancestors of "the gentleman from Pennsylvania." Judge Kelley's maternal ancestors, the Darrahs, were among the early comers into Bucks county, settling on the banks of the Neshaminy. The Philadelphia Directory for 1814, in the April of which year Judge Kelley was born, records that his father, David Kelley, was in business as a watchmaker and jeweler, and lived at No. 227 North Second street. The War of 1812, through the financial crisis which followed and culminated in 1816-21, ruined many of Philadelphia's best people. David Kelley might have survived the shock to his own business, but, unhappily, he had endorsed for a considerable amount the paper of the husband of his wife's sister. The sheriff came swift on the heels of the principal's default. Not long after David Kelley fell dead on the street. Hannah Kelley found herself with four children to support, of whom William Darrah was the youngest and the only son. She had courage and capacity, and everybody admitted that she was an excellent house-keeper. With borrowed money she opened a boarding-house. The common school had not come yet, and the four Kelley children were sent to the congregational school of the Second Presbyterian Church, then at the northwest corner of Third and Arch streets, where the late Morton McMichael and his gifted brother Isaac were also pupils. Here, under the tuition of Daniel L. Peck, they completed their schooling.

William D. Kelley had now reached the age of eleven years. He was ambitious and impatient. He felt that he could do something to lighten his mother's burden, and he wanted to be about it. He refused longer to attend school, and went in search of his first "job." In those days a good shop or errand boy commanded a dollar a week, and at that rate the young fortune-seeker found employment in a lottery office on Fourth street above Market. Half a century ago lottery had a better standing than now, but the boy noted the anguish of the more desperate of the disappointed players, and he felt that he could not remain in that business. He found harder work for a time with an umbrella maker, and shortly after became copy-reader in the printing-office of the late Jesper Harding, father of George Harding, the eminent patent lawyer, and of William W. Harding, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. He had no thought of becoming a printer. It was his father's intention that he should be a good watchmaker and jeweler, and that was the son's desire. Harsh as the law was, it had left him his father's tools, and he only waited to be old enough to enter upon his apprenticeship. Judge Kelley never wearies of recounting to young people the benefits he derived from his employment in the printing-office. It fell to his lot to read aloud, with such distinctness as would satisfy a careful proof-reader, several volumes of history and high-class fiction. Here was a schooling which not only opened to young Kelley a treasury of delight and profit, but developed a clearness of enunciation for which the man is noted, and which is not the least part of his power as a public speaker. To this period of his life Judge Kelley ascribes his intellectual awakening. It was then that he laid the foundation of a copious vocabulary and a marvellously facile use of language. At that time Jesper Harding was printing also the journal of the Franklin Institute, then recently established, and through this the boy's attention was directed to many branches of mechanics. This led to the gradual acquisition of a special knowledge which in after years stood him in good stead in his tariff inquiries and discussions.

Before his thirteenth birthday William apprenticed himself, with his mother's consent, to Rickards & Dubosq, jewelers. The apprenticeship was to expire April 12th, 1834, his twentieth birthday. Besides sticking close to his bench in the working-hours, and in the evening indulging his keen appetite for books, he sought active recreation in Colonel James Page's State Fencibles. At the age of seventeen he was an active member of the Niagara Hose Company, though the Constitution of the company forbade the admission of any person under twenty years of age.

The Youth's Library Company was an association of apprentice boys in which the lad seems to have been a leading spirit. When he was but sixteen years of age he was selected as one of three members to deliver public addresses in the hall of the Franklin Institute as a means of bringing the Library Company into notice. The venerable manuscript of this juvenile discourse holds a high place in the Judge's recollections of his youth.

April of 1834 came at last. The apprentice was free and a journeyman jeweler. The bitter war between President Jackson and the United States Bank disturbed the country, so that business was suffering universal and extreme depression, and there was no work for jewelers.

In 1835 there came such a revival of trade as enabled him to get employment in Boston, where a former shopmate had found work and opened a way for him. His stay in Boston had a marked effect upon the broader career which ability, industry and perseverance were to open to him. It was his good fortune to come into contact with men of high attainments, whose influence and example fired his ambition and directed it into profitable preparatory channels. The Faneuil Hall meeting, which he attended and captured, offered a favorable opportunity for a dramatic and taking debut. Nathaniel Green, Postmaster of Boston, who had heard the speech, offered the young orator a night clerkship, with small duties, in the post-office. George Bancroft, then Collector of the Port, invited him to the use of his fine library and tendered him a position under the government, which would enable him to prepare for college, and advised him to seek a scholarship in Harvard. In each instance his response was substantially that he did not wish to give up his independence and individuality and become a waiter on the tide of affairs.

A better suggestion came from the late Colonel James Page, long known as one of the most active of Philadelphians. "Why don't you study law?" "Why don't I go to Congress, sir?" replied Kelley, the one thing seeming to him as practicable as the other. "Perhaps you may some day, but first come and read law with me." March 9th, 1839, Colonel Page registered William D. Kelley, who had now returned to Philadelphia, as a student at law in his office, and April 17th, 1841, on Colonel Page's motion, the jeweler became a full-fledged limb of the law. The young lawyer's force as a public speaker attracted attention and brought him business, if not enough at once to turn his head, at least sufficient to keep him fairly employed and supply his wants. In 1845 he was made Prosecutor of the Pleas for Philadelphia, to which place he was twice appointed. The acceptance of this office devolved upon the young lawyer the prosecution of all persons arraigned for participation in the bloody riots of 1844, and afforded rare opportunities for Kelley to display his independence of character and forensic ability.

He continued to perform the duties of prosecutor until he was nominated by Governor Shunk to a seat on the bench of the Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions. Judge Kelley's commission bore date March 13th, 1847, eight years, less one day, from the date of his registration as a law-student, and about a month before he had reached his thirty-third year. By constitutional amendment, ratified in 1850, the judicial office was made elective. The change was to take effect in March, 1851, when but half of Judge Kelley's term would have expired. Meanwhile there occurred an election for District-Attorney. The late Horn R. Kneass was the Democratic candidate, and the

late William B. Reed stood for the Whigs. The return was granted to Mr. Kneass, but Mr. Reed and his friends came to the front with a prompt and vigorous attack on its validity, making distinct allegations of fraud.

After the most protracted investigation of an election case that had ever occurred in Philadelphia, Judge King, supported by Parsons and Kelley, delivered an exhaustive opinion, which gave the office to the Whig contestant. Judge Kelley was known to be largely responsible for this opinion, and the vituperation now heaped upon him served the better to emphasize the public service he had rendered. The *Evening Bulletin*, then under the charge of the late Alexander Cummings, proposed a people's ticket, naming for President Judge Oswald Thompson, and for Associates William D. Kelley and Joseph Allison. Neither the Whigs nor the American party made nominations, and the People's Judicial ticket was elected, Judge Kelley leading in the vote. He was now recommissioned for ten years.

Though a Democrat, Judge Kelley had always been hostile to slavery. In deference to judicial propriety, he avoided open political demonstrations, but in social intercourse and correspondence he devoted much time to the discussion of this grave question, and, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, made open declaration of his purpose to unite with whomsoever might stand ready to resist the extension of slavery beyond the Missouri Compromise line. He was thus committed in advance to the Republican party, and while he did not appear at the Convention of 1854, which was held in this city, he consorted freely with such of the leaders from the interior of this and other States as were known personally to him.

In August of 1856 Samuel V. Merrick, General Hector Tyndale, Judge Kelley, and other gentlemen interested in the long dormant Sunbury and Erie railroad enterprise, set out to locate a route. There were not even stage lines through the wild region, and it was necessary to hire wagons at Lock Haven. When the party reached Williamsport on the way back, they found the first Philadelphia newspapers that had been seen for several days, and from these Judge Kelley learned that the Republican Convention of the Fourth Congressional District had placed him in nomination. He had not been consulted by anybody about making such use of his name. In determining to accept the nomination, he also determined to throw himself actively into the campaign against slavery and then to leave the bench. He could not hope for an election, nor was he willing to remain on the bench after having borne an active part in a campaign as heated as that was likely to be. This was the year of the Fremont campaign, not a very good one for the young Republican party, except as it scored a good beginning. Of course Judge Kelley was defeated in the race for Congress, and of course he resigned his seat on the bench, having held it for ten years, and made an honorable record as a learned, fearless and impartial Judge.

Judge Kelley was now thoroughly identified with the Republican party. He was a delegate in the Chicago Convention of 1860, and when Lincoln was chosen

to be President Kelley was elected to represent the Fourth District of Pennsylvania in the famous Thirty-seventh Congress. Judge Kelley has held this seat without intermission for twenty-two years, and is now serving his twelfth term. A few months before the time comes around again to nominate him an opposition of more noise than strength is developed, but the Convention invariably anticipates the action of the people by declaring in favor of "the father of the House." Judge Kelley will represent the Fourth District of Pennsylvania as long as he shall consent to serve. It is not necessary to follow the details of Judge Kelley's career in Congress. They are knit in with the history of the Republican party, and are better known than the story of his early struggle and the record of his early achievements, which it is thought well to give, not only as a key to a public character, but as a stimulus and an encouragement to American lads of small opportunities and honorable ambition. It is enough to say of Judge Kelley's record in the House that he at once took rank beside the most earnest and able of the defenders of the Union; that he favored the most vigorous conduct of the war, and interested himself personally for the comfort of the soldiers; that he was in favor of emancipation and manhood suffrage, and so early as 1862 advocated the arming of the negro; that he took an advanced Republican position on the question of reconstruction; that he advocated the Morrill tariff of 1861, and has since stood valiantly by the protective principle, and has defended the greenback as a good and lawful money, no less serviceable in peace than in war. Judge Kelley is always busy, though not always in the best of health, and understands better than most men how to economize time. He conducts an immense correspondence, to which he is able to attend promptly with the aid of an accomplished short-hand secretary, whom he keeps busy writing at his dictation. The secretary writes a comely hand, but the Judge cannot boast much of his. One of his constituents, who had received a letter penned by the secretary and signed by the Judge, said: "Judge Kelley writes first-rate until he has said 'Yours truly,' and then he writes his name as though he was tired." The "William D." is open to recognition, but the "Kelley" might be anything.

While Mr. Fernando Wood's Ways and Means Committee was in the agony of bringing forth that grotesque monstrosity known as the Wood Tariff Bill, and while it was being knocked about in the House, to the Judge's private rooms in Washington came everybody who visited Washington on business in any way connected with the protective side of the tariff question. Forty gentlemen, representing more than half as many interests, gathered there at one time, and a bushel of letters and telegrams was waiting to be looked into, the Judge giving audience and going over his mail as he lay upon his back suffering from a serious fall. A gentleman who came to instruct the tariff champion on the drug list had his audience, and was passing out when he met a tin-plate man, to whom he said, "I came to tell Judge Kelley about our business and how the Wood bill will affect it, but he knows more about it than I do." "Is that so? Well, I've just found that I can't tell him anything about tin-plate, and he has given me some

good suggestions which had never occurred to me." It is one of the secrets of Judge Kelley's strength on the tariff question that he has explored it to the bottom and through all its ramifications, so that he knows it in practical as well as theoretical detail. He never forgets. What he once learns he knows always, and he has his knowledge so methodically stored away in his mind that he has only to want it for use and instantly it is upon the tongue. This readiness he never exhibited to better advantage than in his speech against the Wood bill, which old stagers declared to be the greatest speech on the tariff question ever delivered in the American Congress. The notes of that speech had been carefully but hurriedly prepared, and the preparation was more for the purpose of arrangement than to evolve and fortify an argument. Judge Kelley is always prepared to answer a question or make a three-hour speech, always master of his ample resources, never disconcerted, ever entertaining, instructive and forceful. When he rises to speak the House listens, and his splendid voice reaches the remotest corner of the hall. On a certain occasion, when the Judge was on the floor and rolling out his tones to the best advantage, one of those fellow-citizens who post themselves in the gallery because it is a nice, warm place for a comfortable nap on a cold day, suddenly awaking from his slumber, shouted in a voice almost as strong as the Judge's: "Oh, h—ll! a fellow can't sleep when Kelley's talkin'!" In a volume of his speeches, letters and addresses, published by Henry Carey Baird in 1872, and which he dedicated to his life-long friend and revered teacher, the late Henry C. Carey, Judge Kelley tells the story of his conversion from the doctrine of free-trade to the principle of protection to American industries. He had been charmed by the taking phrases and abstract theories of the free-traders; he had looked with confidence on the Walker revenue tariff of 1846; but the commercial panic and industrial ruin that followed started a new line of thought, and that led to close investigation, and that to conversion. The story is told at length in the book, and is worth reading as a tariff primer, which completely puts the case in language that everybody can understand. Notwithstanding the public demands upon him Judge Kelley has twice visited Europe and found time to make a thorough acquaintance with his own country. In 1867 he made an extended tour of the South, delivering speeches in the chief cities and towns. At Mobile, while he was addressing a large audience, a murderous assault was made upon him; shot-guns, muskets and pistols were used freely, the meeting was broken up, and several persons were killed and wounded. Judge Kelley defied the rioters, but his friends took possession of him and hurried him off to his hotel. During the excitement of reconstruction times, one Judge Field, a Louisiana fire-eater, attacked Judge Kelley with a knife in Willard's Hotel and severely wounded him in the hand, which he threw up to protect his body. The Judge has often been threatened for opinion's sake, but that kind of argument has not modified his opinions. It is Judge Kelley's boast that he has never held an office which he has not resigned. Though still in Congress, he has more than once declined to be a candidate for re-election, finally yielding

his personal desire to the wish of his constituents. In 1870 he wanted to retire from Congress, and consented to a re-election with the proviso that he was not to be expected to act as an office-broker for place-hunters—a very practical kind of a civil-service reform platform. For a man of his experience in public life he is one of the least skilful of politicians; indeed, he lacks about everything which makes the politician. He is plain-spoken to bluntness, sometimes brusque in manner, never hesitating to express an opinion without stopping to consider how it may be received. He often advises an office-seeking constituent to devote his time and ability to a more certain employment, and if the applicant be a young man he will have a useful trade suggested to him. Judge Kelley is too positive and self-willed to employ the arts which give a politician his grip. He will make rattling speeches on the stump, but he doesn't take kindly to "mixing," which requires the paying of pretty personal compliments without stint.

When the Judge is not engaged at Washington he delights to spend his time in his beautiful home in West Philadelphia. There is nothing pretentious about his house, but its halls are broad and its ceilings high, and ample grounds surround it. There is scarcely a tree on the lawn but has some pleasant memory associated with it. This one was brought by a friend from a far country and that one the Judge planted with some good friend's aid. Each tree has an individuality, and to them, as he walks through his grounds, the Judge delivers the rough outline of some of his best speeches. The well-stored library is his delight. His books show the bent of his mind. There is a good deal of high-class general literature, but history, finance and economic science take up most of the shelves. Henry C. Carey has an honored place; and the free-trade writers are there, too, waiting to be slaughtered once more in the next speech. The large desk in the middle of the floor is a good deal littered up with letters, pamphlets and books—some of them sprawled out on all-fours, and all of them marked with slips of paper for reference. Between two windows stands one of those tall, old-fashioned clocks with a high-colored, chubby face looking down on the dial. "D. Kelley, Philadelphia," tells that it was made by the Judge's father, but doesn't add that the father made it for the man who was his landlord when the son was born, and that in recent years the Judge bought the stately time-piece of melodious tick from the landlord's widow. The Judge points with a tender pride to that old clock. To this workshop a friend, or one who has business, is always welcome; but it is not a good place for bores.







HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL is a son of Josiah Randall, a man well known in his day and generation, and whose memory is still fragrant in Philadelphia, where he lived and died. Josiah Randall was for years an influential factor in Pennsylvania politics, first as a Democrat, then—and for the greater part of his life—as a Henry Clay Whig; and finally, when the Whigs gravitated towards Abolition, he embraced the Democratic faith. He never held any prominent office, but was a member of the Legislature, and was an able political contributor to the press. The death of this gentleman of the old school occurred years ago, but his wife lingered until 1880, and died in May of that year. Her son, Samuel, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, was with her at the last, and, with his brothers Henry and Robert, followed her remains to the grave. Each of these worthy parents had a strong influence in moulding the character of the son who now bears the family name so prominently and so worthily, and lawyer Josiah Randall's keen political instincts, clear perceptions, and comprehensive grasp of public affairs are reproduced in the present Democratic leader in the House of Representatives.

Samuel J. Randall was born in Philadelphia, October 10th, 1828. His education was academic, and it was his father's intention to make him a merchant. His school-days were passed at the University Academy, on Fourth street below Arch, of which Mr. Crawford was the principal. It is said by his old school-fellows that he was a bright, plucky and ambitious pupil. From the academy he passed at once to the counting-room of Mather, Walton & Hallowell, dry goods merchants, on Market street, and there he remained several years. He was afterwards, at twenty-one years of age, in the iron business, being a partner in the firm of Earp & Randall. They had a fine warehouse, running from Delaware avenue to Water street, and did a large wholesale trade. Meanwhile he drank in political information from his father's lips, and in the old gentleman's society acquired considerable knowledge of political methods. He found himself at the foot of the political ladder, and actually taking a step on it. The first round in this case was a seat in the City Council. He was elected to that body as an Old-Line Whig while still young, and served the old Locust ward as a City Father until the Consolidation, and then the Eighth ward, making four years in all. In those days he was "hail fellow, well met" with everybody, and became a great favorite with the voters generally. When a vacancy in the State Senate, caused by the death of Senator Penrose, father of the present Judge Penrose, beckoned him a step higher, he accepted the invitation with alacrity. For this place he ran as a Democrat, having changed his political relations in 1856, when his father came out for Pennsylvania's candidate for the Presidency, James Buchanan. In that year Josiah Randall went to Cincinnati; his sons, Samuel

J. and Robert E., going with him to effect that nomination. They kept open house at the Burnett House while the National Democratic Convention was in session. It was as a Democrat, therefore, that Samuel J. Randall was a candidate for the Senate, and he has been a Democrat of the Democrats ever since. He was elected by a good majority, defeating Stillwell S. Bishop, and served one term in the Senate, his brother Robert E., now a resident of New York city, serving at the same time in the lower House. Ambitious Pennsylvanians find Harrisburg right on the road to Washington, but many never get any further than the first station. Samuel J. Randall is one of the lucky few. While he was in the Legislature the war broke out. The call for ninety days' men was answered by Senator Randall in person. He was a private in the First City Troop of Philadelphia, Captain James commanding.

As soon as the call for troops was made by the National Government, on the 15th of April, 1861, the company tendered its services under the call. On the 13th of May it was mustered into the service of the United States for the term of ninety days. The horses all belonged to the troopers. The company was attached to the Second United States Cavalry, commanded by Colonel, afterwards the distinguished General, George H. Thomas. It was while in the field that Randall wrote to Washington, making the suggestion to the War Department which led to the advancement of George H. Thomas to the line of general officers. That letter called the attention of the department to the ability of General Thomas in such a way as to make an impression at head-quarters, although it came from a man in the ranks, and as yet unknown to fame. In 1879, when the equestrian statue of General Thomas was unveiled at Washington, this fact was remembered, and Mr. Randall, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, was given a special invitation to witness and participate in the ceremony.

Private Randall came back from the war as Orderly Sergeant Randall, and Sergeant Randall was, in 1862, elected a Representative in Congress from the First District, which embraced nearly the same wards that now compose the Third District. From that day to this, although often bitterly battled against, he has never been out of Congress for a day, being successively re-elected to every Congress from the Thirty-eighth to and including the Forty-ninth. He was a very quiet member at first, and spent a good while in getting settled in his new sphere and accustomed to his new surroundings. During his first term he was a member of only one committee, that on Public Buildings and Grounds; in his second he served on three, all important committees, viz.: Banking and Currency, Retrenchment, and Expenditures in the State Department; and in his third he held his place in each of these three, and was also honored as a representative of his party on the Special Committee on the Assassination of Lincoln.

On the 25th of May, 1862, Governor Curtin ordered Major-General Patterson to muster the military force under his command to protect the capital of the country. On the following morning Mr. Randall despatched a note to the general com-

manding the division, tendering the services of the troop. Early the succeeding day, Mr. Randall, in obedience to orders, reported by letter to the commanding general, and on the first intimation of the advance of the Southern army north of the Potomac he proceeded to Harrisburg to make arrangements by which the troop could go into service. He marched the troop to Harrisburg, and on to Gettysburg, and, as Cornet, commanded until honorably discharged. While at Columbia he was appointed Provost Marshal, and under his orders strict military rule was established, and the sale of intoxicating liquors prohibited.

The Democrats were in a hopeless minority in those days, and all that Mr. Randall could do was to make his mark as an efficient committeeman. It was not until the minority grew strong enough to have confidence in itself that he made a profound impression upon the House as a ready debater, an expert in parliamentary practice, and a fighter who fought until he was whipped, and then snapped his fingers in the face of defeat. In the Forty-first Congress he was a useful member of the Committee of Elections, and of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment. His next advance was in the Forty-second Congress, when his parliamentary skill brought him forward as a member of the Committee on Rules, the other members being Speaker Blaine, ex-Speaker Banks, General Garfield, and S. S. Cox; but he continued to serve on the old committees, whose duties he had thoroughly mastered.

Then came the Forty-third Congress, which gave the member from the Third Pennsylvania District the opportunity of his life. He was not slow to seize it; not because he recognized it as an opportunity for personal advancement, but because circumstances combined to make him the mouthpiece and defender of his party and its principles. The occasion was the attempted passage of the now famous force bill, which, according to Democratic theory, was a desperate device of the Republicans to avert their fast-coming decline, at the expense of the Constitutional rights of the States, and in reckless contempt of the spirit of free institutions. Still in a minority in the House of Representatives, the Democrats scarcely dared hope to defeat this bill; but Randall took the lead, made their fight aggressive instead of defensive, and the whole party seemed to catch his spirit. For days and nights he opposed parliamentary tactics, ready strategy and invincible pluck, to a compact Republican majority, with all the machinery of the House at its back. In the end his apparently forlorn hope was victorious, and Randall was by common consent the hero of the contest. At once and thenceforward Samuel J. Randall occupied a prominent position in the eyes of the nation, and when the House of Representatives in the next Congress was organized by the Democrats, almost everybody looked to see him carry off the great prize of the Speakership. But he was to wait a little longer before entering upon his reward. There was an honest and earnest Democrat from Indiana who had an older claim—Michael C. Kerr was the man. The South and West combined to give him the Chair. Mr. Randall made a good fight, but, losing, acquiesced cheerfully. "Mr. Chairman," said he to the caucus, as soon as the

vote was taken, "let the wish of the majority be the voice of all. From this moment the differences among ourselves must be at an end, and we must thus present a united front to our adversaries. Our mission on this floor must be, as far as we are able, to restore the government to its Constitutional purposes, and to expose the corruption of the administration." This speech sounded the keynote of the Democratic policy on its restoration to the control of the House of Representatives. The appointment of Mr. Randall to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations gave him a chance to impress his ideas upon legislation, in so far as a Republican Senate would allow it. As a leader of the majority he was not so impressive as when he led a minority, but the work that he accomplished under whip and spur in a single session was remarkable. Abler Republicans than any that now sit on the floor of the House of Representatives challenged him at every step; timid Democrats held on to his coat-tails, while the Senate stood like a stone wall in the path of retrenchment. Randall surprised everybody by his mastery of details in every department of the government business. The reforms that he proposed were so sweeping as to cause alarm; but he was prepared to stand by every figure in his budget, and to show that he was the right one in the right place. His idea was, that the difference between the legitimate cost of running this government and the amount that was paid therefor under Republican estimates was \$38,910,984.29, and this enormous balance he proposed to cut off and charge to extravagance. The party which had been holding the keys of the Treasury so long was naturally loth to admit that its trust had been abused to such an extent. General Garfield, the Chairman of the old Committee on Appropriations, under which this extravagance had been accumulating, was particularly bitter in opposition; but there was no notwithstanding Randall's conclusive array of figures. Beaten in the House, the Republicans made a desperate stand in the Senate, and when the appropriation bills came back to the House there ensued a bitter discussion as to the degree to which the Senate is responsible for the raising of the revenue and the disposition of it. Randall was charged with putting the House above the Senate. Kasson, of Iowa, attacked him vigorously on this line, but Randall closed the debate with the simple remark: "I take all the right for this House which the Constitution gives it, and will be satisfied with nothing less." The battle was won by the popular branch, and, thanks to Randall above all others, the Democrats in the Presidential and Congressional elections of 1876 were enabled to show that, although intrusted with only one branch of a single department of the government, they had reduced the burden of taxation to the enormous extent of \$40,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 was saved in a single session. This result was the tallest feather in Randall's cap then, and it is today.

Speaker Kerr died in the summer of 1876, and when Congress assembled in the following December it was necessary to elect his successor to the Chair for the unexpired Congressional term. There was now no doubt as to the man for

the place. Mr. Randall was selected by the Democratic caucus over S. S. Cox, of New York, a Democrat who had achieved a national reputation when his successful competitor in this fight was only a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The vote stood: Randall, 73; Cox, 63. When the election took place the country was throbbing with excitement over a disputed Presidential election. Mr. Randall was chosen by the friends of Governor Tilden to go with other prominent Democrats to Louisiana, and have an eye upon the tricks of the Returning Board. While in New Orleans, he did much by his presence and counsel to encourage the Democrats to fight for their rights before the Returning Board. It was on his return that he was elected Speaker; and a controlling influence in the choice was the general desire of the Democrats to have a clear-headed and quick-witted man, not to be bullied, in the Chair during the electoral count and the proceedings preliminary thereto. This confidence in Randall was justified. If the white feather was shown by any Democrat in that period of doubt and dread, Samuel J. Randall was not the man who showed it.

There is little need to dwell upon the last four years of Mr. Randall's life. During that time his words and acts have been read of all men, for he has not lived in a corner nor kept his hand on his mouth. His successive re-elections to Congress, in 1876 and 1878, were followed by successive re-elections to the Speakership of the House of Representatives; never without bitter opposition, but always, it may be said, without disparagement of his rivals, with the approval of the Democracy and of the country at large. As Speaker he made mistakes of judgment, yet no decision was ever overruled by the House—a remarkable fact; but any such mistakes are insignificant compared with his great services to the party and to the nation. His occupation of the Chair of the House was a standing guarantee of an honest administration of its duties, without regard to personal or sectional considerations, and in the broad spirit of nationality. There was wincing here and there, and he has been damned up hill and down when recognition was not given to a man with an ugly axe to grind, or when a committee was not made up to please the friends of a certain great enterprise, or when his gavel, in sustaining a point of order, fell with such force as to mash a proposed subsidy as flat as a pancake; but there is no telling how many millions he has saved the country, or from how many pitfalls he has rescued the Democratic party by this stiff-neckedness. He knew as well as anybody else that his anti-sectional and anti-subsidy policy could not be enforced without making him liable to the charge of niggardliness, and indefinitely increasing the number of his enemies, but he was willing to pay that price. History will make Samuel J. Randall second to none of his predecessors in the Speakership, whether the standard be integrity, intelligence, decision of character, length and breadth of vision, or the mastery and application of rules of parliamentary proceedings.

The life which we have sketched has been passed by a man of the world among men of the world, without Pharisaical pretensions, but it has been an honest life

amid great temptations. There have been times when Randall's friends trembled lest he should stumble, and when enemies chuckled over his apparently inevitable downfall, but he has come to his fifty-ninth year without a stain upon his personal integrity. After twenty-five years of public life, covering the most corrupt period in American history, he finds himself a poor man, with nothing to show for his diligence in business except an honorable position, and the plainly furnished little house in Washington, where he lives during the Congressional session. When he comes to Philadelphia he has a room at Guy's Hotel, and his summers are generally passed with his wife and children in a rented house near Berwyn, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, within a few hours' ride of the city. He did not figure on the memorandum-book of Oakes Ames, nor was he on the pay-roll of Boss Shepherd, and no lobbyist knows a sure way to Randall's good graces. There is no middleman whom he has enriched. When the Central Pacific Railway Company had a bill before the House, looking to the appropriation of Mare Island for depot purposes, by a wanton sacrifice of the government's title to that property, a lifelong personal friend of Mr. Randall went to him and said: "Look here, Sam; I know you are opposed to this bill, and there is no use in asking you to help us get it through, but its passage will be \$20,000 in my pocket. Now, all I ask is that you will favor me by not fighting it any more than is absolutely necessary." "My friend," was the reply, "I would rather lose my right hand than have you lose that fee, for I know you need the money, and I have no better friend in the world; but by —, I am opposed to that bill. It is a steal, and I am going to fight it to the death." He was as good as his word, fighting it with all his might, and it was defeated by one vote. Vice-President Wheeler, by the way, was Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads at the time, and the patron of the bill. A dozen similar stories illustrating this point could be told, but everybody who knows Samuel J. Randall will acknowledge that he is a man that a lobbyist cannot bring down with any sort of shot. He has, indeed, been a warm friend of some of the enterprises, whose suit upon the floor of Congress he has rejected from a sense of public duty, with a brusqueness which verged upon rudeness and tyranny. In a matter of this kind he has no blind side; approach which way one will, he is sure to get a kick. Hence the tears of many a parliamentary broker, and the hate of every legislative rooster.

Personally, Mr. Randall is a man who would attract attention in any company, and yet he is not a man of imposing appearance. He is perhaps a little above the medium height, but a slight stoop reduces his stature to the average. He is broad-shouldered and loose-limbed. Wearing no beard, and being always close-shaven, his face is almost as smooth as a baby's. His eyes are small, black, and piercing, but this effect is modified by a habit of squinting, which seems to be the result of trying to conquer nearsightedness of sight without the aid of glasses. But his most prominent feature is the mouth, which, while inclined to smile and reveal a fine set of teeth, shuts with a snap and assumes the firmest sort of ex-

pression under the impulse of antagonism. The sunshine of boyish frankness, which usually dwells upon his countenance, is obscured in an instant by a cloud as black as thunder. The massive lower jaw is projected, the thin lips close, a frown falls upon the brow, and the whole head is thrust forward in a defiant fashion. It is a complete transformation, and when Randall is in this ugly mood, friend and foe are equally liable to suffer from the displeasure of the moment. Very different does he look as he saunters down Chestnut street or Pennsylvania avenue, or sits in his sparsely furnished study with a few chosen friends, talking over the affairs of the day. Then he is all smiles, and nobody who has seen him laugh heartily will ever think of him with that other look. As to dress he is somewhat careless, but the fact that he went to his sister-in-law's wedding in a linen duster is not to be used against him, for that was an accident of travel. He is almost always seen in a complete suit of black broad-cloth, the coat being the long-tailed black frock, which is still considered full dress in some parts of the country. I have known him to be taken in Washington for the chaplain of the House, or some visiting clergyman, and in Philadelphia for a member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Randall is a model husband and an indulgent father. Early in life he married a daughter of General Aaron Ward, of Sing Sing, N. Y., who was a member of Congress from 1827 to 1829, from 1831 to 1837, and from 1841 to 1843, a gentleman of liberal education and travel, who gave his children the same advantages. Mrs. Randall has been in every sense a help-meet for her husband. The Speaker's domestic circle is completed by three children, the eldest of whom is a daughter, and the youngest a bright boy, who bears his father's name. Mrs. Randall's receptions are always well attended, and, while marked by extreme simplicity, are always thoroughly enjoyable. For the last ten years Mr. Randall has been a hard student at home as well as at the Capitol. He reads a great deal and has a voluminous correspondence, makes it a rule never to allow a letter to remain unanswered over night, and after due allowance for domestic engagements finds little time to go about town. He is rarely seen in public places after dark, and his appearance in such a rendezvous as Willard's would cause a sensation. When he comes to Philadelphia he is overrun with callers, and his visits are often made between days in order that business may not be sacrificed by an undue pressure of friendly attentions. In the summer he rents a cottage, and, eschewing public concerns as far as possible, rests to gain the health and strength which he always brings to his winter's work.

In 1880 Mr. Randall's name first became prominently considered as a desirable Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He had been the four immediately preceding years close in the counsel of Samuel J. Tilden, and believing that the sage of Greystone was unjustly deprived of the Presidency in 1877, he was an unwavering supporter of his claims to renomination. Occupying that attitude, he resolutely declined to have his own name canvassed, and, in the opinion of many of his friends, carried his loyalty to Mr. Tilden to

the verge of ruthless self-sacrifice. In June, 1880, he actually went to the National Democratic Convention to lead the advocates of "the Old Ticket." The Convention met in Cincinnati. Mr. Randall's head-quarters were at the St. Nicholas Hotel. There he was waited upon by scores of influential delegates and other party leaders, who begged that he would drop Tilden and enter the lists himself. These overtures were firmly and even impatiently rejected; but they were renewed with fresh force when Mr. Tilden telegraphed a declination of renomination. Confusion followed this declination, and it is probable that Randall is the only man who could have held the Tilden phalanx together. An attempt was made to consolidate on Payne, but it was a failure. Too late, but even then against his wishes, the name of Randall was thrown into the Convention. Hancock was the nominee, but Randall, without organization or serious effort on the part of his friends, polled over 100 votes.

There was a similar use of Mr. Randall's name in the Convention at Chicago, in 1884. During the Garfield and Arthur administrations alike, while his party was in a minority in the Senate and in the majority in the House, his hold on the Democratic party had been greatly strengthened. More than ever he came to be recognized as the natural leader of the Democracy; yet by a combination of revenue reformers and defenders of the whiskey interests he was beaten for the Speakership in 1883, the opposition having the sagacity to select, as their candidate, Carlisle, of Kentucky. This result gave Mr. Randall less concern than his friends, and caused him no loss of prestige. On the contrary, as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, he did more effective work than ever for his party and the country, and the opposing and triumphant faction in the Speakership was obliged to call him to the rescue, and follow his lead in every emergency. From all parts of the country went to Chicago men who wished to make him their candidate for President. He went to Chicago, too, but intent upon other things. He believed the platform of supreme importance, and to its proper construction bent all his energies, to the sacrifice of his personal ambition. He had his way about the platform, and then, rejecting all offers of combinations in his own behalf, threw all of his influence unreservedly in behalf of the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Nevertheless some of his friends persisted in voting their first choice, and on the first ballot he received 170 votes, showing a strength second only to Cleveland's. Subsequently nearly every Randall man joined the Cleveland column, giving him the necessary two-thirds for the nomination. Nobody rejoiced more than Mr. Randall in a result which he did so much to bring about, and throughout the campaign he was one of Mr. Cleveland's most trusted advisers, and his influence in regard to appointments to important offices has been paramount during the administration.



HON. HENRY H. BINGHAM

HENRY HARRISON BINGHAM.

HENRY HARRISON BINGHAM, soldier when war involving the life of his country was in progress, honored citizen crowned by Pennsylvanians with laurels that decorate those triumphs of peace which are "no less renowned" than those of war, and able man in the practical affairs of life, was born in the Ninth ward of Philadelphia in 1841. His structure, both intellectual and physical, betokens his descent from the hardy Scotch-Irish race, which has contributed so munificently to the preservation of the traits that make the English-speaking people dominant in the thought and action of the nineteenth century. James Bingham, the father of General Henry Harrison Bingham, was born early in the present century, and was, when his distinguished son was born, a member of the then well-known forwarding firm of Bingham & Dock. General Bingham's paternal grandfather was Thomas Bingham. The name of his mother was Ann Shellar Baum. General Bingham pursued the usual Philadelphian course of instruction until during 1858 he was entered at Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Penna. Graduating in August, 1862, he was the recipient five years later, when he was already eminent by his valor on the battle-field, of the distinction of being made a Master of Arts by his *Alma Mater*. Hardly twenty years of age, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was with difficulty restrained from entering the military service of the Union, and persuaded to remain at college during the year yet necessary to complete his academic course. When the honors of graduation were bestowed upon him he immediately enlisted for the army, and aided in the organization of a company of infantry, composed almost wholly of college and class-mates, and was selected as one of the lieutenants of the company, a promotion which he gladly accepted. The company was assigned to the 140th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, with young Bingham as its captain. From that time on, during the period when the Army of the Potomac was winning its imperishable fame, he was a distinguished feature in Pennsylvania's splendid contribution to that illustrious host of patriots and heroes. During his four years of arduous duty Captain Bingham illustrated the best traits of soldiership, while he blended with his admirable bearing in the service of his country a rare gentility and philanthropy in the performance of duty. Testimony to his service as a soldier is amply given by that eminent Pennsylvanian, General Winfield Scott Hancock, who, in a letter to the Secretary of War recommending Captain Bingham for promotion to the rank of Major, said:

"Captain Bingham is a man of talent and an officer of rare spirit. His habits are good, and I think he is the best Judge-Advocate I have seen in the army." Then, again, in recommending Mr. Bingham, who in the meantime had reached the rank of Colonel, for promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship, General Hancock said: "On all occasions Colonel Bingham has especially distinguished himself

for intrepidity in action, especially at Gettysburg, where he was slightly wounded; at the Wilderness, where he performed important services in rallying broken troops, and at Spottsylvania, where he was most severely wounded while gallantly performing his duty."

This is the tribute of one soldier to another. Who that has known General Bingham in war or peace will not freely accord equal praise to the model gentleman? With a quick, penetrating, well-trained mind, of which the foundation is good judgment and fine poise, General Bingham has a well-adjusted temperament that makes him, while self-respecting, also consistent of the feelings of others. His public utterances are always founded upon an acute appreciation of the topics of the hour, and are addressed to the reason and the justice of his fellow-citizens, while all his actions are inspired by the fairness, integrity and magnanimity which are the rule of his life.

It was on the 26th of April, 1863, that Captain Bingham was taken from his company and made the Judge-Advocate of the First Division of the Second Army Corps, then stationed at Falmouth, Va. So well did he perform the duties of his new office that in the following June he was assigned to the staff of General Hancock and made Judge-Advocate of the corps. Bingham's commission of Major and Judge-Advocate was one of only twenty-two similar commissions issued by the War Department during the war. That he fairly earned this rapid promotion is well attested in the reasons given at the War Department. They read: "For good conduct and conspicuous gallantry, especially at the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, where he collected a considerable party of stragglers and led them against the enemy with marked bravery, and at Spottsylvania, May 12th, 1864, where he voluntarily took part with his regiment in the assault and was wounded. He was also wounded at Gettysburg." General Bingham's qualities as a soldier were of such a character that further promotion came to him rapidly. In April, 1865, he was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General and Judge-Advocate of the Middle Military Department, embracing the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Delaware. Although Lee surrendered at Appomattox in April, 1865, it was not until July, 1866, that General Bingham was honorably mustered out of the service.

Returning to his home in Philadelphia, General Bingham was soon afterward made the Chief Clerk of the Post-Office there. He accepted the place with the intention of holding it simply as a means of support until he could study the law and fit himself for the practice of the same. But fate seemed to decree otherwise. Andrew Johnson was then President of the United States and was in conflict with the representatives in Congress of the party that elected him. He appointed person after person to be Postmaster at Philadelphia, but the Senate would not confirm any one of them. Finally Chief Clerk Bingham, upon the recommendation of Major-General Meade and Major-General Hancock, both of whom knew his fitness, capacity and distinguished army record, was suggested for the position. President Johnson accepted the suggestion, sent Bingham's

name to the Senate, and that body promptly confirmed the nomination. At the expiration of his term, in 1869, he was immediately reappointed by President Grant. As postmaster General Bingham showed that same tenacity of purpose—industry, push, skill and intelligence—that made him so conspicuously successful as an officer in the war. During his administration he succeeded in bringing all of the outlying post-offices in the county of Philadelphia within the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia post-office, thereby making the postage uniform throughout the county. He was the first postmaster in the country to put his carriers in uniform. He organized the movement for a new building for the post-office and the United States Courts, and when Congress made the necessary appropriation he was made a member and chosen as secretary of the commission created to select a site. The result of this commission's labors was the selection of the site at Ninth and Chestnut streets, where to-day stands the finest Federal building in the country. As postmaster General Bingham naturally drifted into politics and soon became an important factor in his party's councils. He was Treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee from 1869 to 1875. He was one of the four delegates-at-large from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention that was held in Philadelphia in 1872, and which placed General Grant in nomination for a second term of the Presidency, and Permanent Secretary of that body. In the autumn of 1872 he was placed in nomination by his party in Philadelphia for the position of Clerk of the Courts Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County of Philadelphia, and was elected by the people at the election in October. He resigned his position of postmaster and took possession of his new office, December 1st, 1872. In 1875 he was re-nominated for the clerkship by his party, and again the people elected him. In the following year he was chosen as one of the two delegates from the first Congressional district to the National Republican Convention held in Cincinnati and which placed Rutherford B. Hayes in nomination for the Presidency. Shortly before the expiration of his second term as Clerk of Quarter Sessions General Bingham was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Second, Seventh, Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth wards of Philadelphia, and he was elected by the people. He entered the Forty-sixth Congress with his party in the minority. He was assigned to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads. In 1880 he was re-elected, and his party in the Forty-seventh Congress being in the majority, he was made the Chairman of the Post-Office and Post-Roads Committee. This enabled him to get the attention of the House, and gave him the opportunity to show to that body and to the country that he was well qualified and well equipped to be a member of the National Congress. In presenting to the House the measures matured in his committee and in advocating the same, he proved himself a man ready, eloquent and convincing in debate, with a fine presence and a voice strong, clear and distinct.

During his chairmanship of the Post-Office Committee he secured legislation looking to the largest convenience for the people and a continued reduction of

postage. He made a specialty of framing laws to improve and perfect our postal system, and he is looked upon in the House as the authority on all matters relating to the post-office of the government. He is the author of the law passed by the Forty-seventh Congress establishing and creating the postal note and reducing the charges for the money order service. He is the author of the legislation of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses reorganizing the free delivery and the railway mail service. He framed the bill which was passed by the Forty-eighth Congress readjusting the compensation of the entire force of post-masters upon a basis of work actually done, thereby preventing favoritism. He reported to the House the bill reducing domestic postage from three cents to two cents, and made the leading argument on the measure.

In 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, and was assigned to membership on the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads and the Committee on Civil Service Reform. In this Congress he introduced and had reported favorably to the House a bill changing the maximum weight of domestic letters from one-half ounce to one ounce and transporting the same through the mails for two cents. He introduced, also, reported favorably and passed through the House a bill reducing postage on second class-matter, such as newspapers and periodicals, from one cent for two ounces to one cent for four ounces.

General Bingham was chosen by his constituents as one of the two delegates from the First District to represent them at the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago, June, 1884, and which placed James G. Blaine in nomination for the Presidency. In that convention he made the speech seconding the nomination of Chester A. Arthur for the Presidency. In November, 1887, he was for the fifth time elected to Congress. He is now serving in the 50th Congress.



HON. JAMES B. EVERHART.

JAMES BOWEN EVERHART.

Two centuries is a goodly and long time for one to glance back through the vista of a family history; yet it is about that length of time since there landed in New York from Germany—most probably from the ancient kingdom of Wurtemberg—a family by the name of Eberhard, which has since that date become anglicized into Everhart. This name is closely linked with the history of Wurtemberg; and as far back as 1370 there was a famous Eberhard, who figured prominently in the history of Germany, and gave the Emperor Karl IV. no little amount of trouble, which was continued for several years with the Emperor's son and successor, Wenczelas.

About the commencement of the last century the ancestor of the subject of this sketch moved to Pennsylvania, and settled finally in Vincent township, Chester county. The grandfather, James Everhart, was a stripling of seventeen years when the Revolution of the English colonies occurred. Like a brave and patriotic youth, he shouldered his musket and was soon in the field fighting for the cause of liberty and independence. He served the infant Republic until his musket was worn out. He lived to see his grandchildren and died a nonagenarian. He had three sons, James, John and William; the first two were in the iron business, as owners of furnaces, and the latter, the father of James Bowen Everhart, learned the profession of surveyor, which he carried on until near the time of his majority, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Tredyffrin township. He afterwards moved to West Whiteland township, and in 1814 married Miss Matlack, whose ancestors were from Matlock, England, one of whom owned nearly all of what is now the North, and part of what is now the East, ward of West Chester and adjoining lands.

In 1822 William Everhart, being desirous of increasing his stock of merchandise, sailed from New York with \$10,000 in gold—in those days bills of exchange and drafts were not as easily procured as at the present day—on the ill-fated packet ship *Albion*, for Liverpool; besides Mr. Everhart there were the following noted passengers on board: General Lefebvre Desnoettes, Colonel A. J. Prevost, Major William Gough, brother of Lord Gough, Professor Fisher, of Yale College, and twenty-five others. On the night of April 22d, during a terrific storm, the ship was driven upon the rocks of Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, and completely wrecked. The captain and all of the crew and steerage but eight, together with every cabin passenger excepting Mr. Everhart, found a watery grave. He with almost superhuman efforts succeeded in saving his life, by clinging to the nearly perpendicular rock, upon which he found just sufficient space to rest one foot, in which position he remained until the dawn of the next day, when he was rescued by the people, who lowered a rope to him from the headland above.

Having moved to West Chester, he purchased the "Wollerton Farm" and other tracts in 1829, which to-day make up the bulk of the business portion of the borough. At his own expense he laid out streets and presented them to the authorities. He also erected several substantial stores, residences, offices and the Mansion House, one of the principal hotels of the town. He has been justly looked upon as one of the most enterprising and liberal-minded gentlemen that ever lived in the town. In 1852 he was elected on the Whig ticket to Congress, and just before his term expired he delivered, on May 19th, 1854, a very able speech on the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Senator Douglas, in which he, in almost prophetic language, predicted the dreadful results that would follow the passage of the bill, saying "its authors are sowing the wind, but will reap the whirlwind." He declined a renomination in 1854. In 1867 he retired from business, having amassed a large fortune, with a credit second to none both in this country and Europe. In 1868 he died.

JAMES BOWEN EVERHART, who represented the Sixth Pennsylvania District, composed of Chester and Delaware counties, in the XLVIII. and XLIX. Congresses, was born in West Whiteland township, a few miles from West Chester, and is now in the prime of his life, a genial, highly gifted bachelor, around whom both men many years his senior and his junior delight to gather and enjoy hours of social and instructive conversation. Mr. Everhart when called upon to address an audience never fails to please. His comparisons are largely made from Scripture characters, scenes and events, and historical subjects. He has two brothers living—Benjamin M. Everhart, a botanist, who is well known abroad and at home; and John R. Everhart, M. D., who was a surgeon throughout the war, and who has travelled extensively and published some interesting letters of foreign countries.

He received his early education at Bolmar's Academy in West Chester. His preceptor, Antoine Bolmar, was a French gentleman and soldier, who had served under the Duc d'Angouleme in the Franco-Spanish wars, and settled in West Chester in 1832. After finishing at that institute of learning, he entered Princeton College. He graduated in a class of sixty in 1842, with high honors. After his graduation he returned to West Chester, and some time thereafter commenced the study of law under Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue under Lincoln, and the Nestor of the Chester county bar. He remained under Mr. Lewis' tutorship for a year, when he went to the Harvard Law School, and passed about another year. To further perfect himself in legal lore, he entered the law office of the late Hon. William M. Meredith in Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice at the Chester county and the Philadelphia bar. For three years he practised his profession in West Chester, and then went upon a foreign tour. He passed several months in the University of Berlin, and was absent from home for three years. On his return he resumed his practice, which he relinquished in 1860. During his service at the bar he was nearly always found as the defendant's counsel, excepting in one instance,

when he assisted the Commonwealth officer in a criminal prosecution. His field was a varied one, covering nearly every branch of law, such as arson, burglary, forgery, riot, manslaughter, and six murder trials. Not one of the defendants in the latter cases suffered capital punishment. He conducted the defence of two poisoning cases, in which the prisoners were only convicted of murder in the second degree—cases perhaps then without a precedent in Pennsylvania criminal annals. He also conducted a case of homicide in which jurisdiction was ousted on his motion, because the blow was given in Chester county while death occurred in Philadelphia. It may here be remarked that this last-named case was like that of our murdered President Garfield, who, though shot in Washington, died in New Jersey. In one of the homicide cases above mentioned, he was threatened with bodily harm by a friend of the dead man if he defended the prisoner, and was also importuned by others not to enter the case, being assured that he would lose every friend he had in the neighborhood where the crime occurred. Notwithstanding the threats and friendly advice, he defended the prisoner and saved his life, thus showing that he was not to be deterred in his convictions of justice and the right of the defendant to have a fair trial. In civil suits he was interested in cases involving titles, trusts, action in covenant for non-performance, one for nuisance, in which a company was prosecuted for corrupting water used in the manufacture of paper. In this case his side had chemical experiments made in open court before a jury. In another suit for divorce, he made claim on the husband to pay the wife's counsel fees, without regard to the result of the case, which claim was then for the first time allowed in Chester county, though before recognized by the courts of Philadelphia. In an important *quo warranto* case, involving the charter of a railroad company, before the Supreme Court, being suddenly left alone by his elder colleague in the case when it came up, he showed considerable courage in opposing, single-handed, three of the ablest lawyers in Pennsylvania, who were also flanked by attorneys of well-known fame as advisers. In fact, during the few years that he acted as a counsellor, he managed all manner of cases. His field of action was not confined to Chester county, but he tried cases and delivered speeches and lectures in several counties of the State.

When Mr. Everhart left the University of Berlin he started on an extended tour through Europe, Asia, Africa and the British Isles. On the continent he visited nearly all the noted cities of France and other places of historic interest in that country, and passed several weeks in its gay capital of the then Republic, over which Louis Napoleon Bonaparte ruled as President.

At Naples he climbed to Vesuvius, and looked into its crater while in a state of partial eruption, with "stones being shot up like rockets" close beside him. From the summit of the burning mountain he descended to the two fated cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and walked through their lava-paved streets, and looked upon the jewels worn by the beautiful women of nineteen centuries ago. He also visited the "City of the Sea," and went through the palaces of the

Doges, crossed the Rialto, and lingered at the Bridge of Sighs, over which the victim of the Council passed to his doom.

Leaving Europe, he crossed the Mediterranean and visited Egypt, sailed upon the Nile, "the joy of the Arab," up as far as the Ruins of Thebes. He wandered in the Desert, and had sundry semi-agreeable adventures with the Bedouins. Leaving the ancient kingdom of the Ptolemies and the beautiful Cleopatra, he entered the land of Palestine and sojourned for a short space of time in the ancient city of the Kings of Israel, visiting all the noted places of interest in and around Jerusalem; while there, he was enabled to witness the Easter festival, which attracted Jew, Christian and Mohammedan. From Jerusalem he proceeded to the Jordan and Dead Sea; while on the banks of the former he had a rather unpleasant encounter with the Jordan robbers, and by his great presence of mind in all probability saved his life. Among the cities of Palestine that he visited were Jericho, the City of the Nativity, Beer, Bethsaida, Tyre and Beirut, at which point he took ship for Constantinople.

From Central Europe he turned his face to the southwest, traversed France, crossed the Pyrenees and entered the Iberian Peninsula. He visited Madrid, where he talked to the noble cavaliers and beautiful Señoritas, delighting in gay costume; where the beggars are not yet called "tramps," and who ask for alms like gentlemen, never appearing in public without the renowned Spanish cloak and embroidered hat. He made a pilgrimage to the Escorial, which is convent, sepulchre and palace. He wandered through its spacious halls, stood on its grand stairways and descended into its gaping vaults, where "precious stones flash light from the walls, and elaborate urns contain the jewelled skulls of kings." From Madrid he went into Granada, and beheld the dark-eyed and olive-skinned Moors, who yet cling with reverential love to the customs and costumes of the Saracen. Back over the Pyrenees through France he went to the country of dykes and canals, a land redeemed from the sea by its thrifty people, whose women he thought had the most lovely complexions of any he had yet seen. From the Continent he went to the British Isles, passed several weeks in London, visited Crystal Palace, where he saw the conqueror of the first Napoleon, "who was an old man dressed in a blue, tight-body coat, with his head drooped upon his breast." Temple Bar, the Tower, St. Paul's and the famous Wine Vaults, all were inspected. He did not neglect to visit the land of Bruce and the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, the wild Welsh Mountains, nor the Emerald Isle, and then returned home with a great store of knowledge and information. Unfortunately his retiring disposition and hesitancy of speaking of himself and his travels have deprived one of much delightful conversation. He has, however, given to the world short chapters regarding his travels.

In 1862 he published a work of 300 pages, entitled "Miscellanies," which are very interesting, being mainly short sketches of the places which he visited while abroad. In 1867 he published a collection of his poetical writings, which he dedicated to his father; they are real gems and give evidence of high

poetic culture. One of the most beautiful and pathetic is that entitled "She is not There," being a loving son's tribute to his deceased mother. The poems were followed in 1875 by another single poem, entitled "The Fox Chase," and at the time of its publication the following criticism was passed by *The Press*: "This short but spirited poem conveys a better idea of the 'noble sport' than the celebrated blank verse quarto called 'The Chase,' which appeared in 1735. The character of the poetry is high—some passages exhibiting no small skill in word-painting. The action is at a rapid pace and very accurate." The scene of this poem is laid in Chester county, on the Brandywine Battle-Ground, up the stream, over its hills and through its valleys.

In 1888 he published a collection of "Speeches, etc., " which are of a varied character and upon a variety of subjects relating to social events, and matters pertaining to State and National legislation. One, in the State Senate in 1881, against compensation for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, has been fully justified by a late decision of the United States Supreme Court.

On June 7th, 1876, by invitation, he delivered a poem in the Chestnut Street Theatre, at the reunion of the Army of the James, of which the following are the first two stanzas :

Where is the Army of the James? Where flies
Its banner, beaming with the triple light?
Where its battalions? That, with cheering cries,
Went hence in all the pomp of arms bedight?
Is yon the standard, in its faded plight?
Are these the remnants of that famous host,
Which climbed the ridges of the gory fight,
And drove the stubborn foe from post to post,
And, in the captured city, held its Pentecost?

Bloodshed has uses, and the grave is just!
The soldier's avocation has its place,
When power is cruel, and betrays its trust:
When haughty nations would inflict disgrace;
When insurrection labors to efface
Free institutions, and, with senseless ire,
Exhausts its substance to enslave a race;
When reason fails, and peaceful hopes expire—
Then must the cannon argue with its tongue of fire.

The great Rebellion had been in progress nearly a year when, in 1862, Mr. Everhart commenced to raise a company for the nine months' service. It was while thus engaged that General Lee invaded Maryland. Governor Curtin issued an immediate call for troops, as it was expected that Lee would not stop at the border of Pennsylvania and Maryland. A company was quickly raised, of which Mr. Everhart was captain, and was immediately ordered to Harrisburg, where, with other companies, a regiment was organized and sent to Hagerstown. The battle of Antietam was then in progress, the smoke was visible, and the guns were heard. The colonel of the regiment being called on to join Mc-

Clellan's left wing, convened a council of the captains to take a vote if they would march to Antietam. Captain Everhart said it was a disgrace to parley and the men must march. He then went to his company, formed them in line and told them of their duty, and they, without an exception, stood ready to go into the engagement. Very many privates from other companies, and one captain, also signified their willingness to follow him. While this scene was being enacted in the camp, the order to move forward was countermanded.

In 1863 Captain Everhart raised another company, which became a part of the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Emergency Men, who were sworn into the United States service, and he was elected its Major. The companies, and detachments of them, were scattered along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and beyond. He, with two companies, occupied an entrenched camp at the extreme end of Morris Cove, not far from Bedford, and relieved some companies of militia who had temporary charge. Some scouting rebel horsemen hovered around occasionally, and a few stragglers were captured. After the battle of Gettysburg the regiment was encamped at Loudon, and the men were for weeks constantly under arms, and part of them had a brush with some rebel troopers.

After this regiment was discharged Major Everhart applied through a Congressman to the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, for authority to raise a regiment for the war, but was unsuccessful. In 1864, on the report of the attempt on Washington, Major Everhart was raising another company, when the news of the rebel retreat put a stop to recruiting.

In 1876 he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, re-elected in 1880, and there he perhaps prevented the introduction of a resolution expressly affirming the right of the Vice-President to decide the electoral vote on the occasion of the election of President Hayes. He also opposed the movement, advised by men at Washington, to appropriate a million of dollars to arm the State, for the purpose of seeing the electoral vote counted; such procedure, he argued, was unconstitutional. He offered, a few days before the formation of the Electoral Commission, a resolution approving it, by which commission Mr. Hayes was afterward elected. He was the only Republican who voted for the resolution. The next day, with two other Republicans, he supported a similar resolution offered by a Democratic Senator. During his five sessions in the State Senate he perhaps prevented much special legislation by constitutional objections. He constantly opposed severe penalties, and particularly imprisonment for venal offences, as calculated to degrade and not reform, or likely to make the law a dead letter. He made a forcible and humorous speech upon the floor of the Senate against incarcerating children for picking up hickory nuts, etc. He made several speeches on extending the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace to jury trials; on allowing all criminals to testify in their own behalf if they so desire. He also spoke in favor of paying the officers and soldiers who went to Pittsburgh to suppress the riots; and upon military bands of music. Senator Everhart also made able speeches on the resolution to print a report of the great waterways of

the State; on the Geodetic Survey of the State; on Constitutional amendments; on the resolution concerning the deaths of Senators, Governor Bigler, and the late Bayard Taylor, Minister to Germany; his speech on the latter was printed in pamphlet form by order of the Legislature; on the report of the committee to select statues for the rotunda at Washington, and favored that of General Wayne; and on the resolution concerning the remains of William Penn. In his speech on the graveyard insurance companies, when he introduced the bill to abolish them, he said:

"It is a bill which organizes new corporations on a substantial basis, and prevents the abuse of old ones. It does not affect vested rights or benevolent associations. It starts companies upon a cash capital and large numbers, and on the reciprocity of benefits and contributions. It guards them against internal frauds and outside impositions. It gives them room for growth, and yet not scope for mischief. It prescribes conditions which are an earnest of security, and which will attract co-operation and confidence, and be likely to make them prosperous and useful. Its main purpose, however, is by only allowing policies where there is an insurable interest, to prevent the scandalous traffic in the lives of old and sickly persons. It is to destroy this system and break down their occupation who gamble in the dying; who seek for the subjects of insurance in the purlicus of the hospital, the prison and the poorhouse; who count with impatience the footsteps of the palsied and the respirations of the consumptive, and who sometimes hasten, by violence, to realize their bloody greed. It is to eradicate this system, which multiplies policies without limit, and sells them like market wares; which organizes temptations to fraud and felony; deludes with a promise of instant wealth; demoralizes all labor and business, and inspires contempt of decency and fair dealing, and leads, at last, through sin and infamy, to impoverishment, imprisonment and the gallows. It is a system which is worse than the old South Sea scheme or the Mississippi bubble; worse than the Tulip mania of Holland, or the Multicaulis folly of America. They only squandered money; this is inhuman. The bill is to arrest this mischief, which seems spreading like a pestilence. It is to restore the ancient credit of insurances, to eliminate the evil elements of speculation, and apply honest methods to mutual interests."

He introduced several beneficial rules for the government of the Senate. He never had any particular hobby, but aimed to prevent bad legislation as much as possible. He amended a number of bills on all subjects, many, perhaps, for the better: one, a tax bill, which might otherwise have prevented Chester county from recovering some thousands of dollars of overpaid taxes. He served on the General Judiciary Committee for two years, and was considered attentive and useful. He was also on the Federal Relations, and important questions were often referred to him; later, he was Chairman also of the Committee on Education. In 1879 the members of the lower House from Chester county were instructed for him for United States Senator.

He never accepted a railroad pass, and was the member of the Legislature who, when no objections were made to paying, declined to take more than the thousand dollars salary, and who refused the perquisite of postage stamps, after the late stationery law went into effect, though he does not criticise others for doing otherwise, or assume any merit for it himself.

He is highly regarded throughout Chester county, and is favorably spoken of not only by the county but by the State press, which have copied several of his speeches, making favorable comment upon them.

In politics he has always been independent of rings, yet a consistent Republican, sustaining the ticket on the stump and at the polls.

He has all his life been considered liberal with his means, but never for any unlawful purpose; still he has never made a boast of his liberality in any form.

In 1882 he was placed in nomination by the Republicans of Chester county as their choice for Congressman. The Sixth District being composed of Chester and Delaware counties, it was necessary to appoint conferees to meet those from Delaware county. The conferees united upon Mr. Everhart as the choice of the district. His Democratic opponent was J. Edward Clyde, Esq., of Delaware county, and the vote in the November election was: Mr. Everhart, 14,615; Mr. Clyde, 9,810. In 1884 he was again nominated by a greater vote than before, and in November of the same year defeated his Democratic opponent, Dr. Frederick Heckel, the vote that year being for Mr. Everhart, 18,593; and for Dr. Heckel, 11,551, Mr. Everhart's majority being the largest ever given for Congressman in the district.

In Congress he was a member of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, interesting on account of the silver question; and also of the Committee on War Claims, a most laborious body, having much law matter to determine: and during the entire term he never missed a regular meeting of either committee, nor a final vote on any measure before the House.

During his service in Congress he aided a number of persons in securing pensions. He secured the establishment of several new post-offices and postal routes in the district; presented to Congress a large number of petitions upon various subjects from citizens of the district. Among the bills introduced of a public character were the following: To equalize the right of Fishing in the navigable waters of the United States; to establish the Metric System in governmental affairs; to erect a public building in West Chester; to erect monuments to William Penn and General Wayne in Washington. He offered various amendments to bills, such as: To prevent payment of salary to Fitz-John Porter; to the law for counting the Electoral votes for President and Vice-President; to pay the Government bonds in gold or its equivalent; to provide for designs for American ships by Americans; to correct the law of the Presidential succession; to secure the payment to certain creditors of taxes refunded; to prevent hasty legislation by the rules of the House, and other amendments.

He also introduced a motion in opposition to the River and Harbor bill. He made an able speech in favor of the Oleomargarine bill, which was universally approved by the Dairymen Associations of the country. He strongly supported the passage of the bill authorizing the publication of the Geodetic Survey. He introduced a bill authorizing the erection of public buildings in the city of Chester, which failed of passage by only one vote.

In all his speeches before the House his remarks received the closest attention from the members, which to those who are familiar with the proceedings of that body is unusual.

He proposed important amendments to other bills: amongst which the one that presumes every applicant for a pension to have been sound when he enlisted was considered a most beneficial piece of legislation. Besides attending carefully to the public business, he neglected no private application of his constituents connected with his office.

T. L. O.

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NOTE.—Since the above sketch of Mr. Everhart was written and put in type he has passed away. He died at West Chester early on the morning of August 23, 1888, from an attack of dysentery. He was surrounded by his family and near relatives at the time of his decease. He died in full possession of his faculties, and for a considerable time prior to breathing his last was fully aware of the approach of death, which he faced with calmness and fortitude. He was buried on Monday, August 27th, at Oakland Cemetery, West Chester.

The Philadelphia *Times*, in an editorial the day after his death, pays the following tribute to his worth and character:

"The death of ex Congressman James B. Everhart will be very widely lamented. In Chester county, where he has enjoyed the highest representative honors, his death will be mourned in all circles regardless of partisan faith. Mr. Everhart was a type of the best and truest representative men of the age. He was not only honest in purpose, but he was honest in action, and, however his fellow-citizens differed from him, he always commanded the respect of friend and foe. In the State Senate Mr. Everhart was known as one of the few who were ever faithful to conviction, and in Congress he maintained the same high standard of integrity. Had he been more pliable he would doubtless have died a Congressman, but he preferred fidelity to his faith in the right even when weighed in the balance with success. Such a man will long live in the grateful memories of his people."

Other papers throughout the State bore testimony to the esteem in which he was held by the community, and to his high character as a statesman and public man — *Eos.*



HON. EDWIN S. OSBORNE.

EDWIN SYLVANUS OSBORNE.

HON. EDWIN S. OSBORNE, Congressman-at-large from the State of Pennsylvania, was born at Bethany, Wayne county, Pa., on the 7th of August, 1839. He is a direct descendant of John Osborne, who came from England and settled in East Windsor, Conn., prior to May, 1645, and he inherits revolutionary blood. His great-grandfather, Thomas Osborne, was a soldier in the Continental army, and was killed at the battle of Monmouth, N. J. His grandmother was a daughter of Ephraim Oakley, an officer in the Continental army, and Susannah, a sister of Colonel Raymond, who served with distinction on the staff of General Washington during the Revolutionary war. In 1798 she married Cooper Osborne, son of Thomas Osborne, and they settled in what is now Bethany, Wayne county, Pa. The country was then a wild forest. Here Cooper Osborne bought some land, began a clearing and built a log house, and here Sylvanus, the father of Edwin S., was born in September, 1812. Cooper Osborne died in 1818, leaving his widow with six children to care for. She was a woman of great energy and determination of character, and struggled along successfully in keeping the home and equipping her children for the active duties of life. She died in 1856, having lived long enough to see the wilderness subdued into cultivated fields, mourned by her kindred and beloved by all who knew her.

In 1836 Sylvanus Osborne married Lucy, daughter of Cyrus Messenger, of Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, Pa., a descendant of Henry Messenger, who resided in Boston prior to 1640. Henry Messenger was the first known proprietor of the land on which now stands the building owned and occupied by the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a part of that now covered by the Boston Museum.

After a preliminary schooling, Edwin S. Osborne entered the University of Northern Pennsylvania, and later became a student at the New York State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, graduating from the latter in the class of 1860 with the degree of LL.B. He read law at Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county on the 26th of February, 1861.

In April, 1861, when the great civil war broke out, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the campaign of 1861 with General Patterson's division. Subsequently he was authorized by Governor Curtin to recruit a company, and was mustered in as Captain, to rank from August 22, 1862. His regiment was assigned to the First Corps, Army of the Potomac. From September, 1862, until February, 1863, he served upon the staff of General Wadsworth. In February, 1863, at his own request, he was returned to his regiment, and served with it until June, 1863, when he was again detailed for staff duty and appointed Assistant Inspector-General. He remained with the First Corps until it was consolidated with the Fifth Corps,

when he was assigned to duty with the First Division of that corps. He remained with this division until September, 1864, when he was transferred to the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, and remained with this command until the close of the war. He participated with the Army of the Potomac in all the battles in which that army was engaged after he joined it. He was on several occasions highly complimented for gallant conduct and skilful handling of troops in the face of the enemy. He became Major of his regiment, was three times brevetted for meritorious conduct, and shortly after the surrender of Lee was appointed a Judge Advocate, and assigned to duty in the Bureau of Military Justice. While Judge Advocate he was detailed by the Secretary of War on several important missions, among others to investigate the charges preferred against citizens of Pennsylvania held by military authority, and report to the Secretary what action, according to the law and evidence, would be proper in each case. Through his recommendation those so held were set at liberty, or turned over to the civil authorities. He was also sent by the War Department to Macon, Andersonville, and other points in the South, to investigate and report upon the treatment of the Union soldiers while held as prisoners of war by the Confederates. This investigation led to the arrest and trial of Captain Wirz, Confederate commandant at Andersonville. He drew up the charges that were preferred against Wirz, and prepared the case for trial, which resulted in his conviction and execution. After performing this duty he offered his resignation, which, after some hesitation, was accepted by the Secretary of War, and he returned to Wilkes-Barre and resumed the practice of the law.

In 1870 he was appointed Major-General in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and commanded the troops sent to Scranton in 1871 to suppress the mining riots. For his action on that occasion he received the thanks and congratulations of the Commonwealth through the Governor, and was honorably mentioned in his annual message to the Legislature. He commanded the troops at Hazleton in 1874 during the troubles in the Lehigh coal fields, and at Susquehanna during the strike on the New York and Erie Railroad in 1875, and at Wilkes-Barre during the riots of 1877. He retired from the National Guard in 1878. He was one of the originators of the system, and it was largely through his efforts that the Legislature, in 1873, repealed the military tax.

General Osborne has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization, and was Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania in 1883. He was elected a Representative-at-large in Congress from Pennsylvania in 1884 by the largest vote ever polled in the State, it having exceeded the vote for Blaine and Logan two thousand three hundred and thirty-six. His total vote was four hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred and forty. He was re-elected in 1886 by a majority that exceeded that of General Beaver for Governor by five thousand nine hundred and sixty-four. He has always been a Republican. In Congress he has advocated with force the doctrine of protection to American labor, as may be seen by reference to the following extracts from a

speech delivered July 24, 1886, in the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress upon the subject of increasing the Navy with American-built ships:

"It has long been a matter of astonishment that the American Congress has contemplated with such supreme indifference the dilapidated and utterly inefficient condition into which our once proud navy has been allowed to fall. When the Republic was in its infancy, and while still struggling for its existence, no flag floated with more confidence than our starry banner, and the heroic deeds of the American Navy during those years can never be recalled without emotions of pleasure and pride. The renown of our Navy spread through the world and received unbounded praise. From that high eminence we have suffered an ignominious fall, and to-day it can hardly be claimed that we have a navy worthy to be so called. If this Congress shall succeed in putting under headway any plan that shall result ultimately in giving the country such a navy as our wants and standing demand, its work in that regard will receive the just plaudits of the nation, and will be remembered with much gratitude through all coming time. . . .

"Mr. Chairman, we have all the material in our own country necessary to construct these vessels, and why should we go to the foreigner to buy that which we already have? Our mechanics and ship-builders are as intelligent and skillful as the foreigner. Why should we go to him for his labor? To go abroad for anything entering into the building, construction and armament of these vessels is not patriotic; it is not just to our own people, it is not American, and I can never consent to do it. Whenever our people have been brought in contact with the cheap labor of Europe they have risen in their might and repelled it with just indignation. I need hardly ask you to remember the discontent aroused among the coal-workers of Pennsylvania when a few years ago the mining corporations threatened and in some cases actually did import contract labor to take the place of our citizens in their mines. Nor need I, perhaps, call to your mind the degrading influence imported Chinese labor has had upon American labor on the Pacific coast.

"The sections in this bill to which I object propose, instead of bringing the cheap labor of Europe here, that the Secretary of the Navy shall go to cheap labor in Europe with America's money and buy in part these proposed ships of war, a proposition I am sure the American people will denounce as a blow at their industries, and an injustice they will be slow to forget. It is our duty to care for our own workmen without regard to what can be done by the pauper labor of Europe. The proposition here suggested to go abroad for material and armament for these war vessels is but an entering-wedge of the pernicious doctrine of free trade, and will not be tolerated by the freemen of America. If we have regard for the prosperity of our people, we will never allow the Secretary of the Navy to go abroad to buy a farthing's value in material, labor, or armament for these vessels.

"When the European comes to our country to make a home for himself and his family we extend to him a hearty welcome, but our citizens are not willing to adopt a policy which in any respect is more beneficial to the foreigner than to ourselves. Any measure which has a tendency to reduce the wages of labor should not be advocated for one moment in this House. I believe it is the patriotic duty of the Government to build our war vessels and all other vessels at home, even though to do so will cost more in wages to workmen than to go abroad. The building of ships is a great industry, and the Government should encourage those engaged in it. It will be anything but pleasant for the American people to behold the Secretary of the Navy of the United States in the workshops of Europe making contracts to build ships of war for the American Navy. Such a spectacle would hardly be creditable to the self-respect of our people.

"Permit me to illustrate how important it is to our people to foster and encourage the art of building ships. To build a first-class iron vessel costs about \$550,000. Five per cent. only of this cost is for material. The balance, or ninety-five per cent., is for labor. This labor begins with the miner and his drill, the woodman and his axe. It passes through many other grades and kinds of employment, and receives wages ranging from \$2 a day for the laborer to \$20 a day paid to the skilled designer. When a ship is built in our own yards all this money is kept at home. It goes to the mechanic and laboring man, to the merchant and professional man. It furnishes the wages and the profits by which our people are enabled to procure homes, to educate their children, and to cultivate the arts of peace. It also represents the property upon which taxes are levied and collected to support the Government. For one I am not willing to take this money, no, not one cent of it, to a foreign country and pay it to their cheap labor. It belongs to our own people and should be kept here. In the name of the millions of freemen of Penn-

Pennsylvania I protest against such a policy, and earnestly hope that the objections to which I have referred may be stricken from the bill.

"I appreciate fully how important it is to plant our flag boldly and strongly upon the sea, and I am sure the day is not far in the future when it will be there to stay. It is our duty to build up a navy; but it must be an American navy, built in our own country, by our own people, and of domestic material. Then, indeed, may we begin to see the dawn of that period when our country shall stand forth among the nations of the earth a beacon-light to cheer the world, and our flag shall be recognized as an emblem of the superior greatness and dignity of the American people." [Applause.]

His position with regard to the labor troubles is shown from the following extract from a speech delivered by him in the House on the Arbitration Bill, in which he said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN, I am heartily in favor of the bill under consideration reported by the chairman of the committee (Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri), and shall give it my cordial support. I am persuaded to this action because, in my judgment, if the bill shall become a law, it will have a tendency to elevate and dignify the rights of labor. The conflict now going on, and which has been growing and taking shape in this country for more than fifteen years between corporations on the one side and the individual citizen on the other, demands legislation hitherto unknown to our jurisprudence. This is true, not so much by the action of the individual as through the policy adopted by the States in granting extraordinary corporate rights to aggregated wealth. The ordinary rules of law governing personal rights do not meet the exigencies of the situation. This is so because both sides do not stand on a platform of equality. The person must answer for his own individual acts, and though provoked to deeds of violence by the oppression of hard masters, yet the provocation, however just, is no shield from punishment. But who answers for the corporations? There is no law, statute or common, that will reach and punish her so long as she acts within her corporate capacity, when, under the direction of bad influences, she may adopt a course of action that will impoverish whole communities. And yet the people must stand in silence, with no power for redress.

"There is, however, one tribunal before which the highest in the land will bow in humble submission, and that is the tribunal of public judgment. No man, no body of men, can any more withstand the breath of public sentiment than they can blow away with a breath the mist that comes up from the ocean. Let us then pass this bill, with a view of affording a means whereby differences arising between parties therein referred to may be adjusted without resorting to strikes, violence, or military force.

"Voluntary arbitration seems to be the desired remedy. It will satisfy the men, it will be accepted by the corporations, and it will be approved by the people."

One of the most important measures considered in the Forty-ninth Congress was the Presidential Succession Bill. This subject attracted general attention, and public judgment appeared to demand that something should be done by Congress to avoid entanglements, such as confronted the country at the Presidential election of 1876. The Senate early in December, 1885, passed what is known as the Presidential Succession Bill. General Osborne opposed the bill in the House in a speech in which he took strong grounds against the constitutionality of the measure, and questioned the authority of Congress to act in the premises. In closing he said:

"I venture to say that no man can be found who would contend for a moment that the executive power could be anywhere except as vested by the Constitution. Nor do I think anybody entertains the opinion that Congress has the power to shorten or extend the term fixed by the Constitution. Such legislation would be usurpation, and the men who would attempt it would receive, as they deserved, the just condemnation of all citizens who love the Republic. Can we say less of an act passed by Congress that would establish a mode for choosing the Executive other than that prescribed by the Constitution?"

"This bill is aristocratic in its tendencies, does not conform to the spirit of our institutions, and if passed will be a usurpation by Congress of powers still vested in the States or in the people. Hence, it is unconstitutional, and should not receive the sanction of this House.

"In the language of Alexander Hamilton, I would say: 'The fabric of American empire ought to rest on the solid basis of the consent of the people. The streams of national power ought to flow immediately from that pure, original fountain of all legitimate authority.'"

Time alone can tell whether his objections were well founded. The best legal opinion seems to be that he was correct, and that the bill should have been defeated.

In the Tariff discussion which has occupied so much of the time of the present Congress, General Osborne has taken an important part. On April 26, 1888, he made a speech, in opposition to the "Mills Bill" for the reduction of the Tariff, in which he said:

"Pennsylvania, with her vast area of coal and inexhaustible beds of iron ore, early became a manufacturing State. The only available mines of anthracite coal, the purest known in the world, lie within her borders. With an intelligent, moral and industrious population as a manufacturing community, we have always been foremost amongst the advocates of protection to American industries.

"In the name of that great Commonwealth I protest against the passage of this bill. It will destroy our industries, impoverish our farmers, and degrade our labor. It is not American.

"Representatives of a mighty people, I appeal to you by every sacred memory in the past, by every hope for a glorious future of our beloved country, show yourselves great enough to appreciate the blessings of our American institutions, wise enough to legislate for the happiness, prosperity and glory of the American people, patriotic enough to stand by the independence, the dignity, the honor, and the homes of American workmen."

General Osborne was married to Ruth Ann Ball on October 12, 1865. She is the daughter of William Ball, deceased, late of Carbondale, Pa., and a lineal descendant of Edward Ball, who settled in Branford, Conn., prior to 1640, and afterwards removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he was Sheriff of Essex county in that colony. They have a family of six children, four boys and two girls.

General Osborne is a man of medium size, is quiet and unassuming in his manners, loves the comforts of his home, and is ardently attached to his wife and family. He is slow to make friends, but having proved their worth never discards them. He has been successful in his practice at the bar, both in acquiring a reputation for ability and in making money. He is ardent and eloquent as a pleader, logical and forcible as a reasoner, and one who before any jury is capable of establishing the merits of his case. As a local orator he is much sought after and has made many public addresses before literary societies and at public meetings, his services being in special demand among the Grand Army Posts on Memorial Day. He is also an excellent stump-speaker and has rendered valuable service to his party in that way. In fact he is ready at any time to employ his oratorical powers in any good cause. He has elements in his character which, when aroused, make him an adversary his opponents will do well not to underrate, and he brings to the performance of any duty a quiet strength and resolution that are marked characteristics.



HON. FRANK C. BUNNELL.

FRANK C. BUNNELL.

HON. FRANK C. BUNNELL, a banker at Tunkhannock and now Representative in Congress from the Fifteenth Congressional District, was born in Washington township, Luzerne county (now Wyoming), March 19, 1842. His ancestors came originally from England, and have been settled in this country since 1735. At the time of the Indian massacre in the Wyoming Valley Solomon Bunnell, the progenitor of the family, was on his way from Connecticut to the Wyoming region, and had reached Kingwood, a point near Easton, where he met the fugitives retreating from the valley on their return to Connecticut. He remained there a short time, and died leaving a widow and several children. His grandson, John Bunnell, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, went to Luzerne county, in 1810, and purchased a tract of land which he converted into a large and productive farm, still owned by his son James, and on which Frank C. Bunnell was born and reared until he was sixteen years of age. The Bunnells were men of mark in their day, and notable as pioneers of strong character and upright in their dealings.

On his mother's side Mr. Bunnell is descended from the Hardings, who were identified with the tragic events that attended the early settlement of the Wyoming Valley. She was a granddaughter of John Harding, whose brothers Benjamin and Stukely were murdered by the Indians while cultivating corn near Pittston on the day before the Wyoming massacre, and also a granddaughter of John Gardiner, whom the Indians took prisoner at the time the Hardings were killed, and subsequently tortured to death.* From the same family are descended ex-Judge Garrick M. Harding, of Wilkesbarre, and ex-United States Senator Benjamin F. Harding, of Oregon, who succeeded General Baker in the United States Senate in 1863.

Mr. Bunnell when he was sixteen years of age was sent to Wyoming Seminary

* At the time Mr. Gardiner was taken prisoner his wife and children were in Forty Fort. He was granted the privilege of seeing his family before taking him into captivity, after the massacre and they had ransacked the fort. Elisha Harding, who had escaped and reached the fort, was present at the parting of Gardiner and his wife, and reports it as most affecting. His last words were, "I go to return no more." He represents him to have been "the noblest, grandest-looking man I ever saw." After the interview with his wife a rope was placed around his neck, and then loaded down with goods they had pillaged on their march back up the Susquehanna river. A man by the name of Carr, who was taken prisoner at the same time and afterwards escaped, reports that Gardiner gave out under his excessive burden at or near Standing Stone in Bradford county, and was then handed over to the squaws, who tortured him to death.

Perigree Gardiner, the father of John, owned the property known as Canonochet, so long occupied by ex-Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island. His family and the Stuarts were friends, and they were present at church and participated in the ceremonies of christening the child, Gilbert Stuart, who afterwards became so famous as an artist. Some of his paintings are at this time on exhibition in the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington, D. C., notably one of President Washington.

at Kingston, Pa., where he remained until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted, September, 1861, as a private in Company B, Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Quartermaster Dodge, noticing his aptness for business, had him detailed to assist him in the Quartermaster's Department, which he did while the regiment was in camp near Washington during the winter of 1861-62. At that time the basement of the National Capitol was used as a bakery for the army, and Mr. Bunnell had charge of teams, and drew bread from there for the regiment, and also clothing from the building now occupied as the Corcoran Art Gallery. At that time he had no expectation that he would ever return to the capital as a lawmaker.

In the spring of 1862 he was promoted to be Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment, and served in that capacity, doing the work of the Quartermaster, in the absence of that officer while sick, throughout the campaign on the Peninsula under General McClellan. At Yorktown, Va., his health failed, and, not improving during his furlough, he was discharged in April, 1863, being considered by the army surgeon too much shattered in health from the exposure in the swamps of the Peninsula for further service. Thus he was compelled to abandon the service just as he was about to be commissioned for well-earned distinction at his post of duty.

In 1865 he embarked in mercantile pursuits at Tunkhannock, Pa., and five years later established the banking house of F. C. Bunnell & Co., in which business he is still engaged.

In 1872 he was elected as a Republican over Col. Victor E. Piollet, Democrat, to serve out the unexpired term in the Forty-second Congress of Hon. Ulysses Mercur, who resigned by reason of his election to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania; and in 1874-76 and 1878 he was presented as the choice of Wyoming county as their representative in Congress, but was defeated in the Congressional conference. In 1884, however, he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Republican over Hon. George A. Post, Democrat, and was re-elected to the Fiftieth Congress over Col. Victor E. Piollet. During his Congressional career he has attained distinction as a faithful worker in the committees to which he is assigned, and as a representative who attends to the interests of his constituents in a painstaking, thorough manner. At this time his popularity is not confined to his own Congressional district, but extends over this and other States. His votes on all important questions are governed by rare discrimination and are beyond criticism, and, although making no pretense to oratory, his influence and advice are courted on account of his well-known judgment on public and private measures affecting the nation's welfare. Wyoming county, though strongly Democratic, has always given him a large majority of her votes.

Although never an office-seeker, he has held a large number of minor offices. He was alternate delegate to the National Convention at Chicago in 1880; was appointed by Governor Hoyt a member of the Bi-Centennial Association of Pennsylvania for Wyoming county in 1882; was a prominent candidate for the

nomination of State Treasurer in 1883, but was defeated by a combination in favor of Hon. Wm. Livesey, of Allegheny county; was elected Burgess and Treasurer of Tunkhannock in 1884; was a member of its Board of Education from 1882 to 1885, and was elected President of the Board of Trade in 1888.

Mr. Bunnell has always taken a great interest in farming, and has been elected annually President of the Wyoming County Agricultural Society since its organization in 1876. He is also a member of Post 98 G. A. R., and prominent in Freemasonry, belonging to the Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Consistory, and has held offices in most of these bodies.



HON. JOHN PATTON.

JOHN PATTON.

HON. JOHN PATTON, now representative in Congress from the Twentieth Congressional District, was born in Tioga county, Pa., January 6, 1823. His paternal grandfather, Col. John Patton, was born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1745. Emigrating to America, in 1761, he settled in Philadelphia, where he soon became a prosperous merchant. During the Revolution he served as Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania line. He had charge of the defences of the city of Philadelphia, and in the most critical period of the conflict was among the number of patriotic merchants who with Robert Morris raised, on their own private bond, the sum of £260,000 to aid Washington in his need. He was an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and in 1789 moved to Centre county, where he built the old Centre Furnace in 1791, the first one in blast west of Harrisburg. He died in 1804, at which time he was Major-General of a division of the State militia.

John Patton's maternal grandfather, Philip Antes, served in the war of 1812. He organized the first society, and aided in building the first Methodist Episcopal Church—Old Eagle Chapel—in Centre county in 1806, and gave the ground for, and aided largely in building, the first M. E. Church in Clearfield county, in 1829.

His father, John Patton, was a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, serving under Commodore Stephen Decatur. In 1826 he settled in Clearfield county, and two years later (1828) moved to Curwensville, when John, his son, the subject of this sketch, was five years of age.

His mother, Susan Antes Patton, was a woman of remarkable energy and earnestness of character, and to her wise forethought and Christian influence Mr. Patton attributes much of his success. She was a member of his household for the last thirty-eight years of her life, being a widow, her husband dying in 1848; and the intercourse between mother and son was of the most delightful character. She died at the ripe age of ninety-two, and her name is held in hallowed remembrance by all who knew her.

Mr. Patton's early education was very limited, owing to the want of facilities. The country was new. Public schools were not then, as they now are, the crowning glory of the State. His mind and body, however, were disciplined in that severe though useful school—that of adversity. At the early age of twelve he went into a store as errand boy, and in 1844 he commenced business for himself as a merchant and lumberman with borrowed capital, and continued in it for sixteen years, having accumulated a fair competency. For the last twenty-three years he has been engaged in banking, and at present is President of one of the most successful institutions in Central Pennsylvania.

In politics Mr. Patton was a Henry Clay Whig, and in later years an active Republican. In 1852 he was a delegate to the National Convention of the Whig

party at Baltimore that nominated General Scott for President. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and helped nominate Abraham Lincoln. In the same year, at the earnest solicitation of friends, he became a candidate and was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress by the Twenty-fourth District, carrying the strong Democratic district, and likewise the Democratic county of Clearfield for the first time in its history. The records show that he served his constituents well during that trying period. As there was little legislation needed for his district during his term, Mr. Patton devoted a large part of his time to looking after the wounded soldiers of the army, the dead and dying, and the visiting of battle-fields, thus developing that catholicity of spirit which has ever since been one of his marked characteristics. He was a warm, personal friend of Lincoln, and one of the Pennsylvania Electors in 1864 when Lincoln was re-elected. It was in accordance with his motion that all the pay, mileage, etc., of the Electoral College was donated to the United States Christian Commission in aid of the suffering soldiers.

In 1848 he was appointed aide to Governor Johnson, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in June of the following year was commissioned Brigadier-General of the Fourth Brigade of the Fourteenth Division of Uniformed Militia, composed of the counties of Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon and Clearfield, by a strange coincidence commanding a brigade of the same division his grandfather was Major-General in 1794.

Mr. Patton is a member-elect of the Fiftieth Congress, having overcome an adverse majority of 2,500, and for the second time carrying Clearfield county. He has never been an office-seeker, but was induced to run for offices of trust and responsibility only after the urgent requests of a large number of men composing the best elements of the party he represents. He has declined a re-election at a time when his district was conceded to have a majority of 2,000.

Mr. Patton has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-seven years, keenly alive to all its interests, and a liberal contributor to every worthy object in that church, and also to every other church in the vicinity. He has been a Director of Dickinson Seminary, and a Trustee of Dickinson College and of Drew Theological Seminary, and was a delegate to the General Conference in 1872. He has a fund of \$12,000 in the Church Extension Society, known as "The Patton Loan Fund," for the building of churches upon the frontiers, and has given thousands of dollars to colleges and schools at various times. He built the "Patton Graded Public School" at Curwensville, a building that is worth \$25,000, and then presented it to the Public School Board. Superintendent Higbee said that this act of liberality stood alone in the annals of the public schools of the State—an individual gift of the donor while living.

His liberality is too well and too widely known to need further endorsement. It may be truly said of him that no deserving person and no worthy cause ever failed to receive from his hands the help solicited. In his peculiar characteristic manner he sums up the work of his life as "a little politics and a little giving."



PROPERTY OF
AUSTIN BOYER
WEISSPORT, CARBON CO., PA.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

IN looking over the history of Pennsylvania one is ever confronted with the fact that very many of the men who have made a broad mark upon its pages bear the stamp of the Scotch-Irish race. It has passed into a tradition that its descendants are noted for their strength of body and mind, for their aggression and undaunted courage. Take from the pages of the history of this Commonwealth, and indeed of the nation, the long list of men who have sprung from Scotch-Irish parentage, and there would be many a blank page. A glance at the face of the subject of this sketch and a review of his character is convincing proof that he is from one of the sturdiest families of this sturdy stock.

The family tradition runs that about 1710 three brothers by the name of Quay left the Isle of Man, emigrated to America, and settled in Canada. As early as 1715 one of the brothers left the Dominion and settled in that part of Pennsylvania which is now Chester county. From this plant the Quay family of Pennsylvania sprang. Joseph Quay, grandfather of the ex-Secretary of State, was the eldest son of the man bearing the same name who first made a home upon Pennsylvania soil more than fifty years before the Revolution. It is said that he was a strong man, intellectually and physically, but fond of fun and frolic, and of an adventurous disposition. He came honestly by his inclinations, for his father before him was fond of sports, and loved the life of a soldier, and had seen service in the early French and Indian wars. Joseph Quay served in the Revolutionary war; and again in the war of 1812 the family name appears among the first of the volunteers in the defence of the new Republic. Joseph Quay was a saddler by trade, and while plying his vocation in Chester county he fell in love with the daughter of a well-to-do gentleman by the name of Anderson, also of Scotch-Irish stock, so that the subject of this sketch springs from that lineage on both sides. After a short courtship the two were married, but even this did not curb Mr. Quay's disposition for fun rather than business, and he spent what property he could gather in the sports of the field and turf. While thus engaged a son was born, whom he named Anderson Beaton Quay, after the father of his wife.

This son was of studious habits and early in life showed a disposition for the ministry. He followed the traditional bent of his race, became a Presbyterian clergyman, and made a circuit in York, etc., extending up into Franklin county. Colonel McClure's father was a deacon in the church where Anderson Quay preached, and often when a boy waited upon him while stopping at his father's house. He even met and knew the son, who has since been his political opponent, when both were boys.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY was born at Dillsburg, York county, on September 30th, 1833. Recalling the struggles and friendships of his early life before he left

Chester, he named this son after General Matthew Stanley, of Brandywine Manor, in that county. When young Quay was six years old his father left the mission in York and Franklin, went to Pittsburgh and thence to Beaver county, and for several years thereafter ministered to congregations in various sections of western Pennsylvania. He was a strong, earnest man, and his name is to this day mentioned with great respect by those who remember his ministerial efforts in both eastern and western Pennsylvania. Matt. Quay, as he was universally known in early as well as in later life, received the rudiments of an English education from his father and in the common schools of the sections where he happened to be preaching. He advanced so rapidly in his studies that before he was sixteen years of age he was sent to Jefferson College, in Washington county, where he graduated with honors just after passing his seventeenth year. He soon after began the study of law in Pittsburgh with Judge Sterrett, but he had not pursued his studies long before a desire for travel became stronger than the disposition to fit himself for a profession, and he and a college friend started for the South. They spent nearly a year in travelling through that section. They happened there when the agitation of Union and dis-Union questions had begun, and he returned to Pittsburgh on a visit to his parents, with the intention of returning to Louisiana and starting a Union paper, with his college friend, at Shreveport. His mother, however, objected to his making his home in the South, and she had sufficient influence over him to restrain his youthful ardor, and for a time he remained at home. After a time, however, he broke away from the restraint of home and went South and settled in Texas when that State was next to a wilderness. The story of his sojourn in the Lone Star State constitutes a very interesting chapter of his life. He lectured a little and finally went to teaching school in Colorado county. While so engaged the Comanche Indians became very troublesome, and an act was passed authorizing the raising of a regiment of mounted rangers for service against the Indians.

Young Quay closed up his school, took what little money he had, bought a pony and a rifle, and started for Austin, the capital of the State. He reached there the day the Legislature adjourned, and the bill for the organization and payment of the regiment failed to pass the Senate. This was his first lesson in the uncertainty of legislation. He has had many since that time, but none more serious. On the same day the news of the inauguration of President Pierce and the announcement of his Cabinet was received.

"I shall never forget," said Mr. Quay, in speaking of his arrival in Austin, "the ludicrous scenes in the streets of that town on that eventful and, to me, unfortunate day. The town was full of young men, each with a pony and rifle, but without a dollar in their pockets and many miles from home. All had come down as I had, expecting to join the regiment, and had invested all their cash in an outfit for the service." In this crowd of disappointed frontiersmen young Quay sat upon his pony, with a rifle slung over his shoulder and his big sombrero shading the rays of the setting sun from his face, wondering what to do.

He decided to sell his pony and rifle and return to New Orleans. He did so, and got just about money enough to take him there. This decision changed the current of his life, and when he started to leave Texas he took the first step toward the prominence he has gained.

He reached the Crescent City in the midst of the cholera season, and in that year the scourge was at its worst. People died so rapidly that they could not be buried. It may be imagined that he did not tarry long, but pushed on North, and finally, after a struggle, reached the home of his mother in Beaver county. His last experiences South made the quiet of his Pennsylvania home agreeable to him, and he at once resumed his legal studies with R. P. Roberts, then an eminent lawyer in that county, who was afterwards a Colonel in the late war.

In 1854, ten days after he was twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to the bar. In 1855 he was appointed Prothonotary of Beaver county. In 1856 he was elected to that office and re-elected in 1859. In 1861 he resigned the Prothonotaryship and enlisted in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and was soon thereafter made a First Lieutenant. Before his regiment was ordered into active service Governor Curtin appointed him Assistant Commissary-General upon his staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and he was summoned to Harrisburg to enter upon his duties.

His capacity for dealing with men and meeting emergencies soon attracted the attention of all with whom he came in contact. His great capacity for work and for mastering the details of whatever service devolved upon him in the organization and preparation for active service of the great number of troops Pennsylvania was then mustering for the field, gave him a high place in the esteem of the authorities, and when the military staff of the Governor was abolished, Governor Curtin made him his private secretary. In this office his good judgment and great capacity for work were as apparent as in the performance of his military duties. Much of the great strain upon the executive department, consequent upon the war and the organization of great bodies of troops, naturally fell to his lot, but he proved equal to every emergency, and won and held the good opinion of all with whom he came in contact.

After serving something more than a year in this capacity, Governor Curtin gave a public recognition of his efficient service by making him Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry. He assumed command of that regiment early in August, 1862. The regiment left Harrisburg for Washington in the latter part of August, and on the 30th of that month made a forced march toward the battle-field while the second contest at Bull Run was being fought. It did not reach there in time to participate in the fight, and returned to the defences about Washington. In the Antietam campaign it made another forced march towards South Mountain, but reached the battle-field of Antietam just too late to participate in that fight. The regiment remained in camp near the battle-field until the 30th of October. While there, Colonel Quay was stricken with typhoid fever, and his friends for some time despaired

of his recovery. In November the regiment moved without its Colonel to the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, Va. Colonel Quay returned to his regiment early in December, but so reduced by disease as to be totally unfit for duty, and it was thought by his closest friends that he would not live long. Upon the advice of eminent surgeons he resigned his commission, and the acceptance of it arrived upon the eve of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although no longer an officer in the army, and with every preparation made to start for home at once, he was unwilling that the regiment should go into battle without him. He, of course, could not command it, so he volunteered as an aide upon the staff of General Tyler, who commanded the brigade in which his regiment was serving, and participated in that great battle. In his official report of that fight, General Tyler bears the following striking tribute to Colonel Quay's gallantry.

He says: "Colonel M. S. Quay, late of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, was upon my staff as a volunteer aide-de-camp, and to him I am greatly indebted. Notwithstanding his enfeebled health, he was in the saddle early and late, ever prompt and efficient, and especially so during the engagement. It is told of him that when he went into the fight he was all ready to start home, and that his men had sent considerable money by him to friends and kindred in Pennsylvania. But that so intent was he upon going into the fight with the regiment his health had forced him to leave just on the eve of battle, that when General Tyler accepted his services as a staff officer he forgot money and all else, and went into the action with it on his person."

He returned to Pennsylvania immediately after the battle of Fredericksburg, and Governor Curtin at once appointed him Military State Agent at Washington, a position of great labor and responsibility. No State in the Union was more earnest in the care of her soldiers than Pennsylvania. Its Governor had promised at the outbreak of the Rebellion that no soldier killed in battle or dying of disease should be buried off her soil. Governor Curtin's object in appointing a man of Colonel Quay's ability to the position of State Agent at Washington was, that the provisions of that agreement might be carried out to the letter. This imposed upon him delicate and onerous duties—such as a watchful care over the sick and wounded, the forwarding of dead bodies home, and generally a watchful eye over the interests of Pennsylvania soldiers in camp and on the field. Although quite feeble during most of the time he held that position, thousands of Pennsylvania soldiers have borne tribute to the fidelity with which he performed that trust.

In 1863 the Legislature created the office of Military Secretary, and Governor Curtin, recalling the faithful energy and careful intelligence of his former private secretary, at once transferred Colonel Quay from the position of Military State Agent at Washington to the post of Military Secretary at Harrisburg. Soon after he had taken his new position, the death of Colonel Sees, Superintendent of Transportation and Telegraph, imposed the additional duties of that position upon him. He held these two important offices and the closest confidential

relations with the Governor for two years or more, during which time his duties were of the most exacting character.

In 1865 he resigned these positions to take his seat in the Legislature from the counties of Washington and Beaver, to which he had been elected in 1864. He was made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of that body, and some of the most important legislation enacted during his first legislative service bore the impress of his intelligent work. His first memorable political contest was in 1866, when he was the presiding genius in the political move which resulted in the election of James R. Kelly as Speaker of the House. In this fight he began to develop into the sagacious political leader he has since become, and being a friend of Governor Curtin's, he was naturally led into antagonisms with the then ruling power in Pennsylvania politics.

When he first came to Harrisburg, at Governor Curtin's bidding, he naturally met Colonel A. K. McClure, then a power in the Republican party. He was the recognized leader of the political forces Governor Curtin represented. McClure and himself renewed the acquaintance began in their childhood days, when Colonel Quay's father preached in Colonel McClure's neighborhood and spent Sunday at his father's house. They became friends, and although they are now and have been for years widely apart in politics, and have had hard fights, their personal relations have never been disturbed. I have heard Colonel McClure say of Colonel Quay's services upon the staff of the Governor: "His services were invaluable to Governor Curtin, both as a soldier and civilian during the war, and he was true to his political interests after it, as long as Curtin was a candidate for place within the Republican party. He is a bold fighter, but a faithful friend."

It is no wonder, then, that a man of Colonel McClure's sagacity should, when Colonel Quay entered political life, make him a political friend, ally and counsellor in the great moves he was then making to control the Republican party of the State in the interest of Governor Curtin. He was just the man to see the power in Colonel Quay for such service; therefore it was not strange that when he went to the Legislature Colonel McClure looked upon him as the strongest weapon at command with which to fight Governor Curtin's opponent.

The Legislature of 1867 met under most peculiar circumstances. Governor Curtin, General Simon Cameron, Thad. Stevens, Colonel Forney and General Morehead were candidates for the United States Senate. Curtin had a majority of the Legislature, as it is claimed, to his candidacy, and the test vote was to be upon the Speakership. Colonel Quay was selected as Governor Curtin's candidate, but he was, after a very bitter fight, defeated by a combination of the forces of all the candidates for United States Senator against him.

The defeat of Colonel Quay for Speaker settled Governor Curtin's fate for the Senatorship, and General Simon Cameron was elected. Governor Curtin then dropped out of politics as an aspirant for place within the State. Alexander McClure left the State and quit politics, and Colonel Quay went boldly to the

front as a leader. His defeat for the Speakership only sharpened his appetite for other contests, and in the winter of 1868 the war between the factions was renewed, and Colonel Quay scored a victory in the election of Mr. Irwin, the anti-Cameron candidate, for State Treasurer. This same year Governor Curtin was sent to Russia and Colonel Quay was left to fight by himself.

In that year he was made Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and that campaign bore the marks of his organizing skill and untiring industry. Curtin having been provided for, this campaign settled the differences within the Republican party, and in 1869 John Scott was elected United States Senator. Robert W. Mackey was that year chosen State Treasurer through Colonel Quay's efforts. He really created Mackey a political power in this State. This result brought Colonel Quay and Robert W. Mackey, since counted the boldest and most sagacious political leader in the country, into close sympathy and thorough working union. In the campaigns which followed, bearing the stamp of their work in every line, their names as political leaders became as wide as the limits of the country.

Colonel Quay always had a taste for journalism, and, during the campaign of 1869 established in Beaver a paper called the *Beaver Radical*. He issued it without notice and without a single subscriber. But it was conducted with such rare ability and energy that it at once took a leading position among the papers of the State and secured a strong patronage. As long as Colonel Quay's name was associated with it it was more largely quoted than any other paper in the State of Pennsylvania. Its editorials were terse and forcible and its general tone bold and uncompromising. In the bitter and memorable contest which resulted in the election of General John F. Hartranft as Governor, the *Beaver Radical* and its editor bore an important part. Indeed, but for the work of Colonel Quay and Mr. Mackey, it is doubtful whether the Republicans could have saved the State. There was a most bitter and unrelenting assault made upon Governor Hartranft, and it took untiring energy and careful organization to secure his election. When Hartranft was inaugurated as Governor, he made Colonel Quay Secretary of State, and he held that position until he was made Recorder of the City of Philadelphia. While holding the latter place he was very widely spoken of for the United States Senatorship, and but for the fact that his party fealty and devotion to friends had led him to make sacrifices which had been taken advantage of to create popular prejudice against him, he would have at that time been elected United States Senator. After he left the Recorder's office he was made Secretary of State by Governor Hoyt.

In November, 1885, Colonel Quay was elected State Treasurer by nearly 50,000 majority, and while still the incumbent of that office was chosen by the Legislature of 1887 United States Senator, to succeed Senator Mitchell, whose term expired March 4th of that year.

A man who has played as bold and broad a hand in politics as Colonel Quay naturally could not have escaped violent criticism, no matter how correct his

acts. It was not in the nature of things, that, with his strong, positive nature, which never considered retreat, oftentimes lack of policy, and the use of power necessary for party success, that he should not have made enemies and created antagonisms, even among the timid of his own party, that could not easily be healed. He has been severely criticised, but it has never seemed to disturb him or to change his purpose when fixed. When Robert W. Mackey died, he was left as the undisputed leader of party action, the man whose judgment was law and whose political wisdom and boldness were worth a regiment of half-hearted politicians. He has shown matchless powers as a political leader ever since he entered public life, and no matter what enemies may say of him there is no man who does not respect his intelligence, admire his courage and recognize his commanding power in political movements.

He is a true man, an earnest and uncompromising friend and an unrelenting foe. These qualities have made him oftentimes stand for the shortcoming of friends. It is not time for people to judge him or his acts dispassionately, for his grip is yet too strong upon the handle of political power to silence the tongue of vituperation or to direct the public mind to a dispassionate criticism of his acts. When he is gone the country, and especially his State, will recognize his worth and sift his qualities of head and heart to find many more grains of gold than dross.

No man who does not know Mr. Quay's character can appreciate the qualities of the man. The fact that he has been so long the master of political chessboards, and consequently a target for all sorts of criticism, has fixed him in the minds of the people as a very different man from his real self. He is a remarkably studious man, and his stock of information on all subjects is surpassed by that of few men in the country. He is a careful reader of history, science and current literature, and possesses many fine traits of character. He is liberal handed, steadfast in his friendships, as genial in his social relations as he is often rugged in politics.

A. W. N.

Since the above was written Mr. Quay was honored by being selected as Chairman of the Republican National Committee and also as Chairman of the Executive Committee of that body. As such he had controlling charge of the canvass for his party during the Presidential contest of 1888. As a delegate to the Chicago nominating convention Mr. Quay was a staunch supporter of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, but it was with the hearty approval of General Harrison, the successful nominee, that Senator Quay was appointed the Chairman of the National Committee to conduct the canvass. The appointment elicited the warm approval of the leading men of his party, and was acknowledged to be a wise one by the opposition. [Eds.]



HON. JOHN H. MITCHELL.

JOHN H. MITCHELL.

HON. JOHN H. MITCHELL, United States Senator from the State of Oregon, was born in Washington county, Pa., June 22, 1835. His boyhood days were passed upon a farm in Butler county, Pa., to which locality his parents had removed when he was two years old. Bright and apt, and giving signs of marked intelligence, his parents determined that he should be given an opportunity to gratify his thirst for knowledge. So he was sent to the Witherspoon Institute, an establishment ranking high among the educational institutions of the State of Pennsylvania. Diligent in his studies and ambitious to take advantage of the opportunities thus afforded him, young Mitchell became, as was to be expected, the leader of his class, and in due time graduated with high honors.

Choosing law as the profession to which he desired to devote himself, he entered the office of Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, then the leading attorney of that portion of Pennsylvania of which in those days Butler was the centre. Mr. Purviance, who was subsequently Attorney-General of the State, was at the time Mitchell entered his office a member of Congress, and was a man of national reputation. Under the instruction of Purviance, who took a great interest in his pupil, the young student made rapid progress in overcoming the intricate windings of the subtle law. To read law is one thing, to read and understand it is another. Young Mitchell was not satisfied with the mere reading; his nature was such that he could not content himself with memorizing—he must comprehend his subject; in other words, make it part of himself. This thoroughness which marked him as a student of the law has remained one of the strongest characteristics of the man, and has had much to do with his success in life. Admitted to the bar in 1856, he soon after removed to the Pacific Coast, an inviting field for self-reliance, genius and ambition. A remarkable set of men were those who laid the foundations of constitutional liberty on those far-off shores, and the commonwealths they created are the best monuments to their ability, energy and indomitable will. They were of a superior race, the flower of the youth of the older States; men of calibre and will and expanding thought. And in this connection it may be well right here to call attention to a fact not generally recognized, that it was from among this body of men came the leaders who successfully waged the battle for the Union. Grant passed his early manhood on the Pacific Coast, and the lessons he there learned, and the persistency which was characteristic of the type of manhood of which we are speaking, he carried into the war, and the same spirit which overcame the perils of the desert and laughed at the obstacles of towering mountains and reduced the savage to abject fear conquered the rebellion. Sherman was a banker in San Francisco, Phil Sheridan a lieutenant in Oregon, and Joe Hooker a civil engineer amid the wilds of Rogue river in Oregon. Baker, the orator, the soldier and statesman, was preaching the "doc-

trine of the new crusade" in the land of the Argonauts. Brave, generous men! A grateful country recognizes their worth, and does homage to the memory of those who have passed over to the majority. A man of small ideas and petty purposes could make no headway in a current of humanity like this. That Mitchell succeeded amid such surroundings is the best evidence as to the quality of his manhood.

His first conspicuous public appearance was at the formation of what was known as the Union party in Oregon. There was a sentiment on the Pacific Coast at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion in favor of the establishment of what was to be known as a Pacific Coast Republic. Lovers of the Union were aware that if this scheme was successful the fate of the nation was to be despaired of, and that this peril, though insignificant in comparison with others which then threatened its existence, would be sufficient to hasten and bring about the success of those who elsewhere were determined upon the destruction of the Union. It was at this juncture that Mitchell first came to the front as a political leader, and his voice and influence were on the side of the Union. The welding of the Union sentiment into a political organization stood as a menace to the schemes of those who were plotting the establishment of this Pacific Republic, and in the face of this organized protest the plotters were compelled to abandon their proposed project. And thus was a great national calamity averted. As the representative of the Union party, Mitchell was elected to the State Senate of Oregon, and was chosen presiding officer of that body. Growing in popularity he soon became the recognized leader of his party, and in 1866 (although not a candidate in the meaning of that term) came within one vote of the caucus nomination for United States Senator.

In 1872 he was elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1873. He was assigned to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, then one of the most important committees of that body, and was also given a place on Railroads (of which he afterward became Chairman), Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Claims, and Commerce. During the struggle which followed the Presidential campaign of 1876, Mr. Mitchell was for a time acting Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Governor Morton, the Chairman, was incapacitated from serving owing to his being a member of the Electoral Commission. The duties thus devolved upon him were onerous and grave, as much depended upon the course of that committee as to what would be the outcome of a contention that contained within its environments the horrid spectre of another civil war. A mistake, no matter how trifling, would have precipitated upon the country a struggle, the result of which was beyond human ken, and the contemplation of which even at this distant day causes one to shudder. That Mitchell met the responsibilities imposed upon him with excellent judgment is evidenced by the result. The preparation of the Republican side of the case depended largely upon the result of the investigations that were being pursued by the Committee on Privileges and Elections,

and so thoroughly were these investigations conducted that it was made manifest that truth and equity were on the side of the Republican contestants. Public sentiment acquiesced in the judgment of the committee, and the decision of the Electoral Commission, based in a large measure upon the labors of that committee, was sustained by the country, and Mr. Hayes was safely seated in the Presidential chair.

The same indomitable energy that marked Mr. Mitchell's conduct on this occasion is also typical of his efforts in behalf of the interests of his State. The Columbia river, a majestic stream, second only to the "Father of Waters," and draining a country richer by far than the famous valley of the Nile, is obstructed at several places, particularly at The Dalles, where the immense volume of water rushes through a narrow gorge at lightning rapidity, and at the Cascades, where the waters tumble and dash over countless boulders of immense size, creating eddies and swift currents, so that navigation at these two points is impossible, and as a result portages have to be made and a trans-shipment rendered necessary. To overcome these obstacles and make the Columbia a free river (for it is apparent that those who control the portages also control, or, perhaps, what is a better and truer expression, own the river) has been the prayer of the people of Oregon for years. Various projects to overcome these obstructions were from time to time presented and discussed, and finally laid aside, as such projects usually are unless backed by some earnest man. Among the first steps taken by Mr. Mitchell soon after his election to the Senate was to secure the aid of the national government in removing these obstructions. After countless difficulties he finally succeeded in obtaining an appropriation for the construction of a system of locks at the Cascades, and this work, though not progressing with the activity that its importance demands, but still with the same sort of activity that marks all enterprises under the supervision of the government, will be finished in a year or two. In the meantime he did not relax his efforts to get the Government committed to some plan for overcoming the obstructions at The Dalles, and so persistent and energetic have his efforts been that at the present session (First Session, Fiftieth Congress) the Senate has passed his bill for a boat railway, for the commencement of which \$500,000 are appropriated; and when this work is completed, and the last obstruction to the free navigation of the Columbia is thus removed, "a mighty river will go mingling with his name forever."

At the close of his first term the Democrats had succeeded in getting control of the Legislature; and it is claimed that their success was brought about through the instrumentality of a company that controlled the navigation of the Columbia river, and was opposed, as a matter of course, to any effort to rend that stream from the grasp of a soulless and selfish monopoly. Be this as it may, the Democrats were successful. In 1882, the Republicans again being in majority in the Legislature, Mr. Mitchell received the nomination for Senator, two-thirds of the Republicans in the Legislature voting for him in caucus. For forty days the

Legislature ballotted without result, Mitchell during most of the time receiving forty-five votes, or within one necessary to elect. This failure to elect was brought about by a bolt of a few malcontents, actuated by personal motives and aims, but on which, however, they have never realized. Seeing that his election was impossible, Mr. Mitchell threw his influence in favor of his former law partner, J. N. Dolph, who was elected in the closing hours of the session. In 1885 the Legislature failed to elect. At a called session Mr. Mitchell, though not a candidate, was elected by the votes of both Republicans and Democrats, it being the almost universal wish of the people of the State that he be returned to the Senate. In the present Congress he is Chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, and is a member of the Committees on Claims, Post-offices and Post-roads, Railroads, and Mines and Mining.

As a lawyer Mr. Mitchell is clear-headed and quick to appreciate and apprehend a point. His legal arguments are perspicacious, and marked by thoroughness and research. In the debate in the Senate on the Inter-State Commerce Bill he took a position as to the proper construction of that measure, which has been followed by the courts when called upon to construe the law, and the decisions of the Commission have been on a line with his argument—an argument, too, which was contravened by some who have the reputation of being able lawyers, but who in this instance appear to have misconceived the scope and purposes of the bill.

True to his friendships, Mr. Mitchell has the largest personal following of any political leader on the Pacific Coast, and this following is by no means confined to Republicans, but his admirers are to be found on the other side of the party wall, and are no less enthusiastic in their praises of him than those of his followers who are of the same political faith with him. The future has much in store for him; for it is hardly to be supposed that ability, energy and sincerity are to be overlooked. The country must ever rely upon its earnest men—men of deep convictions, courage, sincerity and honesty of purpose; and such a man is John H. Mitchell.



HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

ANDREW GREGG CURTIN.

THE infant Republic had concluded its second conflict with the mother country and the European wars provoked by Napoleon had been settled. The rush of immigration from the Old World to the New began immediately afterward, and was a prominent figure in that epoch which marked a marvellous change in our government. Up to 1815 a conservative mental force had held sway, but at that time progressive materialism succeeded it, and the era which followed hard upon this decisive change marked the beginning of a new life and new prospects for the nation.

This change, like all radical political disturbances, provoked bitter animosities, and party spirit ran high. In the conflicts which grew out of the ascendancy of material force, new resources were developed, new theories of government advanced, fresh ideas of constitutional construction born, and new roads cut into the wilderness of science, as applied to the practical demands of the new nation. In 1816-17 Calhoun gave his powerful mind to the problem of the future, and made his great fight for internal improvements by the Federal Government. The veto power destroyed his work, which, had it been successful, and been equitably applied to all the States of the Union, would have made the recent sectional war impossible.

Amid these mighty changes, and just as the nation had crossed the threshold from conservative inaction to progressive action, ANDREW GREGG CURTIN was born at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., April 22d, 1817. In the same year the United States Bank was established in Philadelphia, and in 1820-21, when the States numbered only twenty-four, the agitation of the Missouri question began—an agitation which ended in secession and war, which made Andrew Gregg Curtin an eminent figure in American history.

Seventeen years before his birth his father, Roland Curtin, settled in Bellefonte and began the manufacture of iron. He was a pioneer in this great industry, which has now grown to such gigantic proportions in this State. He is said to have erected one of the first, if not the first, iron furnaces built in Pennsylvania. He emigrated from Ireland seven years before settling in Bellefonte, and brought with him to this country wealth and a good education, obtained at the French capital. His wife was the daughter of Andrew Gregg, a noted politician, who served as United States Senator, Member of Congress, and Secretary of State. So, in birth and advantages, Governor Curtin was favored above the lot of most men. He was a decided favorite with his grandfather, as well as with his father, and exceptional care was taken in his education. He began his school life in private institutions in Bellefonte, and after a term of school at Harrisburg, ended his academic education at Milton.

At the time of his graduation, William W. Potter, who was afterward in Congress, was practising law in Bellefonte, and with him young Curtin began the

study of the law. He finished with Judge Reed, then one of the great attorneys of the State, after graduating from the law department of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. He was admitted to the bar in his native place, and began the practice of the law in 1837. He at once took a leading position in his profession, but was noted as an advocate rather than as a close practitioner. His powers as a speaker naturally turned him in the direction of politics, and when only twenty-three years of age he made a State reputation as an orator in the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." He was an ardent Whig, and in 1844 made a canvass of the State for Henry Clay. The reputation he had made as a speaker in 1840, in behalf of General Harrison, gave him leading rank on the stump in 1844. His successes in this campaign stamped him as a man of not only great oratorical power but of keen wit and humor, and of political foresight far beyond his years. The old Whigs, referring to that memorable campaign, always associate with it his brilliant efforts in behalf of the idol of their party. From this campaign Mr. Curtin's political advancement dated, and his reputation as an advocate grew.

In 1848 he was a Presidential elector, and his efforts in behalf of General Taylor were everywhere recognized as contributing to his election. In 1852 he was again upon the electoral ticket, and in the forefront of the battle for the Whig party. In 1854 his leading position as a man and politician was so well recognized that his party desired him to become its candidate for Governor. He declined the honor, but gave his best efforts to the election of his personal friend, Mr. Pollock, who, after his success, appointed him Secretary of State. In those days this position was one of greater power and influence than at present, for in addition to the regular duties of Secretary of State those of Superintendent of Public Schools were added.

To his work in the latter position Mr. Curtin gave much attention and thought, and inaugurated many of the reforms which have given the public schools of Pennsylvania a front rank in the educational institutions of the country.

In the years from 1854 to 1860, when the Republican party was springing into life as a result of the agitation of the slavery question—an agitation begun at the time of Mr. Curtin's birth—he naturally took a leading position in the stirring events which attended the birth of the new party, and in 1860 was made its candidate for Governor. This honor was the more conspicuous because of the all-important questions then pending, and because the future of the party, virtually born with his nomination, depended almost entirely upon his success.

The election of Lincoln absolutely depended upon the two doubtful States, Pennsylvania and Indiana. Both of them held their State elections in the October preceding the November election, and it was therefore essential, nationally, that these two States should declare for the Republican candidate to insure his election. When the convention met at Chicago, it was apparent that Seward was the choice of a large majority of the delegates. But it was morally certain

that Pennsylvania could not be carried for the Republicans with Seward as the Presidential candidate; for it had been charged, and was believed, that he had been elected Governor of New York as a Whig, upon an understanding with Bishop Hughes that the school fund of the State was to be divided with the Catholic educational institutions. Hence the native Americans in the Republican party, who came to it after the death of the Know-Nothing party, were bitterly opposed to him. It will thus be seen that at the outset of Mr. Curtin's career as the Republican nominee for Governor, his own position, as well as the position of his State, attracted the attention of the whole country.

The Pennsylvania delegation in the Presidential Convention of 1860 was a great one. It was instructed for General Simon Cameron, with John McLane, of Ohio, as its second choice. Thaddeus Stevens and David Wilmot were the leading men in the delegation, Stevens favoring the nomination of McLane after Cameron, and Wilmot favoring Lincoln, after his name was prominently mentioned. The necessity of carrying Pennsylvania in October to the success of the Republican ticket in November being so apparent, Mr. Curtin went to the Chicago Convention. Colonel A. K. McClure, who was, in that year, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, went with him. They were not there, as has been generally understood, in opposition to General Cameron's nomination, for they regarded that as impossible. They went there to secure the nomination of some candidate with whom Pennsylvania could be carried in October. It would be hard to picture the important part which Mr. Curtin and his position played in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. He and Henry S. Lane absolutely decided the contest in Lincoln's favor.

While the convention was largely in favor of Mr. Seward, the importance of carrying Pennsylvania and Indiana was so great that most of the Seward delegates outside of New York were willing to forego their preference and nominate a candidate acceptable to Mr. Curtin and Henry S. Lane, the candidates for Governor in the two October States.

The first duty of many delegations from the different States after their arrival in Chicago was to appoint committees to wait upon Mr. Curtin and Henry S. Lane, and ascertain their preferences as to a candidate, and their judgment as to the strongest name in their States. There were a number of names which were to go before the convention, Mr. Seward having a majority of all the delegates; but Mr. Curtin and Mr. Lane were so certain that their States could not be carried with Mr. Seward as the candidate, that a large number of the Seward delegates decided to seek for some other candidate. The day before the convention met the Vermont, Massachusetts, and other Seward delegations asked the Pennsylvania delegation to name three candidates who would carry the State. They held a meeting and named General Cameron as their first choice; John McLane, Mr. Stevens' candidate, as their second, and Abraham Lincoln as their third.

The circumstances under which Mr. Lincoln was named were both peculiar and interesting. While General Cameron's aspirations had led him to seek the Presi-

dential nomination, Mr. Lincoln had been decided upon by General Cameron and his friends for Vice-President if Cameron should secure the nomination. Flourishing Cameron and Lincoln clubs had been organized in Illinois long before the convention met. Next to Mr. Seward, Mr. Bates, of Missouri, was the strongest candidate among the delegates to the convention, and there was a strong feeling in favor of Bates in the Pennsylvania delegation. So when their third selection of a name was to be made, the Cameron men in the delegation under the lead of Mr. Wilmot, who was really in favor of Mr. Lincoln, chose Lincoln by a majority of two votes, they believing him to be the weaker candidate, and that Cameron could thus secure the nomination, and Lincoln be made candidate for Vice-President. Pennsylvania's action was ratified by Mr. Lane and his friends, and the next day, when the convention met, and both Cameron's and Mr. McLane's nomination became impossible, Pennsylvania named Mr. Lincoln, who had been made its third choice by Mr. Cameron's friends and an accident, and he was nominated. Had it not been for the Cameron men in the delegation, who believed that the chances for the success of their candidate would be better with Mr. Lincoln than with Mr. Bates, the latter would have been their choice and the nominee of the convention. From this recital the commanding position of Pennsylvania, of its candidate for Governor, and of its Republican leaders, in the party and toward the Presidential candidate of that year, can be understood.

That campaign, from Mr. Curtin's nomination down to the day of the election, was a political romance, the like of which has never been known in this country. The Presidential nominating convention over, Mr. Curtin turned to the duties of his own canvass with characteristic energy, and the history of the first contest of the Republican party in Pennsylvania would make an interesting volume. The details of the work were in the hands of Colonel A. K. McClure, as Chairman of the State Committee, and the management of the campaign was simply matchless. It was carried on with a spirit and energy hitherto unknown in the political history of the State. Mr. Curtin made a personal canvass, which was then, as it is now, regarded as the most brilliant ever conducted in Pennsylvania. He was elected in October, by a large majority, as was Henry S. Lane in Indiana; and the Presidential election of 1860 was thus virtually decided in favor of the Republican party.

The wisdom of the selection of Governor Curtin by the Republicans was justified from the day he assumed the position to which he had been elected in the intelligence with which he dealt with the grave questions forcing themselves upon him as the Executive of a great State, with the nation upon the threshold of a sectional war. He was wise, discreet, conservative and able in the discharge of his important and delicate duties, during the trying days when all were endeavoring to peaceably prevent rebellion. He was patriotic, firm, aggressive, and even stubbornly courageous when all efforts failed and the war came. It followed close upon his inauguration as the Chief Executive of the State, and when the first gun was fired, he sprang to the duty of raising troops for the general Government,

with an energy and spirit unequalled by any other State Executive. He encouraged enlistments in every possible way, and in an eloquent war speech just after the fall of Sumter he kindled camp-fires upon almost every hearth in Pennsylvania, and called more into service than was asked for by the General Government. In this speech he promised that Pennsylvania should permit none of its soldiers to be buried in other soil; that wives and children should be the wards of the State; that widows of soldiers should be protected and their orphans cared for and educated at the expense of the Commonwealth.

"How has this promise of yours been kept?" was asked of him, more than twenty years after it was made, and seventeen years after the war was ended.

"Religiously," he answered. "Commissioners were placed in every corps of the army, and every Pennsylvania soldier found, wherever he went, the representative of his State, specially charged with the task of looking after his necessities. If he was sick in the hospital, if he was wounded in battle, if he was on the march or in camp, he found that his State had a watchful eye over his comfort. Pennsylvania was the first State to do this, and no Pennsylvania soldier ever fell in battle whose body was not sent home for burial, if his body had been identified and application made therefor.

The State did care for the wives and children, has protected the widows and educated the orphans. Sixteen thousand soldiers' orphans have been educated in the different soldiers' orphan asylums throughout the State, provided by the gratitude of Pennsylvania for the valor and patriotism of her soldiers. A marvellous fact is that out of nearly sixteen thousand who have been educated in these schools, only two have ever been accused of crime. In the history of the world there has never been a nation that has provided for its soldiery with anything like the watchful generosity with which Pennsylvania has kept the promise I made as its Executive at the beginning of the war."

The career of Governor Curtin, as Executive of Pennsylvania, is naturally the most important in all his eventful life. It cannot be written in a single article, hardly in a volume. With the organization and supervision of the vast body of troops which Pennsylvania gave to the army of the Union, his name and deeds were intimately associated. While he took an interest in all the Pennsylvania troops, the reserves—that corps which gave Reynolds, Meade and Sedgwick to the army—seem to hold the strongest place in his heart. Besides looking after the comfort of the soldiers, he advised and formulated the legislation which will make Pennsylvania pre-eminent in history for the evidences of respect and gratitude shown her soldiers in the war for the Union. Before his first gubernatorial term was concluded, the condition of his health became so precarious that his friends decided he must not be a candidate for re-election. So broken was he from the effects of his labors, that it was decided long before the convention was held that he could not stand the excitement of renomination, much less the labors of a canvass. It was therefore settled among his friends that he should go abroad instead of again accepting the Republican nomination for Governor.

So Mr. Lincoln was approached upon the subject of a foreign mission, and the story of the interview with the martyr President must necessarily form an interesting part of this sketch on account of the persons who were present. Imagine General Simon Cameron, Colonel John W. Forney and Colonel A. K. McClure, in conference at the rooms of the former in Washington, all in accord as to the desirability of securing a foreign mission for Governor Curtin. Of course, all were actuated by different motives: Colonel McClure, because he was interested in the safety of the Governor's life, the other two because Curtin's presence at the head of the State government was not in accordance with their ideas of the eternal fitness of things. This trio, inharmonious on every subject save the propriety of giving a foreign mission to Governor Curtin, took a carriage and drove to the White House. The President, so one of the party said, seemed somewhat amused at seeing the three men together, but readily appreciated the situation when the object of the visit was stated.

"There is nothing within my gift to which Governor Curtin is not entitled; but, gentlemen, there are no first-class missions vacant. Whose mission shall I give him?" said Mr. Lincoln, relating the story of the young man who, when his father advised him to take a wife, inquired, "Whose wife shall I take?"

One of the party suggested that a second-class mission might do. Colonel McClure said that unless a first-class mission could be tendered the conference might as well end. The result of the interview was that Mr. Lincoln wrote to Governor Curtin offering him a first-class mission, and Colonel McClure carried and delivered the letter.

Before any decision was reached, a large majority of the counties in the State had instructed for Governor Curtin, notwithstanding it was understood that he was not to be a candidate. When the convention met he was unanimously renominated, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. He therefore completed a term of service as Governor of Pennsylvania during which transpired the mightiest events in the history of our Government. It was the aspiration of his friends that he should be made United States Senator at the end of his second Gubernatorial term, but the influences which had ever been hostile to him prevented. In 1868 he was a prominent candidate for nomination for Vice-President with General Grant, but defeated. Soon after the latter's election, Governor Curtin was nominated and confirmed as Minister to Russia, and spent nearly four years at St. Petersburg.

He returned home in 1872, and took part in the Liberal Republican movement which nominated Horace Greeley. He was very prominently spoken of for the second place on that ticket, and was the choice of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Greeley Convention for President. His connection with the Liberal Republican movement, and the fact that his power and influence in the Republican party, which was eminent while he remained in the country, but which had been broken during his absence, carried him into the Democratic party, where he by no means seems at home.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73, and for a few years after had little to do with politics. The political influence which controlled the Republican party of the State seemed, so his friends say, to have put up a bar against his return to his old party. So, when he wearied of the quiet of business life, and longed for politics, he found a place in the Democratic party, and in 1878 was nominated for Congress. He was defeated by a Greenbacker during the financial craze and by the action of some of his new-found associates, who opposed him on account of his war record and the hard blows he had dealt them in the campaigns of the old Whig and Republican parties.

He was nominated repeatedly by the Democrats of his Congressional district, and served with credit and honor until 1886, when he declined a renomination, preferring to spend the remainder of his days away from the annoyances of public life.

Governor Curtin lives in the most conspicuous house on the principal street of his native town. He is surrounded by all the comforts that good taste can suggest and money buy. His stone house looks almost like a castle, and it is large enough to accommodate his troop of friends who come and go as they will. His hospitality is lavish, and even the poor, homeless tramp upon the highway gave a striking illustration of it by marking upon his gate-post for the information of all tramps who might come after: "This house is good for a square meal." Four daughters and one son are still living, as is his wife, formerly Miss Catherine Wilson, daughter of Wm. J. Wilson, of Centre county. While the ex-Governor has accumulated enough of this world's goods to make himself and his family comfortable, he is by no means very wealthy. Those who ought to know best estimate his accumulations at less than a quarter of a million dollars. When his father died he left the iron business he had created and the property he had secured to his seven children. Governor Curtin and his brothers kept it intact, and applied to its management their best business skill. For a time it was a hard, unremunerative struggle; but when the iron business thrived the property grew in value, and its gains have left the family comfortable.

It is impossible to give here more than a glance at such an eventful life as that of the subject of this sketch. One is obliged to omit much that is interesting in recording the striking acts of his life which attracted public attention to him. Governor Curtin is, in his social life, the same genial companion and attractive conversationalist, and his spirits do not seem to droop with his increasing years. He is full of stories of the past, and he still loves to speak of the prominent features of his political career; but none of them kindle such fire in his eyes, or give such strength to his voice and eloquence to his tongue, as a revival of the memories of the war, and a reference to his career as Pennsylvania's War Governor.

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HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

JAMES HEPBURN CAMPBELL.

HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, lawyer, diplomatist and ex-member of Congress, was born at Williamsport, Pa., February 8, 1820. He is a son of the late Francis C. Campbell, who was for many years a leading member of the bar in that city, and was distinguished for his culture and literary tastes and integrity of character. John Campbell, father of Francis and grandfather of James Hepburn Campbell, studied theology, and desiring to attach himself to the Protestant Episcopal Church, went to England for ordination, there not being at that time any Bishop of this church in America. He was ordained by the Bishop of London, and was for some years rector of All-Saints' Church, Hertford county, Middlesex, England. He here married Miss Catharine Cutler, daughter of the Mayor of the town in which his charge was situated. On the urgent request of his father, who was living in this country, he returned to Pennsylvania, where, as his tombstone in the cemetery at Carlisle informs us, he was for "more than thirty years rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Carlisle." The mother of Mr. Campbell was a daughter of the late Judge James Hepburn, of Northumberland, Pa.

Selecting his father's profession, James H. Campbell was admitted to the practice of the law in 1841, having graduated at the Law Department of Dickinson College, Carlisle, under the instruction of the late Judge Reed. He selected Pottsville, Pa., as his arena, and soon became distinguished for his legal learning, impassioned eloquence and personal magnetism, which secured for him a large and lucrative clientele, as well as a widespread reputation; so that for more than twenty-three years he ranked among the most eminent men at the bar.

In 1844 he was chosen to represent his Congressional District in the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, at which Henry Clay was nominated for the Presidency. In the campaign which followed, the young delegate was one of Clay's most fervid and enthusiastic supporters. In the previous campaign of 1840 Mr. Campbell had also been a representative to the Young Men's Ratification Convention, held at Baltimore, after the nomination of Wm. Henry Harrison. Upon both these occasions his youth and rare ability elicited the most favorable comment and prediction from leaders of his party. In October, 1854, although residing in a district largely Democratic, composed as it was of the counties of Schuylkill and Northumberland, he was elected, as a Whig, a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress. This was a period of bitter struggle over the Territories of the United States, between the advocates of slavery on the one hand and those of freedom on the other. It was of the first importance to the Whigs (or, as now known, the Republican party) to secure a Speaker who would guard the admission of new States to the Union, by appointing territorial committees opposed to the extension of slavery. This it was which gave deep significance to the pro-

longed struggle in favor of N. P. Banks, which only terminated in February by the election of that gentleman as Speaker of the Thirty-fourth Congress. Mr. Campbell at once appreciated the importance of this contest, and threw the whole weight of his influence, both in Congress and with the Pennsylvania delegation, for N. P. Banks. The value of his support was recognized by the new Speaker, who consulted him as to the position on committees which would be most congenial to his tastes. "Place me," answered Mr. Campbell, "where I can best serve the industrial interests of my State." This was done by naming him on the Committee of Ways and Means, where, although a new member, and one of the youngest men in the House, he led the opposition of all measures tending to a reduction of the Tariff. The Chairman of the Ways and Means having reported to the House a bill for that purpose, the battle waged against it by Mr. Campbell and his colleague, Mr. Covode, attracted the attention of Hon. James G. Blaine, who makes special mention of it in his published reminiscences of men of his time.

In 1858 Mr. Campbell was re-elected to Congress, and took an active part in opposition to all those measures of President Buchanan's administration which had in view the extension of slavery to the Territories. In 1860 his speech against the resolutions known as the "Crittenden Compromise" made a profound impression, and attracted general attention.

In that period of deep national anxiety, when dissensions between the States were rapidly advancing to a tragic culmination, the minds of all thinking men were strained to the utmost in endeavor to devise plans which might avert the impending catastrophe. One of these plans was embodied in a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for the appointment of a committee, to be composed of one member from each State, to consider the political condition of the Union, and to report to the House a measure, or measures, to reconcile existing difficulties. It was a grave and solemn final effort, as it were, undertaken in the very teeth of the crisis, and the members of this committee (known to history as the "Committee of Thirty-three," Hon. Thos. Corwin, of Ohio, Chairman) were carefully selected, each one being an influential and representative man of his State, and many of them of national distinction. There could be no more eloquent expression of the estimation in which Mr. Campbell was held in these national councils than the fact of his being appointed on this committee to represent Pennsylvania. His constituency demonstrated their appreciation by returning him to Congress in 1860 for a third term by a largely increased majority. In the stormy times which followed he voted for and advocated every measure calculated to strengthen the Government and suppress the Rebellion.

On President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 troops for three months' service, which was the official announcement of war, Mr. Campbell went at once, on April 17, 1861, to the National Capital to aid in its defence. He passed safely through the ruffian mob of Baltimore, which was streaming out from that city to destroy the railroads, and thus cut off the expected troops from the North. The train carrying Mr. Campbell was the last to pass in safety. It was closely

followed by the one conveying a Massachusetts regiment, which had to fight its way through the infuriated city. All communication between the capital and the North by rail or wire was now cut off. The rebels were encamped on the other side of the Potomac, and, with the exception of a small force of the regular army, a few marines, five companies of volunteers from Pennsylvania and the Massachusetts regiment already spoken of, the capital was unprotected, and might easily have fallen into the hands of its enemies had they had the courage to strike promptly. In this stress, when every man was of importance, the visitors and strangers present in the beleaguered city formed themselves into a battalion, elected Cassius M. Clay to the command, and offered its services to the Government. Mr. Campbell was a member of this impromptu organization, which was regularly mustered into the service, and nightly took his share in the strict patrol necessary for the protection of Washington, being now on watch at the White House, and again at the Navy Yard, seeing the camp fires of the enemy just across the river, until a route was improvised by the Government by which the forces of the North came pouring in. Clay's temporary battalion, being no longer needed, was disbanded, and Mr. Campbell was elected Major of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry (Col. Henry L. Cake), which was now in Washington. He was engaged in active duty with that regiment until the expiration of the three months' service, when it was honorably mustered out. Resuming his seat in the House, where he was appointed Chairman of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, he reported a bill in favor of the middle route, the southern one being impracticable on account of the attitude of the Southern States. Indeed the whole scheme was at that time held to be impracticable, in view of the Government having a great war on its hands; but Mr. Campbell, by his tact, ability and personal magnetism, was able to carry to a successful conclusion his bill complete in all its details, under which the road was subsequently built.

In 1863, during the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee, Mr. Campbell, with the late lamented General James Nagle, raised a regiment of 1,100 men, and proceeded to the seat of conflict. General Nagle, then Colonel of the Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was appointed Brigadier-General, leaving Mr. Campbell its Lieutenant-Colonel in command. After it was mustered out of service, August 2, 1863, President Lincoln offered Mr. Campbell the appointment of Judge (under the treaty with Great Britain) of the Court for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade, to reside at Capetown, Africa. This he declined. In 1864 President Lincoln appointed him United States Minister to Sweden and Norway, which he accepted, took up his residence in Stockholm, and remained there three years. Mr. Lincoln's appreciation of the subject of this sketch was characteristically expressed when the Governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, advanced to him the reasons why Mr. Campbell was worthy of a diplomatic appointment. As soon as the President perceived the drift of Mr. Curtin's remarks, he interrupted him with a cordial "Campbell needs no setting up here."

Afterward, when taking leave of the departing minister, Mr. Lincoln remarked to him: "Oh! Campbell, if you should go up the coast of Norway and see the Maelström, *and are not drawn in*, I wish you would write me a description of it." The summer of 1866 was spent by him in travel within the Arctic Circle; he visited the most northern town in the world (Hammerfest), lived under the midnight sun, and saw the Maelström; but the lamented President had been assassinated.

In March, 1867, President Johnson tendered to Mr. Campbell the diplomatic mission to the United States of Colombia, South America. No such appointment had been sought by Mr. Campbell, and he returned the commission which had been sent him, giving as a reason that "his views of public and political questions were not in harmony with those of the Executive." He returned to America in the autumn of 1867, and resided for some time in Philadelphia, engaged in the practice of his profession, but finally quitted it in large part for the country and agricultural pursuits, of which he had always been extremely fond.

He was married in 1843 to Juliet, eldest daughter of the late Chief-Judge Ellis Lewis, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a lady of rare character, culture and literary attainments, sketches of whom are to be found in both May's and Griswold's "Female Poets of America." By her he had five children, two of whom are now living. His daughter, Mrs. J. Campbell Ver Planck, has achieved distinction in dramatic and other lines of literature.

Mr. Campbell has always been an advocate of Protection to American Industry, following in his views the teachings of Henry Clay. His political history is best summed up by saying that he ardently and actively supported the nominations to the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln, General Grant, General Garfield and Mr. Blaine. Always a brilliant and impassioned orator, he rendered many minor services to his party in various campaigns, when his glowing and ready extemporaneous speeches carried the additional weight of an absolutely unblemished record, which even his political opponents had never attempted to assail.

E. T. F.



HON. WILLIAM H. KOONTZ.

WILLIAM HENRY KOONTZ.

HON. WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, ex-Representative in Congress of the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, was born July 15, 1830, in the beautiful town of Somerset, the capital of the county of that name. It is one of the oldest towns in the southwestern part of the State, and has been the home of many distinguished lawyers and statesmen, and counts among its most honored citizens the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His grandfather, Samuel Koontz, came from Lancaster county, and was one of the earlier settlers of Somerset. His father, Jacob Koontz, was a farmer, and was born and reared in the town of Somerset; so that the family have been closely identified with that place since its earliest history. It was here that the late Judge Jeremiah S. Black commenced the practice of the law, and filled his first public position—that of Deputy Attorney-General for the county.

Mr. Koontz received a common school education, and studied law with Messrs. Forward & Stutzman, a leading law firm of Somerset, and was admitted to practice in 1851. In 1853 he was elected District Attorney, which office he filled with ability for three years. He was an original Republican, and in 1857 was nominated for State Senator, but was defeated owing to local issues.

In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which met at Chicago, and Mr. Koontz was one of the first to cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. The same year he was elected Prothonotary of his county, and served for three years. He always took an active part in local, State and National politics, speaking whenever called upon, and occupying a seat in many prominent political bodies. It was highly proper, therefore, and a credit to the district, composed of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Adams counties, when, in 1864, the rising lawyer of Somerset was sent to Congress by his party, and still more creditable to the district when, in 1866, he was re-elected. He was a conspicuous member during the exciting period of President Johnson's term. He was a member of the House Committees on District of Columbia and Expenditures of the Interior Department. But it was as an advocate of the Reconstruction measures which occupied so much of the attention of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses that Representative Koontz did his most effective work. Vice-President Wilson, in his "History of the Reconstruction Measures," says of him: "Mr. Koontz, of Pennsylvania, was for the protection of the people of the South who had been true to the Union, without regard to race or color," and quotes from Mr. Koontz's speech on the subject as follows:

"The great duty rests upon us to finish the work which was not completed by warfare. The shackles of four million slaves were melted by the fierce fires of civil war; but the animus of slavery, its passions and prejudices, yet remain. It is our duty so to legislate as to remove the last relic of a barbarism that would have suited the dark ages, and to conform our institutions to the advanced condition to which we

have been brought by the mighty revolution just ended. And when this shall be done, the Great Republic, freed from the dark stain of human slavery, will start upon her mission to promulgate, by precept and example, the immutable and eternal truth of the equality of man, and before whose resistless march kingdoms and powers and all the systems built upon caste and creed for the oppression of man will be swept from the face of the earth and known no more forever."

Mr. Koontz spoke earnestly in favor of a resolution for the relief of the destitute in the South, believing it to be a measure dictated by the teachings of Christianity, as well as a "most powerful measure of Reconstruction," and he again addressed the House on a supplemental Reconstruction bill.

Although at first opposed to the impeachment proceedings, he finally favored them. In a speech delivered March 2, 1868, he argued that the violation of the Tenure of Office Act was sufficient ground for summoning Mr. Johnson to the bar of the Senate, closing with the remark: "If the highest officer of the Government has violated the law, and subjected himself to removal from office, a law-abiding and intelligent people will acquiesce in the verdict."

Among the speeches he made was one in which he eulogized Hon. Thaddeus Stevens as "ripe in years and wisdom, and honored with the confidence and love of his fellow-countrymen."

It should be mentioned in recounting Mr. Koontz's career, both in public life as well as a legal advocate, that he is one of the ablest speakers in the State. He is clear in his utterances, pleasing in his address, and has a conception of the soundest and best arguments for his subjects. At Lancaster, June 15, 1880, he delivered an address before the literary societies of Franklin and Marshall College on "American Politics," which received the highest praise from the press and public. In 1875 he spoke in the Ohio canvass. He made addresses in 1876 in the political campaign in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland, and took the stump in the Garfield campaign in 1880 in Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1884 he canvassed a considerable portion of the State of Pennsylvania, and also spoke in Maryland, and in 1887 made several speeches in Ohio. Among the many political conventions to which he was a delegate and always a prominent figure was that which nominated General Geary for Governor, and that which named Judge Sterrett, although Mr. Koontz was an ardent supporter of Judge Agnew, who received nearly one hundred votes. In 1880 he was a member of the convention which selected delegates to Chicago, where General Garfield was nominated for President. He went to Harrisburg on this occasion as Senatorial delegate for Bedford, Fulton and Somerset counties. He was a Blaine man, and acted against the dominant ring, and the Committee on Credentials refused to seat him on account of his avowed friendship for Mr. Blaine; but a representative delegate of the district resigned in his favor, and Mr. Koontz was seated in spite of the anti-Blaine men. At a mass meeting of the Republicans held in Somerset on April 27, 1881, which was addressed by Mr. Koontz, the action of those in control of the party was vigorously denounced in a resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

As an original Independent Republican, in opposition to the dictation of the party managers, his record begins long before that of Mr. Wolfe, of Union county, and is clear, consistent and unwavering. He always denounced the selfish and designing men who usurped the high prerogative of ruling the Republican party and controlling it regardless of the wishes of the people.

A short extract from his scholarly address on "American Politics," before referred to as having been delivered at Lancaster, will serve to show the high character of his conception of the duties of citizenship. He denounced machine politics as "more dangerous to the country than any other evil that now threatens it, communism not excepted," and pointed the remedy in the ballot and in attending the primaries. The address concluded with this excellent admonition, which we quote:

"Let me admonish you, then, to guard this sacred trust; to help educate your fellow-countrymen up to the highest standard of American citizenship; to guard the ballot as you would the apple of your eye. And if all the young men who this year go forth from the various institutions of learning throughout the land resolve to do all in their power to purify American politics, then, indeed, would we realize, in fact, that ideal republic seen by the mental eye of John Milton, when looking down through the vista of time, he exclaimed: 'Methinks I see a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle, mewing her mighty youth and kindling her undazzled vision at the full midday beam, purging and unscaling her oft-abused sight at the very fountain itself of heavenly radiance.'"

Mr. Koontz was a personal friend of President Garfield, and his tribute to him in the Disciple Church, in Somerset, September 26, 1881, was masterly and exhaustive. He has been prominently identified with railroads in the southwestern portion of the State, and has served for many years as a Director of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, the Somerset and Cambria, and Berlin Railroads.

Since the close of his Congressional career, in 1869, he has devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice of his profession in Somerset, Bedford and adjoining counties. He has been for nearly twenty years on one side or the other of every important case tried in the courts of his county, and was successful in nearly all of those brought by himself. Being a close student, a clear thinker, a logical reasoner, and presenting his points and facts with a clearness and force almost irresistible, he has attained the highest standing in the profession in the counties in which he practiced. His professional reputation is exceeded by that of no one who practices at the same bar with him. His powers as an advocate are of the first order, and his discussions of all legal questions are admirable specimens of forensic skill.

In concluding this imperfect sketch of one of the most prominent of the citizens of the State, it can truly be said that no man has ever resided in his locality who more thoroughly enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. In his beautiful mansion, where he entertains his friends, he is respected and loved as a whole-souled, genial gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to know and honor.

SOL. FOSTER.

Madeline Rogers



HON. SAMUEL B. DICK.

SAMUEL BERNARD DICK.

IT is not often that a man is so thoroughly American that he can trace his ancestry resident in this country to before the Revolutionary War. The Dick family began in Pennsylvania very early in its history. The first of the American plant found its way to this land of freedom from the north of Ireland. For many generations they are Scotch-Irish on both sides of the family tree. Not a single instance can be traced until within very late years where there has been an intermingling of this strong physical and mental strain with any other nationality.

William Dick was one of the earliest and strongest representatives of this family in America. He came from near Belfast, and his wife, Anna McGunnegle, daughter of a strong Scotch-Irish family, was born at Carlisle in 1768. This union produced some very strong men, physically and mentally. John Dick was one of five sons, and grew up to a useful and notable life in Western Pennsylvania. As merchant, politician and soldier he left his impress on that whole region. From the forks of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, where the busy city of Pittsburgh stands, William Dick—his father—moved to the spot where Meadville is now making its way to the dignity of a provincial city. He went there in 1794 when John, his second son, was an infant. John Dick was a magnificent specimen of manhood—tall, fine-looking and full of the vigor of a strong, physical and intellectual life. He was a natural soldier, and, as one of the first generals of militia in this State, impressed his individuality and prowess upon the young men of that locality as he impressed his business and individual life upon every phase of the industrial, educational and material advancement of that region. Growing in power and usefulness beyond his immediate surroundings, he for three consecutive terms represented his district in the Congress of the United States with becoming dignity and credit to all concerned. Few men or families have lived who have been so thoroughly identified with the building up of a part of a great commonwealth as have the Dicks in Western Pennsylvania.

John Dick, besides having been General of Militia, Congressman and the occupant of various offices of honor and trust, was one of the first Associate Judges of Crawford county. Although he was a Whig through all his life, he carried a Democratic district whenever he chose to be a candidate for office. Like most other Whigs he drifted into the Republican party at the very beginning, and in 1856 was urged by Thurlow Weed to become the Vice-Presidential candidate on the ticket with John C. Fremont. He was then a notable banker in Meadville, and the head of the house of J. & J. R. Dick, which subsequently became J. R. Dick & Co. It is still in existence, and has been for nearly forty years one of the leading financial institutions of that industrial region.

SAMUEL BERNARD DICK was the third son of the Hon. John Dick. He was

born at Meadville, Pa., on the 26th of October, 1836. His early life was passed in a good atmosphere. His father was a prominent man in mercantile pursuits long before he was able to take much interest in material affairs. When he was quite young, he began laying the groundwork of a good English education. From the district school he graduated into the Allegheny College at Meadville—a rather ambitious institution of learning, even in those days. It still flourishes as one of the higher evidences of our educational advantages in the State. Young Dick left the college just before taking his final degree, and entered the flourishing banking house of his father. There he laid the foundation of his business career, upon which he has built to great purpose.

Samuel B. Dick was following the ordinary life of a successful banker in the city of Meadville when the sound of cannon at Charleston aroused the country to arms. He at once organized the Meadville Volunteers, the first company which marched from that town at President Lincoln's first call for three months' men. Pennsylvania's quota was filled so rapidly that this company, with many others, was left in camp at Pittsburgh, and did not participate in the first phases of the civil conflict. It was destined, however, for a higher purpose and a more ambitious place in the great army that was to spring up after the misfortunes of the first Bull Run. It became a part of the Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, an organization which has a place in history second to none that was ever formed for purposes of war, and which graduated more great soldiers than any other single organization of like strength in the army. Its first brigade commanders were George G. Meade, afterwards the head of the Army of the Potomac; John F. Reynolds, Commander of the First Corps, who fell at Gettysburg; and E. O. C. Ord, who afterwards became one of the most distinguished corps commanders of our armies.

The Ninth was one of the strongest regiments in the organization. It saw service early and late in the mighty conflict. When the Reserves left the State and reached contested soil they at once went into active service. The battle of Drainsville, Virginia, was a notable little clinch in our civil conflict, yet it was one of those accidents of war upon which often hinges great history. It took place on the 20th of December, 1861. That day the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment was leading General Ord's advance. An encounter was the result; for it was Ord's reputation, even at that early date, that he was always hunting a fight. That tradition stuck to him as long as the war lasted. On that eventful day in the history of our national struggle Samuel B. Dick was wounded—so severely wounded that it was supposed he could not recover. When the record of the day was made up, among the casualties the words "mortally wounded" were written opposite his name. After months of sickness, during which he hung between life and death, he finally recovered.

In April, 1862, he rejoined his regiment to again lead the brigade's advance in the seven days' fight before Richmond. From there his command took its way to the second battle of Bull Run. It reached there just in time for that engage-

ment after a hazardous and severe march, while Fitz-John Porter's fresh troops lay within sound of the battle without reaching the scene of the conflict. In that fight the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves lost, in killed and wounded, one hundred and eight men and thirteen officers. South Mountain and Antietam came next on the record. Pope's disaster at Bull Run had cost him his place. McClellan was again summoned to the command of an army whose idol he was. The battle of South Mountain was a notable event in the history of Mr. Dick. He commanded the regiment in that fight, and in the desperate and bloody work of the day made a brilliant record for himself. His command swept over and planted the first Union flag on South Mountain which announced McClellan's victory. It was noted as a brilliant piece of work, and the young officer was immediately recommended for promotion to the grade of Brigadier-General by every one of his superior officers from the brigadier up to the commander of the corps. Gallant and meritorious services at the battle of South Mountain were the reasons assigned for this early recognition of gallant conduct.

The severe work of the time told upon the health of the young man, who had thus early in war made a brilliant record for himself as a soldier. A wasting fever took possession of him, and he was sent home in December, 1862. In February, 1863, the physicians pronounced his health so shattered that there was no chance for his recovering away from the comforts of home. He resigned his commission, and reluctantly relinquishing his command returned to Meadville.

The early summer of 1863 was filled with important incidents to the country, and in them Mr. Dick took a lively interest. When Lee was throwing his battalions rapidly towards the soil of Pennsylvania, Governor Curtin telegraphed to Captain Dick to go to Pittsburgh and take charge of the minute-men then assembling to do duty in the grave emergency. He responded promptly, organized several battalions, and then, as Colonel of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, marched into Western Virginia. He was ordered to New Creek to relieve General Kelly in command at that place. For some time he commanded along the border and then returned to Meadville. The close of the war found Colonel Dick grown to man's full estate and occupying a strong position in the community which his father had done so much to build up. Public spirit is a crowning characteristic of the Dick family. No enterprise tending to build up Meadville, or the region of which it is the capital, but that the elder as well as the younger Dick has taken a large hand.

War had hardly closed before the demands of peace called S. B. Dick to assume new responsibilities. Meadville felt the pulse of the oil fever, and, in the wonderful improvements which it brought to Western Pennsylvania, the Dicks were again leading factors. Business thrived. In those days money was rapidly made, and as rapidly lost; but through all the fluctuations of wild speculation the banking house of J. R. Dick & Co. enjoyed the highest credit.

After independence had reached Mr. Dick, he had ambitions to follow his father's footsteps to Congress. In 1870, and again in 1876, he was the unani-

mous choice of his own county, but was beaten by the combination of the other counties of the district against him. In 1878, however, he was nominated and elected, and would have been re-elected but for the absurd rule which prevails in that district of rotation among the different counties. His service in Congress was too brief to permit him to show much of his quality as a legislator, yet during his short term of service he was popular beyond almost any man in the delegation, and had a practical influence that was felt by his constituents for good every day. His retirement from Congress was regretted by his associates and constituents. Ill health for some time after his Congressional career kept him from mingling much with the outside world; but after a year of suffering he became vigorous again, and for the last seven or eight years his usefulness to his section and his State has been great. He was the head and front of Pennsylvania's share in the great Yorktown celebration, and to his hard work much of its success was due. In every enterprise which has succeeded in Meadville and vicinity, or is on its way to success, Samuel B. Dick has a large share. It would seem that he is either President or Treasurer of nearly every enterprise in that whole region.

One of the most notable events in the career of Mr. Dick was his connection with the Senatorial struggle of 1880. That was the year in which the Independent Republican movement made itself felt inside and outside the Republican party. In the long and bitter contest which occurred between Galusha A. Grow and Harry Oliver, Mr. Dick was more generally the choice of all parties as a compromise candidate than any other man in the State. At one time the arrangements were made for his election, but by one of those accidents which thwart the best efforts of men John I. Mitchell was chosen.

Mr. Dick's career as a citizen, soldier and politician has been a highly honorable one. He is a man of strong friendships, and naturally of strong enmities. He has a degree of tenacity, candor and courage about him that is worthy of emulation. He inherited these strong qualities from the faithful and prosperous people who have lived before him. He came of a long line of natural soldiers on both sides. George Dick, his father's brother, was killed in the Patriot war in Texas, and his own brother George died in the army just before the war. At the time of his death he was the Adjutant of Gen. Robert E. Lee's regiment. Major McGunngle, of the regular army, was an uncle on his father's side. In fact, no war has been fought in this country, beginning with the Revolution, in which his ancestors have not taken an honorable part. They were also good citizens as well as good soldiers, and when each succeeding conflict which had summoned them to arms was over, they returned to the walks of private life to aid in the building up of a new country. His uncle, David Dick, built the first steamboat that plied the Allegheny river; he also invented the first anti-friction power press, and in other ways was, with his brother John, a benefactor to the region in which he lived. The same may be said of the head of the Dick family of to-day.

One of the most notable features of Samuel B. Dick's life has been his strong position in the Masonic fraternity. He began as a Mason as far back as 1857, before he was of age. He has filled every grade of official position in that high order up to Grand Master of the State. Nearly every place in the Grand Commandery, as well as the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, has felt the touch of a new impulse during his occupancy of the office. His service as Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania, which began in 1883, was notable for a spirit and energy such as had never before characterized the administration of that office. The position is second in influence only to that of Governor of the State; yet its exacting duties were so conscientiously and ably performed that it is a tradition to-day among the Masons of Pennsylvania that during Samuel B. Dick's occupancy of the highest honors within the gift of the order there was more cordiality of effort, more interest of action, and more general enthusiasm in the order than at any time within the history of the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Dick is now fifty years of age, but is still full of the energy of a strong lineage. He has kept his distinguished father's name green in the memory of the people among whom his ancestors made their names honorable for so many years. He is just in the prime of life, with a long line of good deeds behind him. The future would seem to have in store more valuable fruits both for himself and his people than have yet been gathered by energy, courage and an upright life.



HON. A. HEPR SMITH.

ABRAHAM HERR SMITH.

HON. A. HERR SMITH, for twelve years a representative in Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, and now a prominent lawyer of Lancaster city, was born in Manor township, Lancaster county, near Millersville, Pa., March 7, 1815.

He was the only son of Jacob and Elizabeth Smith, *née* Herr, and had the misfortune very early in life to lose both his parents, his father when he was under three and his mother when he was twelve years of age. His father died February 23, 1818, and his mother, June 28, 1827.

His preparatory education was obtained at Prof. John Beck's Academy at Lititz, and at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. He studied engineering and surveying with Joshua Scott, Esq., civil engineer, in Lancaster, and assisted to survey the Pennsylvania Railroad through Lancaster, from the Big to the Little Conestoga. He spent two years in Henry P. Carson's store in Lancaster, and then went to Haddington College, near Philadelphia, and afterwards to Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated in 1840. Among his classmates were D. G. Eshleman, a prominent member of the Lancaster Bar, Congressman Charles O'Neill, of Philadelphia, Spencer Baird, now deceased, of the Smithsonian Institute, and George R. Crooks, D. D., LL. D., of the Drew Theological Seminary. His vacations, when not travelling, were spent with his uncle, Abraham Smith, of Strasburg, whose kindly interest in his welfare he has never forgotten.

Immediately after his graduation, he commenced the study of law in the office of John R. Montgomery, a distinguished member of the Lancaster Bar. On the 20th of October, 1842, he was admitted to practice in the various courts of Lancaster county. He brought to the practice of his profession a mind well stored with general knowledge, as well as legal lore, strong common sense, a well-balanced judgment, a ready pen and a rhetoric precise, clean and forcible. With these accomplishments, added to attractive manners and address, he soon rose to the highest rank in his profession.

From early life he gave much attention to politics. The Whig party was organized while he was a boy, and its principles and men had for him a magnetic attraction, and he espoused its cause in his youth with his pen, and in his riper years both as a writer and an orator. While he was yet too young even to be a member of his party, he was far in advance of it; for he was an Abolitionist before the abolition of slavery became a political tenet. During his collegiate course at Haddington he wrote an address for an exhibition exercise, so strongly anti-slavery in its views that the faculty refused to permit its delivery. On the breaking up of the Whig party in 1856, he therefore very naturally became an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. Smith from early life was a close student and a great reader, and even in

his youth became distinguished both as an essayist and as a ready, fluent and forcible speaker. Many of his school essays found their way into the newspapers of that day, and attracted much attention on account of their originality of thought and strength and elegance of diction. Being regarded as a young man of probity and ability, he was induced to enter the political arena, and in 1843 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and re-elected the following year. In 1845 he was elected to the State Senate for one term, three years, during the latter part of which he was the candidate of his party in caucus for Speaker of the Senate, and failed only because he refused to vote for himself.

His career in the Legislature was one of marked ability and usefulness, very gratifying to his constituents, and valuable to them and the State at large. He was the author of the law imposing a tax for the payment of the interest on the State debt, a measure by no means popular at the time and bitterly opposed, but necessary to save the State from repudiation. Prior to that time the interest on the State debt had been paid in scrip, and the State bonds were sold at about one-third of their par value. Immediately after the passage of the bill the interest was promptly paid in money, and the bonds rose to par.

He advocated the sale of the Public Works, which were a great expense to the State. He abolished the Mayor's Court of the City of Lancaster. This court had been a useless and expensive piece of judicial machinery, but having existed for many years had a fixed abode in the customs of the people. He also refused to sanction the renewal of the District Court of Lancaster County, when it expired by limitation. He was an earnest advocate of the Married Woman's Act which became a law in 1848. He also advocated and voted for the passage of the law which made the Common School System obligatory upon the districts of the State, thus doing away with the triennial election, which permitted the voters of every district to accept or reject the system. This necessary change perfected the school system in Pennsylvania. He was ever strongly devoted to rigid economy and governmental reforms, and watchful of the details of legislation. Returning to the practice of his profession he uninterruptedly followed it until the fall of 1872, when he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Forty-third Congress, and by re-election served in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses; a high compliment, and never before paid to a Congressional Representative from Lancaster county. In this district the unwritten rule has limited the period of the Representative in Congress to two terms. To this rule there have been the following exceptions: John W. Kittera, 1791 to 1801, five terms, ten years; James Buchanan, 1821 to 1831, five terms, ten years; Thaddeus Stevens, 1859 to 1868, four and a half terms, nine years; and Mr. Smith from 1873 to 1885, six terms, twelve years.

Mr. Smith did efficient service on the Committee on War Claims for six years, and served on the Committee on Appropriations, Agriculture, Pensions and other important committees. As a member of the Committee on War Claims, a committee first raised in 1873 on the suggestion of President Grant, he rendered

valuable services in the rejection of fraudulent claims, running up to many millions of dollars. The reports made by him are referred to constantly by the present committee, and greatly aid to settle definitely the law and the facts whenever the claims are renewed. Against the seductive free pass system, he, by word and example, entered his stern protest, promptly returning to the liberal donors their paste-board annuals. When asked the reason for his conduct by a director, he answered: "You do not give the pass to the mendicant; why give it to the salaried Judge and Legislator? They pay their toll on the turnpike, their discount in bank, and ought also pay their fare on railroads." This colloquy occurred in 1873 at Mr. Smith's first Congressional session, and put a stop to free tickets on the street railroads in Washington. Mr. Smith took a bold stand against the constructive mileage allowed members of Congress, showing its abuses, and which, through his exposure, were to some extent corrected. He favored the payment of pensions directly by the Treasurer of the United States instead of Pension Agents, thereby saving money to the pensioner and protecting the Government against loss. He ably opposed, on legal grounds, the creation of the Electoral Commission, holding that the Vice-President, under the Constitution, was the custodian of the returns, who must present the same to the two Houses when they meet in convention, and have them opened in their presence and counted, neither House having any right to control the result, their presence only being necessary as witnesses of the result.

Mr. Smith favored the resumption of specie payments by the Government, and the coining of silver for fractional currency only, and opposed the coinage of the needless silver dollars. He advocated and voted for the bill to restrict Chinese emigration. He also supported and voted for the civil service bill; and in the distribution of Congressional patronage favored promotion, and, other things being equal, gave the soldier a preference.

He has always been an earnest advocate of a protective tariff, as best adapted to raise revenue, to protect labor and make the nation independent in peace and war. In a brief speech, in the House of Representatives, on February 20, 1875, he indicated the true theory of protection.

"In 1791," said Mr. Smith, "the encouragement of manufactures was found to be the true interest of all parts of the Union. In 1875 it is still the true American policy. Our fathers adhered to it and the country prospered. Let not their descendants in an evil hour be misled by free trade visionaries. Some of our Western friends, I fear, have been indoctrinated with this financial heresy. In a burst of wild indignation they denounce every manufacturer as a common robber. Incidental protection, in their judgment, is legalized swindling. In their blind zeal they wholly ignore what is painfully obvious to all others, that in breaking down the American manufacturer they play into the hands of English monopolists. New England and Pennsylvania have fully realized that there is no conflict between the farming and manufacturing interest. Let the West profit by their example, and utilize the great advantages of soil, water, iron and coal found either separately or combined in almost every locality. What it needs most is a home market."

"Let a familiar illustration point the moral. Said a farmer recently to me, as he sat down in my office, 'I do not visit your city as often as formerly.' 'Why not?' I replied. 'I take,' said he, 'my products to the factory store in the village, and get in return for the same either cash or its equivalent.'

I commend this homely practical argument to my free-trade theorist, who must needs travel to Canada or cross the ocean to buy his fabrics. In a word, the whole occult science is in a nutshell; let the producer and consumer join hands. Such proximity must secure community of interest.

"Without protective duties the American cannot compete with the European manufacturer. Here the laborer is not a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water. Here he is pre-eminently a man with all that appertains to elevated manhood. His children must be clothed and fed and educated and duly prepared to discharge the full duties of intelligent citizens. Pauper wages have been justly again and again repudiated by the American people. Tax the luxuries, not the necessities of life."

His speeches made in Congress were able and exhaustive, indicating great research and thorough knowledge of the subject discussed. These, with his letters and articles on the political issues of the day, were highly commended by the press and reading public.

Mr. Smith, as a Legislator, either in State or National affairs, was conscientiously honest and never suffered a political caucus to dictate his legislative action. After full and careful investigation he followed his convictions, whether in harmony with his party or not. The Fitz-John Porter case is in point. It had, substantially, assumed a party aspect—the Democrats being for, the Republicans against the bill. Mr. Smith, having with great care read the evidence on both sides, reached the conclusion that the general had been wronged, and, therefore, with nineteen other Republicans voted for the bill, although assured in advance that the vote would be used against him in an approaching Congressional contest.

Mr. Smith, during his seventeen years of public service at Harrisburg and Washington, never dodged a vote; and the writer of this sketch has heard him say that upon a careful review of his votes, for and against legislative measures, he would not, if he could, in a single instance reverse his judgment.

On Mr. Smith's retirement from Congress, the editor of the Lancaster *Inquirer*, who had been his rival and political opponent, with commendable frankness, in his paper of March 14, 1885, said:

"In retiring from a long public career Mr. Smith is entitled to kindness and courtesy from all his fellow-citizens. He has made some mistakes, notably his vote in favor of the Fitz-John Porter and the anti-Chinese bills, but much of his public career is entitled to high praise. He leaves official life clean-handed and without a taint of corruption, and this is a good deal to be said of one who has been in official position so long. His faithfulness in this respect will be remembered long after the mistakes he has made are forgotten."

Soon after his graduation Mr. Smith was elected a Trustee of Dickinson College, Carlisle, and later of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.

He is a Director and Solicitor of the First National Bank of Lancaster, and has occupied that two-fold position ever since the organization of the bank, in 1864.

He was one of the original stockholders in the first cotton mill in Lancaster, and, although attended with loss, the experiment was never regretted by him, as it became the nucleus of the present mills, which yield their more fortunate

investors a handsome income, and give their numerous employés—men, women and children—constant work and liberal pay. In a word, all the industrial enterprises in the city, as well as its literary and charitable institutions, have ever found in Mr. Smith a warm and substantial friend.

Mr. Smith's ancestors on both sides came from Germany, and settled in Lancaster county about the year 1723—those on the paternal in Pequea, and those on the maternal side in Manor township. Soon after their arrival they purchased large tracts of land, and in addition to cultivating the same the father and paternal grandfather of Mr. Smith followed the millwright and milling business, and he has in his possession the scientific drafts and plans, made by his father, of mills erected by him.

The land on the mother's side came through John Penn, and remained for three generations in the Herr family. His maternal grandmother, Barbara Herr, *née* Eshleman, died September 16, 1839, in her eighty-second year, in the old family mansion, where Mr. Smith was born, and his maternal grandfather, Abraham Herr, died November 26, 1823, at the age of seventy-two.

The old stone building, erected in 1764 by Mr. Smith's maternal great-grandparents, David Herr and Barbara Herr, is still occupied, and while the wood work has been replaced, the fort-like walls and arched and cemented cellars are as good as new, and seem fully capable of resisting Old Boreas for generations yet to come.

Mr. Smith was never married, and he and his only sister, Eliza E. Smith, also unmarried, live in their unpretentious home on Lime street, Lancaster, dispensing hospitality and charity without show or parade.

Miss Smith was educated at Linden Hall Seminary, Lititz, and at Miss Edmond's school, Philadelphia, and, as an unobtrusive philanthropist, has spent the best years of her life, and much of her and her brother's means, in educating the worthy poor of both sexes, some of whom have fallen asleep, but others yet live and trace their success in life to the timely aid which came from their unselfish benefactors.

Although not engaged in the laborious duties of his profession, the law still has attractions for Mr. Smith, and he may be found almost daily in his office, and, surrounded with his books or friends, modestly enjoying the ease and comfort which naturally come from his well-earned "success in law, business and politics."

E. T. F.



HON. SIMON CAMERON.

SIMON CAMERON.

SIMON CAMERON, the most widely known of the statesmen of Pennsylvania, was born at Maytown, Lancaster county, on March 8, 1799. He is the son of Charles and Martha Pfoutz Cameron. On the paternal side he is descended from the Clan Cameron of Scotland, who cast their lot with the unfortunate Charles Edward, whose star of hope sank on the field of Culloden. Donald Cameron, his great-grandfather, was a participant in that memorable battle, and, having escaped the carnage, made his way to America, where he arrived about 1745-46, and afterwards fought under the gallant Wolfe upon the heights of Abraham, and was in continuous service throughout the war with France. Simon Cameron, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an early participant in the war of the Revolution, and, with his brother John, took the oath of allegiance, June 7, 1778. This brother was the great-grandfather of Gen. Henry H. Bingham, of Philadelphia. On the maternal side Simon Cameron is descended from Conrad Pfoutz, an emigrant from the Palatinate, Germany, who settled in Lancaster county, and Pfoutz Valley, in Perry county, perpetuates the name of John Pfoutz, a hero of the border warfare of Pennsylvania in the days when the treacherous Delawares and the perfidious Shawnees sought to desolate the homes of the early pioneers of the State. Charles Cameron married Martha Pfoutz, and they had a numerous and remarkable progeny; for the history of our country gives but few instances of the attainment of such a measure of success in life by an entire family, and of its members Simon Cameron is the most prominent.

When young Cameron was about nine years of age his parents removed to Northumberland county, where his father shortly afterwards died, and he was thus early in life cast upon his own resources. There were then few advantages offered by public schools, and his educational facilities were exceedingly limited. Having an unquenchable fondness for books, he was unable to perceive any other means so likely to satiate his appetite as employment in a printing-office. It seemed to him the chief centre of thought in the community in which destiny had fixed his lot. He therefore engaged, in 1816, as an apprentice to the printing business with Andrew Kennedy, editor of the *Northumberland County Gazette*, of Northumberland, Pa., where he continued one year, when his employer, owing to financial reverses, was obliged to close his establishment. Being thus thrown out of employment he made his way by river-boat and on foot to Harrisburg, where he secured a situation in the printing-office of James Peacock, editor of the *Republican*, with whom he remained until he had attained his majority. In January, 1821, he went to Doylestown, Pa., at the solicitation of Samuel D. Ingham, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury. Ingham, then Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania, published the *Bucks County Messenger*. Young Cameron, as editor of this paper, evinced a breadth of information which, in a man of his limited opportunities, seemed astonishing. In March of the same year he entered

into partnership with the publisher of the *Doylestown Democrat*, and the firm merged their publications into the *Bucks County Democrat*, which connection was continued until the close of the year 1821, when the establishment passed by purchase into the hands of Gen. W. T. Rogers. The succeeding winter Mr. Cameron spent in the office of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, publishers of the *National Intelligencer* at Washington, D. C., as a journeyman printer. He returned to Harrisburg in 1822, and entered into partnership with Charles Mowry in the publication of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, then the organ of the Democratic party at the State capital, and which enjoyed the official patronage of the State administration. He was elected one of the printers of the State—a position that he held for seven years, having been the early friend and supporter of Governor Shultz. Upon his ceasing to be State printer he was honored by that executive with the appointment of Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, the duties of which office he discharged with ability and to the satisfaction of the public.

General Cameron at an early period took a deep interest in the development of internal improvements, and received extensive contracts upon the Pennsylvania Canal, then in process of construction. In 1826 he began the section between Harrisburg and Sunbury, and after this was well under way he took one or two sections of the western part of the canal. When Louisiana granted a charter to the State bank of that Commonwealth, it provided that the bank should build a canal from Lake Ponchartrain to New Orleans. General Cameron took the contract for that work, which was then regarded by engineers as the great undertaking of the time. In 1831 he started for New Orleans. He employed twelve hundred men in Philadelphia, and sent them by sea to that city, he with his engineers and tools going down the Mississippi river, embarking at Pittsburgh. He spent nearly half a year upon the undertaking, and demonstrated beyond a doubt its feasibility. He was recalled from his work on the Lake Ponchartrain Canal by a summons from Major Eaton, Secretary of War under President Jackson, who requested him to return to Pennsylvania and organize a delegation to the National Convention, which had been called to meet in Baltimore. This was in the interest of Martin Van Buren for the Vice-Presidency. Calhoun, who had served eight years, had quarreled with Jackson during his second term, and had otherwise put himself into antagonism to the prevailing popularity of the President. General Cameron obeyed the summons, came home, and organized a delegation that went to Baltimore and worked for the success of Mr. Van Buren. This was the first National Convention ever held in the United States. Mr. Cameron was requested to accept the permanent chairmanship, but declined, and a gentleman from North Carolina was selected. After the National Convention at Baltimore he was appointed a visitor to West Point by General Jackson; and, after performing his duties on the Hudson, he made his first trip to New England. He went with a brother of Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, and thoroughly inspected the paper mills and other manufactoryes of that section.

In the winter of 1832 the Legislature chartered a bank at Middletown, and he became its cashier. From the first the bank was successful, but the duties of cashier were so limited that General Cameron sought other fields of labor and usefulness, although he remained there twenty-five years. He projected and created the railroads from Lancaster to Middletown, from Harrisburg to Sunbury, from Harrisburg to Lebanon, and at the same time gave encouragement to the Cumberland Valley Railroad. In this connection it may be stated that the Northern Central Railroad from Harrisburg to Baltimore was alienated by him from Baltimore interests, and made a Pennsylvania institution. He was at one time President of four railroad corporations, all operating lines within a few miles of the spot where he was born.

In 1838 President Van Buren tendered to General Cameron the appointment of Commissioner with James Murray, one of the most respected citizens of Maryland, under a treaty with the Winnebago Indians, to settle and adjust the claims made against the Indians by the traders. These claims were for goods furnished the Indians during a long period of years, and the sum appropriated by the treaty was three hundred thousand dollars. In many cases the commissioners found the claims of the traders unjust, and every account allowed by them met with the approbation of the commissioners appointed by the Indians. In their settlement of some of the claims (the aggregate amount having been reduced from over a million to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars) the traders refused to accept the award, and went to Washington with charges against the commissioners. The charges were met by a demand for re-examination, which resulted in the appointment of a new commission the following year, under whose direction the Indians were assembled in council, and who approved, by a united vote of their council, the entire acts of Messrs. Cameron and Murray, and the account thus adjudged was paid by the Government.

In 1845, when James K. Polk tendered the office of Secretary of State to James Buchanan, and that gentleman resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, an election to supply the vacancy became necessary. General Cameron was at that time in recognized sympathy with the Democratic party, and was selected as the representative of that wing of it which advocated the policy of a protective tariff. The regular caucus nominee of the Democracy, however, was George W. Woodward, which selection was regarded as a free trade triumph, rendering it possible for some other Democrat known to be honestly devoted to the ever-cherished policy of the State to be elected by a union of the Whigs, Native Americans and those Democrats in favor of protection to home industries. The result was the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate for the term ending March 4, 1849. He served his State faithfully in that body, and proved himself true to the great interests committed to his charge, and he never wavered in the support of the principles on which he was elected. It may be here stated that President Polk at first chose to ignore Mr. Cameron, declaring his election to the Senate as having been outside the party organization;

but this treatment, he found to his cost, was not conducive to his own peace of mind, and he sent for Senator Cameron, made a truce with him, and thereafter avoided antagonizing him.

In 1857 the combined opposition members of the Legislature, consisting of Whigs, Native Americans and tariff Democrats, selected Mr. Cameron as their candidate to fill the place of Senator Brodhead, whose term of service expired on the 4th of March of that year. The Democratic caucus nominated Col. John W. Forney, then the intimate friend of James Buchanan, who was just entering upon his term as President, and had written a letter to members of the Legislature naming Colonel Forney as his choice to the Senatorship. The united votes of the opposition, with three Democratic votes—two from Schuylkill and one from York counties, in both of which Senator Cameron possessed great strength and popularity on account of his firm devotion to their industrial interests—resulted again in his election. He took his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March, notwithstanding the futile assaults of his colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. Bigler, upon his title to the place, and which that body refused to consider. General Cameron's return to the Senate brought him again prominently before the public, and in the political movements which preceded the campaign of 1860 he was named as the choice of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, and his name was early associated with that of Mr. Lincoln in connection with the Republican National ticket.

General Cameron's national career began at the Chicago Convention in 1860, when the Republican party crystallized into a national organization, and declared its open, clear and stern antagonism to slavery. With intuitive sagacity the advocates of slavery recognized in the Republican party the force which would ultimately overthrow them, and men like Senator Cameron were recognized as the leaders of that force. There was no mistaking the object on which it entered the campaign of 1860. When Mr. Lincoln was nominated, Senator Cameron made himself felt in such a manner as to win the confidence of that illustrious statesman and patriot. After the great political battle of that year Mr. Cameron was the first to whom Mr. Lincoln turned for counsel. The offer of a cabinet position by the latter to the former was a voluntary act, and that appointment would have been made the first in the selection of his constitutional advisers had not intrigue interfered to defer it at the time. Mr. Lincoln looked upon Mr. Cameron from first to last, not only as a political, but as his warm personal friend; and there were no such relations existing between the President and the other members of his cabinet. This fact was well known when the cabinet was organized, provoking antagonisms which General Cameron could not meet and combat, as was his wont with opposition, and creating jealousies which operated stealthily against him. While he was in the War Department, as Secretary of War, his counsel was not only potential in cabinet meetings, but was sought by the President in private, and heeded in such a marked manner as to create a feeling of hostility which caused the President much annoyance. Then, too,

believing that the civil war would require all the available resources of the nation to preserve the Union, and doubting the speedy settlement of the trouble, he began, as head of the War Department, a scale of preparations to combat it which puzzled the oldest officers in the army and chagrined the leaders of the Rebellion, who had counted much on the supineness and lethargy of the Northern people. General Cameron frustrated this hope by his energy, but he had the rest of the cabinet unanimously against him. When he sought to furnish the necessary supplies to the army, he was met by a sickly sentimentality about settling the war by diplomacy. The Confederates resorted to the ruse of diplomacy by means of commissioners for the purpose of retarding this activity, but at the same time General Cameron was filling up the arsenals which had been despoiled and depleted by the former Secretary of War, and was supplying the army with large quantities of ordnance and commissary and quartermaster's stores. His action naturally aroused the opposition of the sordid and jealous, alarmed the timid, and excited the suspicious. The minister who had thus labored to equip his country for its struggle with treason, the proportions of which he alone seemed fully to appreciate, was assailed for each and all of these acts.

Mr. Lincoln had the fullest confidence in his Secretary of War. He believed in his sagacity and relied on his courage, but he could not wholly withstand clamor—the outgrowth of timidity on one side, and the cunning greed of the unscrupulous on the other—so that General Cameron, to relieve President Lincoln from embarrassment, resolved to resign, and, on the 11th of January, 1862, returned the portfolio of the War Department to the President, but in that act he commanded the continued confidence of Mr. Lincoln, who, on the day that he accepted his resignation, nominated the retiring Secretary for the most important diplomatic mission in his gift—that of Minister to Russia. Nor was this all. Mr. Lincoln insisted that General Cameron should name his own successor, an act which no retiring cabinet officer ever did before or since. He named Edwin M. Stanton, who had been his legal adviser during his term in the War Department.

The mission to Russia involved the safe and sagacious handling of our relations with the Czar's government at a moment when they demanded the most prudent direction. The friendly relations which existed between that colossal power of the north and the great republic of the west dated back in their amity to the time when the Empress Catharine declined to take part with England in the suppression of the American colonists in their struggle for independence. General Cameron restored this friendly feeling, and thus frustrated English and French intrigue to organize an alliance, with Napoleon III. at its head, in the interest of the Southern Confederacy. The country has never fully appreciated this fact, because it was a part of its diplomacy which admitted of no correspondence. This object accomplished, General Cameron's mission to Russia was virtually concluded, there being nothing more to do in St. Petersburg in fact,

but to maintain what had been established, and he could with safety ask for his credentials and retire.

The relations between Mr. Lincoln and General Cameron were always cordial, and immediately upon his reaching the United States the latter was the accepted citizen counsellor at the White House. At this time efforts were being made to defeat the renomination of Mr. Lincoln. It was a period of great solicitude to the President, who, with characteristic modesty, declined to make any movement in his own behalf. In the winter of 1864 the intrigue referred to was talked of in political circles at Washington as a success. General Cameron visited the National Capital repeatedly at that time, and upon reaching his farm, after a return from one of these visits, had a paper prepared embodying the merits of Mr. Lincoln as President, setting forth his fidelity and integrity in his first administration, and declaring that his renomination and re-election involved a necessity essential to the success of the war for the Union. That paper was submitted to the Republican members of both branches of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, every one of whom signed it, and in this shape it was presented to Mr. Lincoln and telegraphed to the country at large. Its publication accomplished all that the forethought of the author and originator anticipated. In three weeks after the issue of this letter, it was a curious spectacle to watch the precipitation with which the Republicans in all the States hastened to declare in favor of Mr. Lincoln's renomination; so that there was no opposition to him when the National Convention assembled.

From 1864 to 1866 General Cameron took a very active part in the politics of Pennsylvania, giving to the organization of the Republican party a prestige that enabled it to bear down all opposition. He was the one leader of the party who could rally it in despondency, and hold it in fidelity to its pledges.

In 1867 he was again elected to the United States Senate—a position that he has filled for a greater number of years than any other man sent to that body from the State of Pennsylvania. His influence in National legislation was as great as that of any other man in the Senate. The singularity of this influence is the more remarkable when it is remembered that he seldom participated in debate. He made no pretension to oratory, but his talk was sound, his arguments lucid, and his statement of fact impregnable. What he lacked in fervid, flashing speech he made up in terse, solid common-sense. From the time that he entered the Senate to the time when he resigned his seat in 1877—a continuous service of eleven years—he was recognized as one of its most useful and reliable members, and at the date of his resignation was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations—a position only accorded to a Senator of admitted statesmanship. He was foremost always in practical legislation. His opinion on questions of Commerce, Manufactures, Finance, Internal Improvements, Fortifications and the Public Domain were always accepted as guiding counsel. He encouraged the building of the first Pacific Railroad, was a warm supporter of the policy of opening public lands to actual settlers, and no man in Congress,

before or after he left it, did more, and few as much as he, for the protection, fostering and promotion of American industries. He lost no opportunity to advocate and further the organization of new States, and regarded the expansion of the boundaries of the Union as the only true course to preserve the equilibrium of power between the sections. He made history as few other statesmen in this country created it, by producing results in the practical walks of life, such as make men prosperous and happy, that stimulate the commerce of the country, whereby it has been constantly rendered powerful abroad and a blessing to its people at home.

Sixty-five years of active political control is a record made by only one man within the history of the United States, and when he shall have passed away a career will end that is made up of political and financial successes such as have belonged to no other man now living in this republic. Simon Cameron's career has been conspicuous in many respects. He is the only citizen handling great affairs that has kept pace with the young men who have grown into political control during his remarkable life. More than two generations have grown up since he has been a power in politics. Yet he has kept pace with and controlled each in turn. He has never dropped out of public view and become a tradition, as most men do as they grow old. To-day the young men of Pennsylvania know him and respect him more highly than any other public man in the State, and his power, when he chooses to exercise it, is as great as ever. Ex-Senator Conkling once said that Simon Cameron was the wisest politician that ever lived. When the sum of his life comes to be made up, it will be found that he was far more than a politician. He has grown from the humblest circumstances to the broadest control of affairs in the land. He has risen from printing-offices and poverty, and has helped to make and unmake every President from James Monroe's time, a range of years covering almost the allotted life of man. His power has not been the result of accident. He has made his great place by the performance of acts of kindness and careful study and recognition of the influence of even the humblest. In the days of his greatest power and influence he never forgot a Pennsylvanian. He kept close to the people, and they have kept close to him. This is the secret of his influence with and affectionate hold on the masses. It is now a little more than ten years since General Cameron resigned from the United States Senate, his son, Hon. J. Donald Cameron, succeeding him. His days have not, however, been spent in idleness. He has personally managed his vast business affairs, and at the same time has taken an active interest and an important part in politics. He was a very important factor in the campaign that elected President Garfield. Since he has retired from the Senate to spend the last days of his life free from the turmoil of active politics, he has been a great traveller and reader. In the year 1887, when in his eighty-ninth year, he, in company with some chosen friends, made a trip to Europe, where he was received with marked and distinguished honor by representatives of the English Government and nobility, and many prominent private citizens.

This extended and truly remarkable voyage for one of his years was not attended by any unfavorable consequences to his health, for upon his return his step was as elastic, and his mind as active and vigorous, as they were when he left his native shores some months previous to undertake a journey that many a much younger man would have hesitated to enter upon.

His record has been a long and honorable one, and it may be truthfully said of him as of few men, that his name will live as long as the world shall stand.

WILLIAM H. EGLE.
FRANK A. BURR.



HON. BENJ. H. BREWSTER.

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.

HON. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, late Attorney-General of the United States, was born in Salem county, N. J., on October 14, 1816. He was the eldest son of Francis E. and Maria Hampton Brewster, and on both sides was related to the Carrolls, Harrises, Duvals, Newcombs, Westcots, Carpenters, Elmers, and others of the principal families in Southern New Jersey. Both of his grandfathers were surgeons in the Revolutionary Army, and owners of landed estate in New Jersey. His father removed from Salem county to Philadelphia, and achieved eminence at the bar of that city, acquiring a large and lucrative practice. His son, after receiving all the educational facilities afforded by the leading private schools of the city, was sent to Princeton College, where he graduated in 1834. He then entered upon the study of law as a student in the office of Eli K. Price. Four years later he was admitted to practice, being at that time about twenty-two years of age. He immediately assumed a prominent place in his profession, although those were the days of Binney, Sergeant, Meredith, and other great lawyers, who spread the fame of the bar of Philadelphia far and wide. Mr. Brewster continued to rise rapidly, and for more than thirty years held a place in the front rank of Philadelphia lawyers. It has been said that no member of that bar of the present day had so extended a reputation, and no one had been oftener summoned abroad to argue important cases.

Mr. Brewster's inclination for public life was first evinced in 1846, when, at the age of thirty years, he was appointed by President Polk to be Commissioner to adjudicate the claims of the Cherokee Indians against the United States. Upon the successful termination of this employment, Mr. Brewster resumed the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, and held no public office again until 1867, when he was appointed Attorney-General of Pennsylvania by Governor Geary, which position he held until 1869, when he resigned. Whilst holding that office he corrected the abuse of remitting sentences in the criminal courts, by means of which, unknown to the people, convicts were let loose from their cells before the expiration of their terms of imprisonment. He also put an end to the Gettysburg lottery, which he deemed to be a scheme to defraud the public under the pretext of helping the soldiers' orphans.

Upon his resignation of the office of Attorney-General of the State, he once more returned to his private practice, which was very extensive and lucrative. He was in great demand as a campaign orator, and was frequently heard on National topics. In the ante-bellum days Mr. Brewster was a Democrat in his political opinions; but on the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he became most zealous in the support of the Government, and his powerful appeals to the loyalty of the people in those exciting times will long be remembered. Thenceforth he was a Republican, although he never was an active politician. In 1876

he was placed at the head of the Republican Electoral Ticket in this State, and cast his vote in the Electoral College for Hayes and Wheeler.

During the whole of his professional career up to this time Mr. Brewster had confined his practice almost exclusively to cases in the civil courts, seldom appearing at the bar as counsel in a criminal case. In September, 1877, however, he consented to have his name presented to the Republican City Convention, which was to nominate a candidate for District Attorney, upon which officer the prosecution of criminal suits devolves. There were three other candidates before the convention—ex-City Solicitor C. H. T. Collis, Judge M. Russel Thayer and George S. Graham, the present incumbent of the position. For two terms the Democrats had had possession of this important office, and Mr. Brewster's adherents hoped that his high reputation would, if he was nominated, at last turn the tide. The convention was a boisterous one, and the struggle over the nomination was fierce and bitter. Before the balloting began Collis and Graham withdrew, and the result was Mr. Brewster's defeat, the vote standing forty-seven for him to a hundred and forty-three for Judge Thayer. The candidacy of the latter was futile, however, for Henry S. Hagert, the Democratic candidate, was elected by a small majority. Before the election was held, Mr. Brewster was nominated by the so-called United Labor party, and, although he declined the nomination in consequence of the written pledge that he had given the Republican convention, his name was printed on the Labor Party's tickets, and four thousand five hundred and seven votes were cast for him at the polls. If he had received the Republican nomination, he would have been elected.

After that memorable campaign Mr. Brewster ceased to take an active part in political affairs. His name, however, was before the Legislature during the five weeks struggle over the United States Senatorship in the early part of 1881, and on several occasions his election as a compromise candidate seemed imminent. Toward the close of the same year, after the death of President Garfield, he was formally retained by Attorney-General MacVeagh to assist in the prosecution of the Star Route frauds. This led directly to his promotion to the office of Attorney-General of the United States, as successor to Mr. MacVeagh, in which position he gave general satisfaction to all outside of Star Route circles, and it was rightly taken as an indication that President Arthur was determined to pursue the Star Route prosecutions with vigor. Mr. Brewster's name was sent to the Senate on December 16, 1881. Three days later the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and on January 3, 1882, Mr. Brewster assumed charge of the Department of Justice. The appointment was made the occasion of a testimonial to Mr. Brewster by the members of the Philadelphia Bar, who entertained him at a banquet at the Aldine Hotel on the evening of July 12th. The affair was a very brilliant and enjoyable one. The guest of the evening, however, spoke only a few moments. In the course of his remarks he said, significantly: "I have entered the office with honor, and with God's help I will leave it without disgrace."

To this pledge Mr. Brewster remained faithful during his term of office at Washington, which ended only when Mr. Arthur retired from the Presidency, in March, 1885. As stated above, he had become associated with the Government counsel in the Star Route prosecutions in September of the preceding year, and he pushed them forward with all possible vigor. When the first cases finally came to trial, Mr. Brewster, in his closing argument in September, 1882, made one of the finest and most notable of the forensic efforts of his long career at the bar. His singularities of appearance, dress and methods kept the interest alive even when the argument grew dry. His eccentricities of manner were never more marked, but they added to the picturesqueness and force of his speech. The ultimate outcome of the trials was a practical miscarriage of justice, but the Attorney-General did his full duty from first to last. The other matters in which he was concerned were chiefly of the routine character which fall within the lines of the office.

After Mr. Brewster's retirement from the Attorney-Generalship, he left Washington, where he and his wife had been for over three years among the most prominent figures in social circles, and again took up his residence in Philadelphia. He did not, however, become as active at the bar as he had been in the past, and he virtually retired from the practice of his profession. In September of that year he sold his splendid law library, which contained all the standard works and reports and many rare volumes, to the University of Pennsylvania, for \$18,000, a sum far below its cost. His desire in so doing was to preserve intact the collection, to the formation of which he had given much time and money, and which had become one of the finest and most complete in America.

Mr. Brewster was a learned man on many subjects besides the law, especially on ecclesiastical history, and some of his most noted literary efforts were historical sketches of famous pontiffs and saints. His lectures on ecclesiastical history, delivered for charitable purposes, attracted a great deal of attention. One of his finest efforts in this line was a lecture on Gregory VII., or Hildebrand, the despot of the church, who made the haughty Emperor of the Germans crawl before him in the snow; another was his discourse on Thomas A'Becket. He was remarkably familiar with the writings of the most noted ancient and modern authors, and his private conversation, not less than his public efforts, was enriched and enlivened by the most apt illustrations and quotations. The charm of his voice and manner was as marked as his discourse. Among the most remarkable of his public orations was one delivered at a meeting of excursionists held near Fort Harker on the Pacific Railroad in 1867; a speech in the Cooper Institute during the campaign of 1868; a lecture at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Frederick the Great; and his matchless addresses at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Public Buildings, and on Pennsylvania Day at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

Mr. Brewster, though he held public office, was never a place-hunter, and had but little respect for those who sought high positions for selfish ends. He

claimed that the highest public distinctions in this country have no attraction for right-minded men, unless they are the unsought reward of personal worth, dignity of character, mental ability and a blameless life.

Mr. Brewster was one of the best known and familiar figures on the streets of Philadelphia. His features had been sadly marred by a terrible accident which befel him in childhood. The accounts of the origin of this life disfigurement have been numerous and varied. The facts as they have been related by Mr. Brewster himself are these: When a child in frocks his apron caught fire from a stove, and he screamed in fright. Although his mother was attracted by his cries, she did not hurry to the scene on account of the impression that the children were quarrelling. When she did reach the scene of the accident the future great lawyer was writhing in spasms on the floor. He was picked up and wrapped in a fur mat. The flames burned a hole in the mat, and for many years it was kept in Mr. Brewster's house as a mournful relic. The disfigurement which resulted had doubtless much to do with the eccentricities of dress and manner for which he was remarkable through life. Year by year in early life his dress had become more noticeable for its peculiarity, until it finally settled down to the picturesque pattern with which his fellow-townsmen were familiar in later days. He wore almost invariably a light-colored coat, with a vest of velvet, cut low so as to expose a shirt front of the finest cambric ruffles, and below his perfectly cut pantaloons were seen the old-fashioned gaiter tops of perfect white. He wore a standing collar, a black stock, ruffled cuffs and a white fur beaver hat, and always displayed an old-fashioned fob chain, with a heavy gold seal attached. Notwithstanding the fact that his costumes were of antique styles, Mr. Brewster could not be called anything but a well-dressed man.

For many years he lived in the plain but comfortable and luxuriantly furnished house on Walnut street above Seventh, where he had his office. Shortly after his retirement from the Cabinet he removed to a house on Twelfth street below Walnut, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, which occurred there early in the morning of April 4, 1888. He had been troubled for a long time with a complication of organic diseases, but his condition had not been considered alarming until some ten days prior to his death, the immediate cause of which was uræmia, or blood poisoning, resulting from paralysis of the kidneys and inflammation of the bladder. He was twice married. His first wife was a lady of foreign birth, Elizabeth Myerbach de Reinfeldts, to whom he was wedded in 1857, and who died in 1868. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1870, and who died in March, 1886, was a daughter of the late Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk. While Mr. Brewster was Attorney-General, in President Arthur's Cabinet, Mrs. Brewster was one of the accepted leaders of Washington society, in which she was very popular, not for her great beauty and generous hospitality, than from her true womanly qualities. By her he had one child, a son, born in 1872, who bears his father's name.

C. R. D.



HON. DANIEL AGNEW.

DANIEL AGNEW.

THE outbreak of the rebellion found the Supreme Court of the United States, most of the State Supreme Courts, and by far the larger number of the lower courts, Federal and State, in the hands of those whose political training inclined them to excuse, if not to approve, the cause of those who were seeking to betray the Union to its destruction. The Pennsylvania bench was no exception to this rule. The majority of its Supreme Court were as little able as President Buchanan then seemed to be, to find any law or precedent to justify national self-preservation or to authorize the suppression of a gigantic rebellion. One of this majority, Judge George W. Woodward, when the dissolution of the Union seemed imminent in 1861, declared, "If the Union is to be divided, I want the line of separation to run north of Pennsylvania." Later, this same Judge was very properly chosen to formulate the decision of the Democratic majority of the court which disfranchised the Pennsylvania soldiers in the field. These and kindred acts so highly recommended Judge Woodward to his party that in the critical days of 1863, when the cause of the Union was trembling in the balance, he was selected to contest the re-election of Governor Andrew G. Curtin. Chief-Justice Lowrie, who was in entire accord with his colleague on the bench, Judge Woodward, and the author of a then recent decision of the State Supreme Court, declaring the national draft law unconstitutional, was a candidate for re-election. In selecting a candidate to run against Chief-Justice Lowrie, the Republicans or Union men looked for a jurist of high, legal attainments, who was firm in his convictions and of approved loyalty. All this and much more they found in Judge Agnew, of the Seventeenth Judicial District, whose services to the Union cause had made his name well known throughout the State. The ticket thus composed of Andrew G. Curtin for Governor and Daniel Agnew for Supreme Judge proved too strong for the opposition, and carried the State in October by 15,000 majority. By virtue of this popular decision Pennsylvania's great War Governor was retained in the position he had filled so worthily and well, and the State Supreme Court received an infusion of fresh blood, new thought, intense energy, and high patriotic impulse, which at that time it sadly needed. Judge Agnew's accession brought that court into harmony with the Union sentiment of the State and added immediately and in a marked degree to its strength and influence as a judicial body.

Judge Agnew is a Pennsylvanian only by adoption and a life-long residence. He was born in Trenton, N. J., January 5th, 1809, and while yet a lad his parents came to Western Pennsylvania, on their way to the State of Mississippi, and after a brief sojourn in Butler county, settled in Pittsburgh. There young Daniel lived, increasing in wisdom and stature until the dawning period of manhood, when he left the parental roof to go a little farther west and grow up with Beaver county.

His father, James Agnew, M. D., was a native of Princeton, N. J., and graduated at its college in 1795. He studied medicine with Dr. McLean, the father of President McLean; took his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1800, and remained a year in Philadelphia under Dr. Benjamin Rush. His mother, Sarah B. Howell, was the eldest daughter of Governor Richard Howell, of New Jersey, who was a major of the New Jersey Continental line in the army of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Agnew, came from the County Antrim, in the north of Ireland, in the year 1764, and settled in New Jersey. On his mother's side he belonged to the Howells of Caerfille, in Wales. The father of the future Chief-Justice was for a time uncertain where he should permanently pitch his tent.* The century was just opening; a new country was all before him where to choose, and he was embarrassed by this wide range of choice. He first practised his profession for several years in Trenton, New Jersey, and then went to Mississippi in 1810. He returned in 1813, riding on horseback all the way from Natchez to Princeton, through the Indian country then known as the "wilderness. In the following October he started on his return journey to Mississippi with his family, intending to remain during the winter at the house of John L. Glaser, the owner of a furnace in Butler county, whose wife was a sister of Mrs. Agnew. But Mrs. Agnew, becoming alarmed at the wildness of the West and the dangers of navigation, then made in arks or flat-boats, declined to make the voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi, and the whole party came to a halt in Butler county. It was through this circumstance that Mississippi lost and Pennsylvania gained Daniel Agnew as one of its citizens. The family were not unrepresented in Mississippi, however. Mrs. Agnew's brother established himself there, and her niece, Varina Howell, Judge Agnew's first cousin, is the present wife of the ex-Confederate chieftain, Mr. Jefferson Davis.

Daniel Agnew was educated at the Western University, in Pittsburgh, and studied law under Henry Baldwin and W. W. Fetterman. He was admitted to practice in the spring of 1829, and opened an office in Pittsburgh. Not succeeding as he wished, he went to Beaver in the fall of the same year, intending to return in a year or two. He soon created a practice, however, which once gained by a young lawyer is not lightly to be given up, and this fact, in connection with another, decided him to remain in Beaver permanently. The other potent influence on his decision was a Miss Elizabeth Moore, daughter of General Robert Moore, a leading lawyer and Representative in Congress, who had lately died. In the abundant leisure afforded by a law practice still in the future, he wooed and won this lady, who has now shared his joys and sorrows, his honors and his cares, for fifty years, and still lives, no less hale and hearty than the Judge himself, rejoicing in the more constant companionship which the termination of her husband's long engrossing public duties now brings to her. Land titles were unsettled in that western country, and in the extensive litigation growing out of this circumstance, young Agnew early had a chance to show what he was made of, and he was prompt to improve it. He soon gained a high standing as a land lawyer, and with it a large practice.

His first service to the State at large was in 1837, as a member of the Constitutional Convention which in that and the year following sat in Harrisburg and Philadelphia, forming a series of amendments to the constitution of 1790, and which subsequently became a part of it. Mr. Agnew drew up the amendment offered by his colleague, John Dickey, as to the appointment and tenure of the judiciary, known as Dickey's Amendment, afterwards modified by the amendment of 1850.

It is proper to correct here a false charge brought against Judge Agnew by political enemies: that he voted in the Convention to insert the word "white" in the article upon elections. On the question of *insertion*, he voted always against it; but after failing in that, voted for the section as a whole, on account of other most important amendments intended to prevent fraudulent voting.

In June, 1851, he was appointed by Governor Johnston President Judge of the Seventeenth District, then composed of Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence counties. In the following October the people confirmed the appointment, electing him for a term of ten years. In 1861 he was re-elected without opposition at the call of the members of the bar of all parties.

He did not, however, consider that his duties as Judge superseded his duties as a citizen, and when the rebellion broke out, he became known at once as an ardent and active supporter of the Union cause. The Virginia Pan-Handle made Beaver a border county, and brought the atmosphere and spirit of secession into its very midst. A Committee of Public Safety of one hundred members was appointed, and Judge Agnew made its Chairman. Later, he was a zealous participant in the formation and maintenance of the Christian Commission. As a judge, all his energies were bent to preserve peace and order, and to check the budding treason, which had the temerity to show its head in the Seventeenth Judicial District. Other judges, even such as were in sympathy with the Lincoln Administration, were in doubt and perplexity as to their proper course in regard to the new issue which was suddenly sprung upon them. Judge Agnew, however, never hesitated. In him sound learning and sound sense went hand in hand; and he found no difficulty in making the eternal principles which underlie all law apply to every time and every emergency. He was the first of the State judges to take cognizance of the *aides* and *abettors* of rebellion around him, and enforce the necessity of obedience and the paramount duty of loyalty to the government. In May, 1861, more than four years before President Johnson talked of making treason odious, Judge Agnew instructed the grand jurors of Lawrence county that treason was a crime, and all who had any part or lot in it were criminals before the law. In this charge he combated with overwhelming conclusiveness the doctrines held by the Northern allies of rebellion that aid to the enemies of the United States, which the Constitution defines to be treason, meant foreign enemies only. He instructed the Grand Jury that where a body of men were actually assembled for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable purpose, all those who perform a part, however minute or however remote

from the scene of action, were actually leagued in the general conspiracy, and were to be considered traitors.

These were words fitly spoken and nobly spoken, at a time when treason was noisy and aggressive, and our leading public men were still under the delusion that it might be put down by soft words and gentle dalliance. Had other Northern judges everywhere displayed the same spirit, the progress of our arms would not have been so often obstructed and the war prolonged by a disheartening and demoralizing fire in the rear. In answer to those who denied the power of the government to maintain itself against domestic assaults, he wrote and delivered a careful and elaborate address on the "National Constitution in its adaptation to a state of war." This address was so timely and so strong, breathing such a lofty spirit of patriotism, and evidently drawn from such rich stores of legal knowledge, that it at once invited public attention to its author, whose fame had been before confined to Western Pennsylvania. By special request of the members of the Legislature Judge Agnew repeated this address in Harrisburg in February, 1863. Secretary Stanton called for a copy of it, and the Union League, of this city, determined to scatter it free-handed. Two large editions of it were published by the League, and when Chief-Justice Lowrie's term in the Supreme Court was about to expire, the author of the address, while absent in the West, and without an effort on his part, was nominated by the Republicans to succeed him, and elected in October, 1863.

As a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Judge Agnew was early called to make a practical application of the doctrines, of which, as a citizen and judge of a lower court, he had been a zealous advocate. A majority of the bench, consisting of Chief-Justice Lowrie and Judges Thompson and Woodward, had pronounced against the constitutionality of the draft law. Judges Strong and Reed dissented. The question came up again immediately after Judge Agnew's accession to the bench, and, as the senior members of the court were evenly divided, it devolved on this new judge to decide the question, and his first opinion as Supreme judge was in affirmation of the constitutionality of the draft law (see 9th Wright, 306). He thoroughly believed in the right of the government to suppress insurrection and to enforce obedience to its laws.

Soon after the question of the constitutionality of the draft acts of Congress had been decided, an important question of marine insurance came up involving the true *status* of the seceding States. It grew out of the capture of the merchant vessel "John Welsh" by the Confederate privateer "Jeff Davis." The question was whether the letters of marque of the "Jeff Davis," and the nature of the service in which she was engaged, divested her capture of its piratical character. Woodward, then chief-justice, in an elaborate opinion, sustained the capture as an *act of war* by a *de facto* government, and on that ground held it to be within an exception in the policy.

The effect of this *status* of the rebel government was too important to be suffered to go out as the doctrine of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and

was combated, therefore, by Judge Agnew in a vigorous opinion. He held that secession and confederation were nullities—that the United States was the supreme government both *de jure* and *de facto*, not displaced—its functions temporarily suspended in certain districts, but its actual existence continued everywhere within its rightful jurisdiction, coupled with actual possession of important posts in every seceding State, and necessarily excluding all other sovereignties. That a rebellion or attempted revolution by a portion of a people, taking the form of a government, but leaving the true government *in esse*, actively and successfully asserting its rightful authority, with important possessions, does not constitute a *de facto* government, for the reason that it in no sense represents a nation in fact, nor exercises its sovereignty. He, therefore, denied Judge Woodward's conclusions of an accomplished revolution—the position of an independent power *de facto*—and the abrogation of the Constitution in the seceded States, leaving them under the laws of war and of nations alone.

Pennsylvania was the third State in which the constitutionality of the act of Congress, authorizing the issue of treasury notes and making them lawful money and a legal tender for debts, was called in question. The Court of Appeals of New York and the Supreme Court of California sustained the act, and Judges Agnew, Strong and Reed, overruling Chief-Judge Woodward and Judge Thompson, brought, in turn, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court into line. Judge Agnew differed from his colleagues in holding that a specific contract for payment in coin was not payable in treasury notes, but that the latter were receivable only for debts payable in lawful money. Judge Agnew had, however, ruled the same question, sustaining the legal tender clause, while in the Common Pleas of Butler county, as early as the summer of 1863, in the case of Crocker *vs.* Wolford (Pittsburgh *Legal Journal*, September 14th, 1863).

The war of the Rebellion brought into existence immense armies. While the constitutional power of the government to draft men into service was supported as essential to the safety of the nation, it yet fell heavily upon the people, and the distribution of its burthens was exceedingly unequal.

The necessity as well as the hearts of the people demanded these rigors of the system to be relieved as far as possible. This led to a system of bounties paid by the counties, towns, and townships of the State, to induce those who could be better spared, to enter into the service as substitutes for the drafted men. It was opposed, however, by those whose sympathies were not with the cause of the Union; and the right to raise money by taxation to pay these bounties was strongly denied on constitutional grounds. The question came up to the Supreme Court in Speer *vs.* Blairsville (14th Wright), and was argued in opposition to the power to tax by ex-Chief-Justices Black and Lowrie. It was settled conclusively in favor of the power in an opinion by Judge Agnew, both able and eloquent, which placed it beyond future cavil.

Another phase of the war arose in the question of the right of deserters from military service to vote at State elections. Two cases came before the Supreme

Court, Huber *vs.* Reilly (3d Smith), and McCafferty *vs.* Guyer (9th Smith). In the first case a majority of the court held that the electoral franchise of a deserter from military service could not be taken away by an act of Congress without a conviction of desertion by a court-martial, and that a board of election officers was incompetent to try the fact. Justice Strong, who wrote the opinion, put the decision on this ground, conceding that the act of Congress was not an *ex post facto* law, and that Congress had power to pass it. Judge Agnew, in an elaborate opinion, not then published, maintained that the question before the Election Board was in no sense a trial for a penalty, but an inquiry into a personal privilege claimed by one offering to exercise it, and the real question was one of fact only, desertion, triable as any other fact, in relation to citizenship, by the Election Board; the consequence being declared by Congress, whose right to declare it was not denied by Justice Strong. In McCafferty *vs.* Guyer the question came up under a State law, authorizing the Board of Election officers to try the fact of desertion. Justice Agnew took the ground that the whole question was resolved into a single one: Is a deserter, proscribed by act of Congress, a *freeman* under the election article of the Constitution? In a most elaborate and convincing opinion he traced the origin of the term "freeman" from the earliest period into the Constitutions of 1790 and 1838, and proved that a proscribed deserter was not a freeman within the meaning of the term in the Constitution, and the Election Board being authorized by statute to determine the fact, McCafferty was rightfully denied a right to vote.

In all these war questions Judge Agnew stood resolutely by his country. The effect of adverse decisions will be seen if we note the influence they would have had on the ability of the government to carry on the war to suppress insurrection.

Without the power to draft, the military arm of government would be powerless. Without money to carry on the war it would be ineffectual. Without the power to pay bounties the hardships of war would fall on classes least able to be spared. With a *de facto* standing of the Confederate government, it would have been entitled to recognition by European powers; its prize-court decisions would be recognized as a valid source of title; its ports would be opened by foreign powers, and various obstacles thrown in the way of the United States to prosecute its lawful authority. With a right to vote by deserters the whole policy of the State might be changed and its safety endangered.

An important question upon the status of negroes in Pennsylvania arose before the adoption of the *post bellum* amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and before the passage of the Pennsylvania act of 1867, making it an offence for a railroad company to discriminate between passengers on account of race or color. A considerable time elapsed before the case was reached in the Supreme Court in 1867, and public opinion then ran high in favor of the rights of colored persons. The court below decided against the right of the railroad company to direct a negro woman to take another seat; but "one in all

respects as comfortable, safe, and convenient, and one not inferior to the one she left." This was a written point. Judge Agnew, whose courage is equal to his convictions, stood with two of his brethren, Woodward and Thompson, for reversal. He saw that as the *Constitution* and *judicial precedents* stood when the case arose, it was impossible to deny with honesty that the *legal status* of the negro, both civil and political, differed from that of the white man; and that the social status was even more dissonant—that the rights of carriers and the repugnance of races necessarily involved a reasonable power of *separation* of passengers as a part of the carriers duty, in the preservation of the public peace, and the proper performance of his public obligations. His opinion (found in 6th Smith, 211) is as unanswerable in argument as it was faithful to duty; though at the time of its delivery (in 1867) the progress of public opinion, after the close of the war, led many who were ignorant of the time and circumstances under which the case arose, to suppose he was wrong. Of all the judges who heard the argument, Judge Read alone dissented, and Judge Strong, who was absent at the argument, afterwards told Judge Agnew that he agreed with him—that his opinion was right.

A great question arose after Judge Agnew became Chief-Judge, perhaps the most important of the many arising during his term of office. A majority of the convention called to propose amendments to the Constitution, to be voted upon by the people, conceived that its powers were not restricted by the call under which it was convened; and claiming absolute sovereignty, undertook to displace the existing election laws in the city of Philadelphia, by an ordinance, without any previous submission of the new Constitution to the people, as required by the laws under which the convention was called and authorized. The case came before the Supreme Court on a proceeding to enjoin the convention appointees from interfering with the lawful election officers. After the hearing an eminent member of the court thought it better to dismiss the bill on the ground of want of jurisdiction. But the effect of this would have been to leave the ordinance in force, and to countenance the exercise of an unlimited power not conferred by the people, and which might in future cases be dangerous to their liberties.

Finally, however, the court unanimously agreed to meet the question on its merits, and enjoin the appointees of the convention from interfering. The opinion was written during the night following the argument, and considering time and circumstances, was perhaps the most able delivered by Judge Agnew during his term. It was supplemented by an opinion in Wood's Appeal by Judge Agnew, in which the claim of absolute sovereignty was discussed upon fundamental principles, and the same conclusion reached. The two cases, Wells *vs.* Bain and Wood's Appeal, are found in 25 P. F. Smith, 40 and 59.

The ruling of Judge Cox as to the qualifications of jurors in the Guiteau case, recalls the fact that Judge Agnew was the first judge in Pennsylvania to modify the rule which excluded jurors who had formed opinions in capital cases, and

admit them if their opinions were not so fixed but that they could still try the prisoner on the evidence, freed from the influence of previous impressions. This he ruled when Judge of the Seventeenth District. Afterwards on the Supreme Bench he rendered several decisions to the same effect. In the Ortwein murder case, decided in Pittsburgh in 1874, Chief-Judge Agnew considered at length the plea of insanity as a defence in murder trials, and laid down some rules which would have been ill-relished by Guiteau, if made to apply to his case. In his opinion Judge Agnew said: "The danger to society from acquittals on the ground of a doubtful insanity demands a strict rule. Mere doubtful evidence of insanity would fill the land with acquitted criminals. To doubt one's sanity is not necessarily to be convinced of his insanity. A person charged with crime must be judged to be a reasonable being until a want of reason positively appears. Insanity as a defence must be so great as to have controlled the will and taken away the freedom of moral action. When the killing is admitted, and insanity is alleged as an excuse, the defendant must satisfy the jury that insanity actually existed at the time of the act; a doubt as to the sanity will not justify the jury in acquitting."

To give any adequate idea of the impress which Judge Agnew made through his decisions upon the law of Pennsylvania is beyond the scope of this sketch. Every Monday morning during the sessions of the Supreme Court brought a full budget of his decisions, and every day of his vacation was spent in preparing opinions in knotty cases reserved for that time of greater leisure for careful elaboration. Until 1874 the Supreme Court consisted of but five judges, while it had all the work which was afterward found sufficient for seven. Ill health prevented Judge Williams from assuming his share of the labor of the bench, and disinclination for work was an impediment in other quarters, so that before the reorganization of the court the labor incident to its duties fell almost entirely on two or three of its members. The reports of that period, as well as for the entire fifteen years Judge Agnew was on the bench, bear testimony to his prodigious industry. They show him also to be one of those broad-minded judges who have regard to the meaning and spirit of a law rather than its letter. The whole body of his opinions as therein recorded illustrate at every step the keenness of his intellect, the soundness of his judgment, and the extent and precision of his legal learning. He became Chief-Judge in 1873, and continued until January, 1879. In permitting him to retire from the bench in that year, the State lost from its Supreme Court one of the strongest members and best judicial minds that body ever possessed.

Perhaps the most marked characteristics of his judicial career was his determined support of the sacredness of the fundamental rights of persons, as declared and maintained in the Constitution. His opposition to all infringements upon these rights was constant and unwavering. This may be seen in many opinions and addresses. He held that the maintenance and protection of these rights were the true end of all good government, and nothing short of a real public necessity should be permitted to override them.

Another leading characteristic is the rapidity with which he writes. Besides the case of *Wells vs. Bain*, another example may be seen in the contested election cases in 15 P. F. Smith, 20, the opinion being written during the night after the argument.

Judge Agnew never was a politician in its ordinary sense, and never filled a political office. He avoided both the Legislature and Congress, preferring to sit as an independent judge, acknowledging no political favor, and returning a full equivalent for office by his services on the bench. In early life he was a National Republican, supporting the American system of Henry Clay, especially the tariff of which his preceptor, Judge Baldwin, was an eminent advocate. He joined the Whig party at its formation in 1832-33, and remained a Whig until its extinction in 1854. He advocated on the stump the election of Harrison in 1840, Clay in 1844, and in 1848 he was an elector on the Taylor and Filmore ticket, and canvassed Western Pennsylvania zealously in its support. After his election to the bench in 1851, he withdrew from active participation in politics, except as events of unusual importance called him out. He openly opposed the Know-Nothing movement in 1854, and two years later he assisted at the formation of the Republican party in the convention in Lafayette Hall, in Pittsburgh.

Judge Agnew's original intention was to retire from the Supreme Bench at the end of his fifteen years' term. The continued absence from home, which its duties necessitated, had all along been exceedingly unwelcome to his wife. His life, too, had been a busy and laborious one, and though still in the full vigor of his powers, he thought that at the age of seventy he was entitled to a rest. He made known to some of his political friends his intention not to be a candidate for re-election, but was induced by them to remain silent, and was subsequently brought out by them as a candidate, seemingly with the intention of using his name to head off other candidates, and then sacrificing him in turn. The double dealing and cross purposes of this period are all laid bare in Judge Agnew's open letter, published a few days before the election of 1878, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. It is enough that he changed his purpose and resolved to go into the convention, if he did not have ten votes. In that body, with all the regular party machinery against him, he developed an unexpected strength, but the bosses had decided to put him aside, and from their decree there was no appeal.

Representatives of the National party, knowing that Judge Agnew could command a large personal following independent of any party, requested permission to propose his name for Supreme Judge in their convention, but this he refused. Subsequently he was, without his consent, put in nomination by the State Committee of the National party. Of the nomination he never received official notification, nor was it designed that he should. He was not in sympathy with the economic teachings of that party. He believed only in a coin currency, or one based on coin, having an undoubted representative value, and his thorough republicanism was unquestioned and unquestionable. This the National leaders

knew, but they thought his name would aid their ticket, and they placed it on it without troubling themselves further about his consent. A similar proposal, made by the Temperance Convention of that year, Judge Agnew expressly declined in a letter to its chairman, on the ground that having been an "ostensible" candidate before the Republican Convention, he could not honorably put himself in the front of another party. He determined to hold himself free from any entanglement, and it was a fear of such a charge being made after the election which brought out his open letter before it. During the canvass he was offered the attorney-generalship in writing, under the incoming Republican administration, on condition of withdrawing from the National ticket. Through his son he declined this proffer expressly on the ground that he was nominated without his participation, had not accepted, and had nothing to decline.

Judge Agnew is still in the full enjoyment of physical health and activity, and of mental vigor. Since his retirement he has lived a quiet and comparatively uneventful life among his old friends and neighbors of Beaver. Great changes have occurred in State and nation since that stripling lawyer went there prospecting for litigation fifty-two years ago, but the essential features of that staid old county-seat remain unchanged. Six children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Agnew, two of whom, their eldest son and eldest daughter, are dead. The latter was the wife of Colonel John M. Sullivan, of Allegheny City, and died in 1874. Of the others, there are two sons, both lawyers: the elder, F. H. Agnew, now in the Senate of Pennsylvania, is practising in Beaver, and the younger, Robert M. Agnew, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. One of his daughters is the wife of Hon. Henry Hice, of Beaver, President-Judge of the court Judge Agnew formerly presided over. The other daughter is the wife of Rev. Walter Brown, of Cadiz, Ohio.

The degree of Doctor of Laws has been twice conferred on Judge Agnew, first by Washington College and then by Dickinson. Occasionally he indulges in writing or speaking on legal and public subjects to keep from rusting out. On General Grant's return from his tour around the world, Judge Agnew was selected to deliver the address in Pittsburgh, and in the succeeding canvass for nomination he favored that of General Grant for the Presidency as best calculated to produce national unity. After the nomination of General Garfield he went ardently into his support and delivered, at Pittsburgh and New Brighton, two well-considered and strong speeches in his favor.

The State would do itself a high honor if it should select such a man to represent it at Washington, or to be its Chief Executive. Judge Agnew's numerously published addresses, to which, for lack of space, scarcely any allusion has been made, and his opinions, involving great public questions, as recorded in the State reports, show that he is no mere lawyer, but has all the grasp of mind and breadth of view of the true statesman.

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HON. ULYSSES MERCUR.

ULYSSES MERCUR.

ULYSSES MERCUR, senior Associate Justice, who became Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, January 1, 1883, was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Towanda, Bradford county, August 12th, 1818. His father was of German descent and removed from Lancaster to Towanda about 1810, when Northern Pennsylvania was almost an unbroken wilderness, and the village, now one of the most picturesque and thriving towns in the State, an isolated hamlet, nestling in the forest on the west bank of the Susquehanna. He was a young man who had enjoyed good advantages for those days, was possessed of a bright intellect, great energy and strict integrity—traits which rendered him both conspicuous and useful in a new country. Soon after the organization of the county in 1812, he was appointed county treasurer, a position for which he was well qualified. Not long after settling in Towanda he married an estimable lady, who bore him five sons and a daughter. The sons grew to manhood and became prominent business men, noted for their ability, enterprise, honesty and success.

Ulysses, the fourth son, after receiving his preparatory education, entered Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Washington county, at the age of twenty. In college he was noted for his studiousness and extraordinary perceptive faculties. In his junior year he was chosen disputant of his class society in a joint discussion with the senior society of which the late Clement L. Valandigham was disputant. The discussion was decided in Mercur's favor, which so annoyed Valandigham that he resolved not to leave college until he had another opportunity of crossing swords with his rival of the junior class. The opportunity was given him and he was again worsted, Mr. Mercur coming off victorious the second time. During his last year in college Mr. Mercur found that the mastery of his studies did not require all his time, and, having decided to adopt the law as a profession, entered the office of Hon. Thomas M. T. McKennan, author of the "Tariff of '42" and father of Judge McKennan, of the United States District Court. After graduating with high honors he returned to his home in Towanda, where he entered the office of Edward Overton, Esq., the ablest lawyer in northern Pennsylvania at that time, to complete his legal studies. On his admission to the bar a year later he commenced practice as a partner of his late preceptor. His intuitive love for the profession and thorough knowledge of "the books" acquired by close study, were supplemented by strict attention to business and untiring industry—virtues which seldom fail of success. On accession to the bar he was brought into contact with such able and distinguished attorneys as Edward Overton, Judge Wiliston, William Elwell, William Watkins, David Wilmot and others, who rendered the bar of Bradford county famous for ability and personal worth. The young member soon reached the front rank, and before he had been many years in practice was acknowledged the peer of his ablest associates.

As a practitioner he was conscientious, and never advised litigation merely to get a "retainer." This reputation won for him the most implicit confidence of the people, and few important cases were tried in the court while he was practising at the bar that he was not employed in. It is no flattery to say that as a jury lawyer he was unsurpassed in the State.

As an evidence of Mr. Mercur's transparent candor and honesty in his relations to clients, and his desire to impress upon students the sacred obligation to profound secrecy and fidelity in their business relations with those by whom they might be professionally employed, it is said that he never retired to the "consultation room" with clients, but compelled them to state their cases in presence of such students as were present—assuring them that nothing they might disclose would ever be repeated.

One characteristic of Judge Mercur remembered by the citizens of Towanda is the untiring industry with which he labored at his profession. While Judge Wilmot, the leading lawyer in the town, who was always noted for a tendency to avoid close application to his desk, was at the village store in the evening, telling stories to the crowd of rustics, young Mercur was at his office writing deeds or poring over his books in search of authorities for use in court. "At any hour," said an old citizen of Towanda, recently, "Mercur could be found at his office. In those days I used to go home very late at night and there was always a light in his office." Judge Wilmot was strong with a jury, but he relied on an infinite fund of wit and turning to use some trifling circumstance brought out at the trial, but Judge Mercur studied cases thoroughly and always went into court well prepared.

Seventeen years of close application to his extensive business told on his constitution, and in the winter of 1860-61 he was compelled to give up work for several months, and the respite restored his health and gave him a new lease of life, which abstemious habits and careful observance of the laws of health protected to the time of his last illness.

On the election of Judge Wilmot to the United States Senate in January, 1861, he resigned the president judgeship of the Twelfth judicial district, and Mr. Mercur was appointed to fill the vacancy. He discharged the onerous duties with such entire acceptability to the bar and people, that at the ensuing election he was chosen for a full term without opposition, the district being composed of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna.

In 1862 a division in the Republican party in the congressional district composed of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming resulted in the defeat of the regular nominee. To prevent a similar disaster in 1864, Mr. Mercur was prevailed upon to accept a unanimous nomination and was triumphantly elected by over 40,000 majority, being more than 4,000 more than General Hartranft, the candidate for governor, had at the same time. He was renominated for three consecutive terms, and before the expiration of his fourth term, in 1872, was nominated by the Republican State convention for Judge of the Supreme Court, the position held to the date of his death.

Judge Mercur has filled many prominent political positions of honor. He was a delegate to the first Republican State convention, which was held in Philadelphia, and also to the National convention that nominated John C. Fremont. He was chosen an elector for Lincoln in 1860. One of the present United States Senators and two of the president judges of Common Pleas Courts in this State were law students under his tuition and graduated from his office. Although Chief-Justice Mercur always took a deep interest in political affairs from the time the anti-slavery question became prominent, he never allowed this to interfere with his devotion to the law and its practice. Of Judge Mercur's reputation on the bench and in Congress it is unnecessary to speak, and we shall only remark in passing that his record was an honor to his constituents, and one of which any gentleman might justly feel proud. His public record was singularly free from demagogery and tricks of the average politician, while in his private life he was as pure as the mountain stream. His political advancements, like his business success, were solely due to marked ability and personal worth. During his nearly quarter of a century in public life his bitterest political opponents never even intimated anything derogatory to his honor as a gentleman and strict fidelity to the trusts confided to his keeping.

His eminence as a jurist was evidenced in his nomination for the high position he held, without having canvassed for the office, over some of the ablest judges in the State.

In Congress Judge Mercur was not a "talking member," though he had few equals in debate, but he was looked up to as one of the most useful representatives. He was a member of the judiciary committee, and took an active part in preparing the reconstruction measures rendered necessary by the secession of the Southern States. It was during the discussion on one of the bills on that subject that he made use of this memorable sentence: "If they (the people of the States lately in rebellion) will not respect the stars they must feel the stripes of our glorious flag." One important measure which he was instrumental in passing through Congress deserves to be placed beside the Wilmot proviso and Grow's Homestead bill. We refer to the act exempting tea and coffee from duty, thus reducing the price of these almost necessary articles of diet, which are needed alike by the rich and the poor.

In politics Judge Mercur was originally a Democrat (though his brothers were all active Whigs), adhering to the Free-soil wing of the party, having been educated in the same political school with Wilmot and Grow. He was one of the first to protest against the scheme to enslave Kansas and Nebraska, and took an active part in the organization of the Republican party, which we believe had its birth in Towanda, as early as February, 1855, when a meeting was called to give expression to the indignation of the people of the North at the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was also a delegate to the preliminary State convention in Pittsburgh, and an elector on the Lincoln ticket in 1860. Judge Wilmot always esteemed him his friend and confidential adviser in politics as well as

legal affairs. When Wilmot was invited by President Lincoln in the spring of 1861 to act as peace commissioner at Washington, before accepting the appointment he visited Judge Mercur, and after a full consultation decided to go and, to use his own words, "try to prevent a patched-up compromise," which would leave the differences between the two sections of the Union as far from being settled as before.

In 1850 Judge Mercur was married to a daughter of the late General John Davis, of Bucks county, and his domestic life was very happy. Five children were born to him, all of whom are still living. The eldest, Rodney A., is a prosperous young lawyer of Towanda; two other sons, Dr. John D. and James W., attorney-at-law, reside in Philadelphia. The only daughter married B. Frank Eshleman, Esq., a successful lawyer of Lancaster, this State. The youngest son is now in school preparing for college.

The judge was a communicant of St. Stephen's Church, was a strict Sabbatarian, and Sunday seldom failed to find him in the house of worship. His family were connected with the Episcopal Church, and he was a liberal supporter and constant attendant upon the services of the church.

In the new position which Judge Mercur assumed, as chief-justice, he attained the same eminence and distinction as in the other stations he had been called upon to fill, and the historian of the judiciary of the Commonwealth will write him among the ablest, wisest and purest who have worn the judicial ermine and adorned the Supreme bench.

Up to the year of his death the judge was in possession of clear, unclouded mental vision and vigorous, well-preserved physical health—literally having "a sound mind in a healthy body." The industrious habits of younger days still clung to him, and during the short recesses of court he spent at his elegant residence in Towanda he was not often seen idle, but busied himself in the investigation of intricate legal questions, writing out opinions, etc.

Genuine sociability and hospitality are family characteristics, and the judge was not lacking in these qualities. He was always "at home" to his friends, and was one of the most entertaining of hosts.

From honest convictions he was a pronounced, thorough Republican, but was not a bigot, and always treated his political adversary with gentlemanly respect. Some of his greatest admirers and warmest personal friends were not members of his political household.

The old "Wilmot district" has never produced a man of whom the people have greater reason to feel proud, nor one who will ever have a warmer place in their hearts than Judge Mercur.

Judge Mercur was stricken suddenly by illness on May 26, 1887, while on a visit to his son, James Watts Mercur, at Wallingford, De'aware county, Pa. The illness proved fatal on the 6th of June, 1887. It is needless to say that the Supreme bench lost one of its ablest members and the community an honored citizen.



HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

—**I**HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, July 7th, 1810. That city was always his home, and his nearly three-quarters of a century residence within it saw it increase in population nearly ten-fold. As the name indicates, the Sharswood family is of English origin. The first of the American line, George Sharswood, the great-great-great-grandfather of the Chief Justice, emigrated from England and settled in New London, Conn., about the year 1665. Another George Sharswood, grandson of the first George, and great-grandfather of the Chief Justice, was born at Cape May, N. J., October 18th, 1696, and came to Philadelphia in the year 1706, a lad ten years old. James Sharswood, grandfather of the Chief Justice, was born in this city, March 18th, 1747, o. s. He received a sound education, and early in life showed himself to be an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. He was a captain of volunteers in the revolution, but a spinal injury previously received made it necessary for him to cut short his army career. He was afterward one of the originators of the Democratic party, served in the City Councils, and at one time was one of the representatives from Philadelphia in the General Assembly. He was appointed by Governor Snyder an Associate Judge of the Common Pleas of this county, which could then be held by a layman, but declined the honor. In early life he was engaged in the lumber business, but in his later years he seemed to have given more or less attention to banking. Throughout his long life he enjoyed in a high degree the confidence and respect of the people of Philadelphia. He died in 1836, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He had two sons, one of whom, George Sharswood, died at the early age of twenty-two, leaving an infant son, also named George Sharswood, and who is the subject of this sketch. The elder Sharswood accepted the legacy, cared for and educated his grandson, and at his death left such a competence as to enable the latter in the practice of his profession to be independent and indifferent, if he chose, to its pecuniary rewards.

At the age of fifteen George Sharswood entered the Sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania. He there exhibited the same studious habits which characterized his whole life. On his graduation in 1828 he received the highest honors of his class, and delivered the Latin Salutatory. On August 23d, 1828, less than a month after leaving college, he was registered as a student of law in the office of Joseph R. Ingersoll, one of the ablest representatives of the Philadelphia bar. Years afterward, as a testimonial of the respect and esteem which his instructor in the law had inspired, he dedicated his little work on "Professional Ethics" to Mr. Ingersoll, addressing him as "My Honored Master." Either through the advice of his preceptor, or moved by his own good judgment, young Sharswood seems to have determined to become a lawyer before he

became an attorney. Instead, therefore, of the usual two or three years of superficial skimming or undigested cramming of the dozen or more of the usual law student's text-books, he devoted himself, from the time he was eighteen until twenty-three years of age, to a comprehensive and systematic course of study which would appal a less industrious man, and one which a man impatient for the immediate rewards of his profession would not think of undertaking.

In his note to Blackstone's introductory chapters "on the study of law in general," Judge Sharswood gives a list of books for law students, the careful study of which he thinks is not beyond the reach of any young man of industry and application, in a period of from five to seven years. This list includes twenty-five works on real estate and equity, nine works on practice, pleading and evidence, nine on crimes and forfeitures, eleven on national and international law, and the cases on this subject in the Supreme Court of the United States, ten works on constitutional law, and with the cases in the United States Supreme Court reports, nine works on the civil law, eighteen works on the persons and personal property, and four works on executors and administrators. This is exclusive of Blackstone and Kent, which he says must first be read again and again. It is further recommended that the leading cases referred to in these eighty-nine works be examined when possible. The Judge was, however, more merciful to his disciples than he was to himself, for the course of preparatory legal reading which he laboriously pursued during his novitiate number over one hundred volumes. In one of his addresses to his class of law students in the University of Pennsylvania, Judge Sharswood gives the list of works which formed a part of his early reading, and which he recommends to all other law students. This list is both curious and valuable, and is as follows:

In Real Estate: Lord Hale's History of the Common Law; Reeves' History of the English Law; Dalrymple's Essay; Sullivan's Lectures on Feudal Law; Sir Martin Wright's Introduction; Robertson's History and Hallam's History; Sir Henry Finch's Nomotechnia; the Doctor and Student; The Prefaces to Lord Coke's Reports; Littleton's Tenures and The First Institute; Preston on Estates; Fearn's Contingent Remainders, not always read by the American student, and more rarely comprehended; Shepard's Touchstone; Preston on Abstracts of Title, and Preston's Treatise on Conveyancing; Ballou's Equity; Jeremy's Treatise on Equity, and Story's Commentaries on Equity; Powell on Mortgages; Bacon's Reading on the Statute of Uses; Sanders on Uses and Trusts; Hill on Trustees; Lewis on Perpetuities; Sugden on Powers; Chance on Powers; Sugden on Vendors and Purchasers; Woodsfall on Landlord and Tenant; Roscoe on the Laws of Actions; Cruise on Fines, etc.; Pigott on Common Recoveries; Powell's Essay, and Jarman on Wills.

In Practice, Pleading, and Evidence: The Introduction to Compton's Practice; Tidd's Practice; Stephen on Pleading; Broom's Parties to Actions; Greenleaf on Evidence; Selwyn's *Nisi Prius*; Leigh's *Nisi Prius*, which he has enriched with valuable notes; Mitford's Pleading in Equity; Story's Equity; Barton's Historical Treatise; Newland's Chancery Practice; Gresley on Evidence, and the fourth part of the Institute.

In Crimes and Forfeitures: Hale's History of the Pleas of the Crown; Foster's Crown Law; Yorke's Consideration on the Law of Forfeiture; The Third Part of the Institutes; Chitty on Criminal Law and Russell on Crimes; this work with his notes, and it has passed through eight editions.

In National and International Law: Burlamaqui's Natural and Political Law; Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis; Rutherford's Institutes; Vattel's Law of Nations; Byndershock's Questions, Publici Juris; Warre's *Principles of International Law*; Byndershock's *dé fide Legitorum*; McIntosh's Discourse; Wheaton's His-

tory of the International Law; Wheaton's International Law; Robinson's Admiralty Reports and Cases in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In Constitutional Law: The Second Part of Lord Coke's Institutes; Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Millar's Historical View of the English Constitution; Wyne's Eunomus; De Lolme on the English Constitution with Stephen's Introduction and Notes; The Federalist; Rawle on the Constitution; Story on the Constitution; Cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the Civil Law: Butler's *Hors Juridice*; Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall, chap. 44; Justinian's Institutes; Savigny's *Traité de Droit Romain*; Savigny's *Histoire du Droit Romain au Moyen Age*; Taylor's Elements of the Civil Law; Mackelvey's Compendium; Colquhoun's Summary of the Roman Civil Law, and Domat's Civil Law.

In Persons and Personal Property: Reeves on the Domestic Relations; Bingham's Law of Infancy and Coverture; Roper on Husband and Wife; Angel and Ames on Corporations; Les Œuvres de Pothier; Smith on Contracts; Story on Bailments; Jones on Bailments; Story on Partnership; Byles on Bills; Story on Promissory Notes; Abbot on Shipping; Duer on Insurance; Emerigon *Traité des Assurances*; Boulay-Paty Cour de Droit Commercial, and Story on the Conflict of Laws.

On Executors and Administrators: Roper on Legacies; Toller on Executors; Williams on Executors, and the Law's Disposal, by Lovelass.

In his own study of these works he, no doubt, anticipated the advice he subsequently gave to all law students, and pursued "a methodical study of the general system of law, and of its grounds and reasons, beginning with the fundamental law of estates and tenures, and pursuing the derivative branches in logical succession, and the collateral in due order." This is, he said, the most effectual way of making a great lawyer. Judge Sharswood's own life furnishes one of the rare instances in which such a thorough and extensive course of legal study has ever been successfully accomplished.

On September 5, 1831, he was admitted to the bar, but did not on that account intermit his studies, rather gave them a wider range, blending with them something of classical literature, and giving some attention to the modern languages. Until raised to the bench, fourteen years later, he enjoyed a fair share of professional business, but his real calling was that of a judge and not of an advocate, and these intervening, as well as the preceding years, may be considered simply as preparatory to his real life work.

In 1834 he published the first of a long series of contributions from his pen to the literature and learning of his profession, being an article in the *American Quarterly Review* for June of that year on "the Revised Code of Pennsylvania." In the year following he was elected one of the vice-provosts of the Philadelphia Law Academy. In the same year appeared an American edition of "Roscoe on Criminal Evidence," enriched by notes and references by Mr. Sharswood. This, his first work as an annotator, has run through seven American editions. In 1837 he was chosen one of the representatives of the city of Philadelphia to the State Legislature, and the year following was elected a member of the Select Council of this city. During the years of service in the Legislature, State, and municipal, his legal publications were in a measure suspended, but he found time to edit an American edition of Leigh's "Nisi Prius," which was published in 1838. This contains in addition to Judge Sharswood's copious notes his interesting little treatise on account render.

The affairs of the United States Bank were at that time the subject of great public interest in the country, and especially to the citizens of Philadelphia. It had long been the foot-ball of politicians, and in its later years had drifted into a course of reckless speculation, and illegitimate methods were resorted to by its management to bolster its failing credit. In January, 1841, a committee was appointed by the stockholders to examine into the affairs of the bank, and George Sharswood was made its secretary. To him was delegated the important and difficult task of preparing the report, which occupies four closely printed columns of the *United States Gazette* of April 8th, 1841, and is reproduced at length in Benton's "Thirty Years' View," II. 370. He was also the author of the second report of this committee, answering attacks made upon the first report. In the fall of the same year he was elected the second time to the lower branch of the Legislature, and in 1842 he was returned a third time, making his legislative experience in all three years. The journal of the House for this period shows him to have been one of the active working members of that body. His name appears frequently in connection with proposed legislation, and he is said to have fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his constituents.

In 1843 the Messrs. Johnson, of this city, began the publication of a quarterly law magazine of a high order of merit called the *American Law Magazine*. Mr. Sharswood was made its editor, and gave it character and standing. After twelve issues, beginning April, 1843, and ending January, 1846, it was discontinued. These numbers are still accessible, bound in six convenient volumes. They constitute a rich mine of legal lore, valuable to both student and practitioner. As the magazine does not itself specify the author of the several articles, those written by Judge Sharswood are here indicated for the benefit of the readers of the present day. In the first number, July, 1843, he wrote "Past Nuptial Settlements" and "The Security of Private Property." In the October number, 1843, "Personal Hereditaments;" in the January number, 1844, "English Law Reform;" in the April number, 1844, "Transfer of Personal Property by Judgment;" in the July number, 1844, he has two articles, one "On the Competency of Witnesses," the other "Riots, Routs, and Unlawful Assemblies;" for October, 1844, he wrote "Compound Interest." For the remaining numbers he does not seem to have contributed any general article, but continued the work of editing. The critical notices of all the numbers were generally written by him, and the digest of cases always. His edition of Stephens' "Nisi Prius" bears date 1844, and in the same year appeared his first edition of "Russell on Crimes," which subsequently passed through nine American editions.

His published works, his public services, and his growing reputation at the bar, all contributed to extend the knowledge of his name and worth at this time. When, therefore, on April 8th, 1845, Governor Shunk nominated George Sharswood Associate Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and was as universally approved by the bar and the public. The next day he took his seat on the bench, being but thirty-five years of age, and has remained continuously in judicial position ever

since. On the resignation of Judge Jones, February 1st, 1848, Judge Sharswood was nominated and unanimously confirmed President of the court. By an amendment of the Constitution, adopted in 1850, the judiciary was made elective, and all the judges in the State were compelled to submit their claims to popular approval. Other judges had a close contest for their seats, others again were displaced. The intelligent and discriminating action of the people in Judge Sharswood's case furnishes a strong argument in behalf of the elective judiciary system. The Democratic Convention gave him a unanimous nomination, no other name being even mentioned. The Whig Judicial Convention met later, and, in face of the fact that Judge Sharswood was a consistent old-school Democrat, they recognized his pre-eminent fitness for the position he held by gubernatorial appointment, and he was nominated on the first ballot, receiving every vote. The Native Americans, Temperance, and Workingmen followed suit, so that Judge Sharswood entered the campaign, such as it was, with the nominations of five conventions and no opposition. He began his term of ten years in January, 1852, and as its expiration approached in 1861, he was re-elected without opposition for a second term of ten years, of which he served but six, when he received from the people of the State a richly merited promotion to the Supreme Bench.

During the twenty-two years covering the period of his judicial labors in the District Court, Judge Sharswood delivered written opinions in over four thousand cases; of these, one hundred and fifty-six only were carried to the Supreme Court for revision; of this number one hundred and twenty-four were affirmed. He sat for ten months each year, with a thousand cases brought to trial before him and his associates, and nearly two thousand brought to a term.

In addition to these labors of his judicial office this was the most fruitful period of his contributions to general legal literature and of his incidental services to his profession. In April, 1850, he was chosen Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1852, when a full faculty was organized in that department of the University, Judge Sharswood was appointed to the chair of the institute of law, and continued to perform its duties until April 21st, 1868, when, having been elected to a seat on the Supreme Court, he deemed it advisable to resign. During this period he delivered many introductory lectures, a selection from which he afterwards republished in book form under the title of "Law Lectures." The little volume is inscribed "To George W. Biddle, Esq., of the bar of Philadelphia. In testimony of a close and unbroken friendship of more than a third of a century, and of the highest admiration of his qualities as a man, a citizen, an advocate and a jurist." These lectures are nine in number, and may be read with pleasure and profit by the beginner in law, and those grown gray in its practice, and by laymen as well. The subjects chosen are: "The Profession of the Law," "Legal Education," "On the Relation of Law to Moral Science," "On Commercial Integrity," "On Natural Law," "On the Civil Law," "On the Common Law," "On the Feudal Law," "On Codification." A lecture on "The

Common Law of Pennsylvania," delivered before the Philadelphia Law Academy in 1855, while not included in this volume, is a valuable supplement to it for Pennsylvania students.

His industry and intellectual fecundity at this period of his life approached to the marvellous. In addition to the labors of the important and exacting judicial position which he occupied, and of the University professorship, which he filled so well, he continued his work as author and annotator without interruption. In 1852 he published his first edition of "Byles on Bills," which in the four years following ran through four editions. The preface and notes of the American editor were republished by Mr. Byles in the eighth English edition of his work, and acknowledged by him in high terms of commendation. In 1853, Judge Sharswood undertook the work of editing the successive volumes of the English Common Law Reports republished in Philadelphia for the use of the American bar. His labors in this field may be seen in the notes and references which appear in these reports from volume 66 to volume 90 inclusive. In the *Princeton Review* for October, 1853, there is an article on "Religious Endowments" from his pen. In 1854, he published his little work on "Professional Ethics." This is a little gem of a book of such fascinating interest that lawyer or layman who once begins it will read it to the end, and be the wiser and better for the reading. It is now in its fourth edition.

The same year in which his "Professional Ethics" appeared he was elected Provost of the Philadelphia Law Academy. His fame had by this time far outgrown the limits of his State, and in 1856 Columbia College and the University of the City of New York honored themselves and honored Judge Sharswood by conferring on this learned Pennsylvania jurist the degree of Doctor of Laws. In this year he published his "Popular Lectures on Commercial Law." These were originally prepared for the students of Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College, and are for the use of merchants and business men. In 1859 he gave to the public the work by which he is most widely known, his edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries." This work met with instant and universal acceptance in this country. It was made the text-book in all the law schools of the United States, and was pronounced by our most eminent instructors in the law as the best edition of Blackstone ever published.

After the publication of his "Blackstone's Commentaries" Judge Sharswood's extra judicial labors show considerable abatement. He still continued to discharge the duties incident to Professor of Law at the University. He republished from time to time new editions of his works, and delivered an occasional public address. The war, in stimulating business, increased the work of the courts, and was not in its influence favorable to the calm pursuits of authorship. Judge Sharswood saw the inevitable struggle in advance, and being first of all a patriot, he took his position accordingly.

He was a consistent Democrat in his views of the relations of the States to the General Government, though seemingly adopting the Jacksonian view of the right of secession and the primal duty of maintaining the Union. When the

question of the constitutionality of the legal tender act came before him in cases involving the sufficiency of a legal tender in greenbacks as payment in contracts made before the passage of the act, he decided against the validity of the act, holding that contracts between citizens should be held inviolate.

In 1867 Judge Sharswood was selected by the State Convention of the Democratic party as its candidate for the prospective vacancy on the Supreme Bench, on the retirement of Chief Justice Woodward. The Republican nominee was the late Judge Williams, of Pittsburgh. It was a year of Republican successes, all the other October States—Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and even West Virginia—gave large Republican majorities. Pennsylvania would undoubtedly have done the same except for the large Republican vote cast for Judge Sharswood in Philadelphia, which made his total vote in the State exceed that of his Republican competitor by just 922 votes. Two years later, Judge Williams was again a candidate, and this time receiving the usual party vote, was elected by nearly nine thousand majority. On the occasion of Judge Sharswood taking a farewell leave of the District Court, over which he had so long and worthily presided, Mr. David Paul Brown, speaking on behalf of the Philadelphia bar, said that in the recent contest Judge Sharswood had been the candidate of both political parties, and that there was not a single member of the Philadelphia bar but had stood by him. A judge could not ask for a higher commendation or for a stronger proof of appreciation than the unanimous and enthusiastic support of his bar irrespective of party distinction.

In January, 1868, Judge Sharswood began his fifteen years of faithful and efficient service on the Supreme Bench of his native State, carrying there the same habits of industry and thoroughness which have been his life-long traits, the fruit of which may be seen in his published opinions scattered through some fifty volumes of State Reports. In these opinions may be found examples of clear judicial reasoning that will delight the logician, even though himself unlearned in the law. The law student will find them full of valuable information and suggestions, and the future historian of Pennsylvania in searching for the origin and reason of our laws and customs, will find his labors abridged, and to a large extent anticipated in the instructive opinions by which Judge Sharswood was wont to support his judicial decisions.

The labors of a Supreme Judge are so engrossing that during the last fifteen years of his life Judge Sharswood did little outside work. From time to time he had issued new editions of his earlier works, and has delivered an occasional public address before the alumni or literary society of the University of Pennsylvania. He, however, found some time for his favorite work of annotating, and in 1873 he published his edition of "Tudor's Leading Cases in Mercantile and Maritime Law," and his "Starkie on Evidence" appeared in 1876.

On January 6th, 1879, the Supreme Court opened its session with the Hon. George Sharswood as its Chief Justice. The occasion was one which the Philadelphia bar could not allow to pass unnoticed, and Mr. George W. Biddle, in be-

half of that bar, addressed the new Chief Justice in just and fitting terms, concluding as follows:

"To-day the whole bar of Philadelphia, by a spontaneous outflow of feeling, welcomes one of her own sons to the highest judicial place in the commonwealth, and rejoices to witness the fulfilment of its own cherished hopes, and of your honors. Many of your old companions at the bar—would, alas! that they were more—have been permitted to behold this complete rounding to your legal and judicial life, and to see in this, the last step of your professional career, the proper consummation of a life of study, of duty, and of virtue. That you may continue to exhibit during the full term of your Chief Justiceship all the qualities which have made your judicial name conspicuous, is the ardent desire of all here present, who, through my lips, now offer to you their words of gratulation, and ask God to speed and prosper to the end the good and faithful servant."

Of Judge Sharswood's labors as Chief Justice his associate, Judge Paxson, thus testifies:

"During the first two years after he became Chief Justice he wrote but few opinions beyond the *Per Curiam*s. These, however, were remarkable. They always touched the real point in the case, and for crisp, clear models of judicial writing have never been excelled in our court. During his last year, however, he wrote a considerable number of important opinions, and I think the profession will agree with me, when they come to be reported, that they are at least among the best in our books. They were the last flame of his great intellect, burning up clearer and brighter ere it was to be extinguished in death."

His fifteen years term on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania closed January 1st, 1883, and with it George Sharswood ended nearly forty years of continuous judicial service. Shortly after his retirement from the Supreme Bench it became necessary to appoint a Commission to codify the Acts of Assembly, and Judge Sharswood with one consent was named as the person most fitted to preside over this important undertaking; but it was not to be. His work was finished. Though of stalwart frame and an unintermitting laborer in his profession, Judge Sharswood was for many years a great physical sufferer from a chronic and painful disease. He went upon the Supreme Bench a confirmed invalid. During the last fifteen years of his life he has himself said that he never had a working hour that was free from suffering. His later years were clouded and saddened by the death of his only son, whom he loved with all the power of his strong nature, for whom he had anticipated a brilliant and honorable future, and to whom he looked for solace and comfort in his declining years. On May 28th, 1883, after a brief illness, death came to release him from his long term of suffering.

At a meeting of the members of the bar of Philadelphia, called to pay a tribute to the memory of the distinguished and honored brother, whom they had just seen, a letter was read from Mr. George W. Biddle, which contains such an admirable analysis and just estimate of his life-long friend, the late Chief Justice, that the greater portion of it is given here:

"Judge Sharswood was formed for an active career, and, with full knowledge of the bent of his mental and moral faculties, he had early traced the plan which, fortunately for himself and his fellow-citizens, he was given time to fill up and to complete. For many years before he began to give the fruits of his work to the public, he had read widely and thought deeply, not only upon professional subjects, but about ethics and politics. Although quite young when he first served as a member of the Legislature, and in the councils of his native city, he brought to his duties a thorough knowledge of precedents, as well as a mastery of the principles by which his official conduct was to be guided. For, while eminently practical, he was to the last degree the opposite of empirical. His inductions were from the widest generalizations, his information minute in its accuracy, and drawn from every source within his reach.

"While at the bar, a dozen years or so before he was called to the Bench, his position was rather that of the counsellor and adviser than of the active *Nisi Prius* lawyer. His mind was really too true for him to be a complete advocate, his temperament too calm and judicial to take delight in the conflicts and triumphs of the forum. An excellent debater, quick to detect the fallacy of his opponent's argument, strong to enforce his own views, he was yet wanting in the ability to shift his ground readily and quickly, in the alacrity to advance and support a position of doubtful value, and in the thorough sympathy with a client whose cause he felt or suspected to be weak in any of its essential elements. He was formed by nature and by training to be a judge. And when Governor Shunk appointed him, before he had completed his thirty-fifth year, to the Bench of the principal civil court of this county, the chief magistrate of the State conferred a boon of almost priceless value upon our community. There he sat for nearly a quarter of a century, dispatching the judicial business of Philadelphia with an ease and satisfaction to the suitor and to the bar, which a profound conviction of the value of justice, aided by a thorough knowledge of the law, and a perfect familiarity with the methods and forms of business, enabled him to do.

"The rest of his career is known to the whole State. Equally at home in the decision of a cause requiring a complete acquaintance with technical law, as of one demanding the knowledge of the broad rules of commercial usage, or the principles of constitutional law and scientific politics, he gave to the bar of Pennsylvania, in simple, clear, nervous language, the exposition of the legal doctrine upon which the subject which was brought before him for judicial solution depended.

"He has left us, too soon, indeed, for his friends to whom his place can never be supplied, but not too soon for himself, for his profession, for the community to whom he always gave good measure, heaped up, pressed down, and running over. To the younger members of the profession—and to them his feelings always went out in warmest expression—he has given an example of moderation, of integrity, of devotion to duty, of rich acquirements, and exalted exercise of talents, which has never been surpassed by any of the great men in judicial station who have gone before him."



HON. HENRY M. HOYT.

HENRY MARTYN HOYT.

HENRY MARTYN HOYT, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., June 8th, 1830. He is a descendant of Simon Hoyt, who was the first member of the Hoyt family who immigrated to New England. In Drake's "History of Boston," we find "Simon Hoyte" on the "List of the names of such as are known to have been in Salem and about the north side of the Massachusetts Bay before and in the year 1629." The name of "Simon Hoytt" appears on the first list of "such as took the oath of freemen" in Massachusetts, May 18th, 1631. We find "Symon Hoite" mentioned in the Dorchester records in 1633. On the 8th of October, in the same year, "Symon Hoyte" was chosen one of that town's committee to "see to" fences "for the east fielde."

Walter Hoyt, son of Simon, born about 1618, was in Windsor in 1640. From there he went to Fairfield county, Conn., and was one of the early settlers of Norwalk, where the name was frequently spelt Haite or Hyatt. He was a fence viewer there in 1655, and a deputy to the October sessions of the General Court in 1658, 1659 and 1661. He was confirmed as sergeant of a company at Norwalk by the "General Court of Election, Hartford, May 19th, 1659." He was a deputy in May and October, 1667, and one of the proprietors named of the town of Norwalk confirmed by the General Court in 1685. He died about 1698.

John Hoyt, son of Walter, was born July 13th, 1644, at Windsor, Conn. He was a freeman in Norwalk in 1669. He removed to "Paquack," or Danbury, before June, 1685. Rev. Thomas Robbins, in a century sermon, delivered in Danbury, January 1st, 1801, says John Hoyt was one of the eight original settlers of Danbury in 1685. The births of five of his children are recorded at Norwalk from 1669 to '79 with the spelling Haite.

Thomas Hoyte, son of John, was born at Norwalk, January 5th, 1674, and died before 1749, but was living in 1727.

Comfort Hoyt, son of Thomas, was born February 20th, 1724. He lived in Danbury, and died May 19th, 1812. His tombstone states that he and his wife "lived together in the married state 62 y."

Daniel Hoyt, son of Comfort, was born May 2d, 1756. He was a farmer; lived in Danbury, Conn., and Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa. He died in 1824. He was a freeman in Danbury in 1778. He removed to Pennsylvania about 1795.

Ziba Hoyt, son of Daniel, was born September 8th, 1788, in Danbury, Conn. He afterwards removed to Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., where he died, December 23d, 1853. He was First Lieutenant of the "Wyoming Matross," an artillery organization connected with Col. Hill's Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia.

He left for the western frontier in 1813, and his bravery and coolness in the campaign about Lake Erie has become a matter of history. Col. Hill, in his report to Gen. Tarryhill of one of the engagements, says:

"I cannot close this report without bearing testimony of the good conduct of this company. This being the first time the company was ever under fire, it was hardly to be expected that their conduct would come up to the standard of tried and practical veterans. Great praise is due to Capt. Thomas and Lieut. Hoyt for their cool bravery and soldier-like bearing."

Lieut. Hoyt afterwards accompanied Gen. Harrison to the river Thames, where he participated in that battle. The British were under Gen. Proctor, and the Indians under Tecumseh.

These were the ancestors of Henry M. Hoyt. At a family reunion, held at Stamford, Conn., in 1866, at which there were six hundred persons of the name of Hoyt present, Gen. Hoyt said:

"I come from Pennsylvania, strong and great, the keystone of the federal arch; I come as one of her delegates, as a 'Pennsylvania Dutchman,' if you please, and, if necessary, to vindicate her thrift, her steadfastness, and her institutions, not in competition or contrast with Connecticut, but as a co-equal and a co-worker in the field of ideas, of which New England is not the exclusive proprietor. We are all 'Yankees,' and the Yankee should, will, and must dominate the country and the age. These hills have borne great crops of great men which at last is the best product—men attuned to the keynote of our social structure: the importance, the inviolability, the integrity of the manhood of the individual. I am in entire accord with all I have heard said here of Connecticut and Massachusetts; but, within the proper limits of 'State rights,' I am for my own Commonwealth. I revere and love the solidity of the mountains, the men and the civilization of the State of my birth. I hold that my grandfather did a smart thing, if he never did a great thing, to wit, when he left Danbury, Fairfield county, Conn., and went to the Wyoming Valley, in Pennsylvania."

Bishop Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Gen. W. T. Sherman and Senator John Sherman are relatives of Governor Hoyt, their mothers being Hoyts, as are also Hon. Joseph G. Hoyt, of Maine; Dr. Enos Hoyt, of Framingham, Mass.; Dr. William H. Hoyt, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. James Hoyt, of Orange, N. J.; Rev. Cornelius A. Hoyt, of Oberlin, Ohio; Rev. James W. Hoyt, of Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. O. P. Hoyt, D. D., of Kalamazoo, Mich., and other distinguished Hoyts.

General Hoyt remained at home working on his father's farm until the age of fourteen, when he entered the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, and subsequently Wyoming Seminary, where he prepared for college. He entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., where he remained for two years. At the end of that period, through the retirement of Dr. Junkin, the college was for a while closed, and Mr. Hoyt then entered Williams College, at Williamstown, Mass., and graduated in 1849. In 1850 he was a teacher in the Academy at Towanda, and

in the subsequent year he returned to Kingston, having been elected Professor of Mathematics in the Wyoming Seminary, which position he held for another year. He also taught the Graded School in Memphis, Tenn., for one year. Subsequently he became a student at law in the office of the late George W. Woodward, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. After the appointment of Judge Woodward to the bench, Mr. Hoyt continued his studies in the office of the late Hon. Warren J. Woodward, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, April 4th, 1853. In 1855 he was a candidate for District-Attorney on the Whig ticket, but was defeated by Gen. Winchester by a small majority, and in 1856 he took part in the Fremont campaign.

In 1861 Gen. Hoyt was active in raising the 52d Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. The national cause found no more ready supporter than Mr. Hoyt, and he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 52d Regiment in August, 1861. In 1863 he was appointed Colonel. On the Peninsula he was of Naglee's Brigade, and participated in the reconnaissance from Bottom's Bridge to Seven Pines in advance of the whole army, and commanded the party which constructed the bridges across the Chickahominy. When the battle of Fair Oaks opened, he rendered signal service by communicating to Gen. Sumner the exact position of the Union troops, joining Sumner's column as it moved to the support of Heintzelman in that battle, and fighting under him to the end. This brigade had the honor of being selected to hold the enemy in check at the passages of the Chickahominy, and when recalled joined Franklin at White Oak Swamp, in both situations exhibiting the most undaunted courage. At the close of this campaign, Col. Hoyt was ordered first to North Carolina, and thence to South Carolina, where he was engaged in the siege of Fort Wagner, the first serious obstacle to the reduction of Charleston. The operations were laborious, and conducted under the terrible fire of the enemy, and the more wasting effect of the summer's heat. For forty days the work was pushed. When all was ready a hundred heavy guns opened upon devoted Wagner, and the troops were held in readiness to assault, Col. Hoyt having been assigned the task of charging Fort Gregg; but before the time for the movement had come, the enemy evacuated and the stronghold fell without a blow. In June, 1864, a plan was devised to capture Charleston by surprising the garrison guarding its approaches. The attempt was made on the night of July 3d, 1864. The following extract from the *Charleston Mercury*, of July 6th, 1864, says:

"The second column, under the immediate command of Col. Hoyt, of the 52d Pennsylvania Regiment, attacked the Brooke gun and landing in overwhelming numbers. Lieut. Roworth, of the 2d South Carolina Artillery, was compelled to fall back, after himself and men fighting bravely. The enemy, cheered by this success, with their commander at their head waving his sword, advanced in heavy force upon Fort Johnson, but there they were received with a terrific fire by the light and heavy batteries on the line."

The "overwhelming numbers" therein referred to were Hoyt's one hundred and twenty men against the four hundred Confederate garrison. Col. Hoyt was

highly complimented for his deportment in this action by a general order issued by Gen. Foster, commanding. In this encounter Col. Hoyt and nearly the whole of his command were captured. Gen. Foster says:

"Col. Hoyt bestows unqualified praise on the officers and men who landed with him; of these seven were killed and sixteen wounded. He himself deserves great credit for his energy in urging the boats forward and bringing them through the narrow channel, and the feeling which led him to land at the head of his men was the promptings of a gallant spirit, which deserves to find more imitators."

Gen. Schemmelfinnig said of Col. Hoyt, after recounting the preliminaries:

"After this you placed yourself at the head of the column, and led them most gallantly, faithfully carrying out, as far as possible with the small number of men who landed with you, the orders given you by me. Had you been supported, as your brave conduct deserved, it would have ensured the success of the important operations then being carried on in front of Charleston."

Col. Hoyt, with other Union officers, was sent to Macon, Georgia, and subsequently to Charleston. While *en route* from Macon to Charleston Col. Hoyt, with four other officers, escaped from the cars. After several days and nights of wearisome but fruitless efforts for liberty, they were recaptured by the rebels with the aid of bloodhounds. He was one of the fifty officers, including brigadier-generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors (Gen. Dana and Lieutenant-Col. Conyngham being among the number), who were placed under the fire of our own guns in retaliation for some supposed violation of the usages of war by the Federal Government in the siege of that city. After his exchange he returned to his regiment, and at the close of hostilities, which occurred not long afterwards, resumed the practice of his profession. Col. Hoyt was breveted Brigadier-General for meritorious conduct, and his old comrades join heartily in declaring that it was well-earned.

In 1866 Col. Hoyt was elected a member of the School-Board of Wilkesbarre in connection with Hon. Henry W. Palmer, and during his incumbency the present Franklin street school building was erected. Hon. D. L. Rhone and George B. Kulp were also members of the same board, and principally through their efforts the present Washington street school building was erected. This was before the election of Messrs. Hoyt and Palmer to the School-Board.

In 1867 he was appointed Additional Law Judge of the county of Luzerne. His record on the bench was of the first order. He was able, fearless, faithful, and dignified. In the fall of the same year he received the nomination of the Republican party for the same position, and, although running largely ahead of his ticket, was defeated by Gen. Dana, the Democratic candidate. The county at that time was strongly Democratic.

Gen. Hoyt's reputation as a lawyer is second to none. His legal knowledge is not only broad and comprehensive, but accurate to the slightest detail. His arguments are concise, logical, and philosophical—too much so, perhaps, for success before juries, but of the utmost value and importance in legal discussions

before the courts. He is truly learned in the law. As a counsellor he is pre-eminently valuable. During the time he practised at the bar his advice was sought after by his brethren in important and critical emergencies, and, when given, all who knew him knew it might be relied upon. His knowledge of the fundamental principles was so thorough that the greatest respect was always expressed by lawyers for even an "off-hand" opinion on matters under discussion at the various meetings of the members of the bar. He was attorney for many of the large banking, mining, and railroad corporations. But his education and study were by no means confined to legal matters. Mathematics in its highest branches is his favorite pursuit; while history, philosophy, science, theology, and general literature are alike studied with great zeal and relish, all contributing abundantly to enrich a mind well capable of enjoying their most hidden treasures.

The training which Governor Hoyt received in early life as farmer boy, as scholar, and as teacher, always within the influence of his father's example, taught him, at least, the value of thoroughness and accuracy in whatever is undertaken. And it may well be stated, as characteristic of the man, that to whatever subject he has given his attention he has spared no effort to reach the very marrow of it, and understand it in all its details. His library is large, and extends over a very broad field of literature.

In 1869 Col. Hoyt was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, but resigned the position in 1873.

In 1875 he became Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and he conducted the campaigns of that and the succeeding year with success.

In 1878 he was nominated by the Republican party for the position of Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. It was at the time of the greatest excitement in the State on the question of the resumption of specie payments. Many believed that no one could be elected on an unqualified hard money campaign; but the General, scorning all subterfuges, sounded the key-note of the campaign in his first address by declaring: "Professing to be an honest man, and the candidate of an honest party, I believe in honest money." In June of the same year, in some remarks he made at the Du Quesne Club, at Pittsburgh, he used the identical language. We make this statement because it is generally supposed that Hon. Galusha A. Grow is the author of the sentiment. He was elected by a large plurality, and inaugurated January 14, 1879. His term was for four years, he being the first Governor who, in pursuance of the new Constitution, served for that period. The oath of office was administered by the late Hon. Warren J. Woodward, his former instructor, and then a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

Subsequent to his election Governor Hoyt wrote for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania a "Brief of a Title in the Seventeen Townships in the County of Luzerne: A Syllabus of the Controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania."

Being positive by nature in all the habits of his mind, he is naturally positive in his political views; but in all political discussion he has shown that his positiveness is not a result of partisan bitterness, but a conclusion from a thorough and careful study of the Constitution and history of his country.

His official correspondence and veto messages abundantly illustrate the accuracy of thought and legal ability above mentioned. They are models of conciseness, and, so far as they go, are studies in the science of government. No bill was ever passed over his veto; but, on the contrary, the vetoed bill invariably showed a loss of strength after the reasons for the veto had been made known.

During Governor Hoyt's administration no extraordinary or unusual opportunity presented itself for the display of executive ability, but it will be marked as among the most peaceful and successful the State has enjoyed. At the time of his inauguration, through a variety of causes, the treasury was in an unsatisfactory condition, several hundred thousand dollars of dishonored school-warrants being afloat for want of sufficient funds for their redemption. By wise adjustment of the revenue laws, and a vigorous collection of delinquent taxes, the finances of the State were brought into excellent condition, so that every demand was promptly met, and when he retired sufficient funds were on hand for every purpose of governmental expense, beside large annual additions to the sinking fund. The State debt falling due during his term was refunded at very favorable rates of interest, so that an annual saving of several hundred thousand dollars was made in the interest account. The credit of the State was never so good as at that time, and was fully equal to that of the general government.

A valuable reform in the method of punishing persons convicted of first offences, especially the young, has been adopted through the exertions of Governor Hoyt, and is to be carried into effect at the reformatory prison now in process of construction at Huntington. To this subject of the punishment of convicts, Governor Hoyt has given thorough examination and study. Through his influence exclusively the General Assembly were induced to change the plan of building a State penitentiary into one for constructing a reformatory on the most approved and successful models, for the purpose of providing a place where unfortunate criminals, not yet hardened in crime, might be brought under good influences, and at the end of their terms of punishment have a chance, at least, of restoration to society as useful and honest citizens. Whatever benefit results from this wise humanitarian effort, the State will owe to the forethought and industry of Governor Hoyt.

The extirpation of the so-called medical college, located in Philadelphia, which, by the sale of bogus diplomas, had for a long period brought disgrace on the State and nation, as well as the destruction of upwards of two hundred fraudulent insurance companies, had the active co-operation and support of the Governor.

In addition to the literary work already mentioned, Governor Hoyt has deliv-

ered a number of addresses on different occasions which have secured for him the reputation of being the most scholarly and cultivated Executive the State has ever had. Notably, one at the opening of the Pan-Presbyterian Synod in Philadelphia, and one at an agricultural fair at the same place. The first attracted very general attention from theologians of this and other countries there assembled as displaying a remarkable familiarity, not only with all church history, but also with the tangled and abstruse theological dogmas, disputes, and doctrines of ancient and modern times, not usually within the knowledge of laymen. But perhaps his most scholarly address was that delivered in October, 1882, formally closing the Bi-Centennial Celebration.

Among the last and most valuable of his acts will be regarded in the history of our times his opposition to a system of personal politics, which had grown to such proportions as to threaten the integrity and freedom of our institutions. In his letter declining to act as Chairman of a distinctive political meeting while holding the office of Governor, written during the campaign of 1882, he stated his convictions, and asserted "the inherent right of the freemen of a Republic to declare the ends and aims of public conduct." He rose to the height of the inspiration of the founders of this Republic in his declaration that "where in all the space between abject submission and rebellion, no place is given for appeal, argument, or protest, *revolution* is an appropriate remedy." And he only repeated the lessons of the history of the abolition movement and many others when he asserted that "peace will never come until the moral forces in politics which you have organized prevail." His position was taken with great pain at the thought of the possibility of offending some sincere friends; but being satisfied of his duty, and knowing better than they could the dangers arising from the political system which used public trusts solely for private and personal schemes, he sounded the alarm, and took his place, as he did in the attack on Charleston, in front of his friends. However much men may, in the excitement incident to a hard political struggle, differ from him in judgment, no man, friend or foe, can deny the moral courage behind the act. As to that there is no room for debate.

Governor Hoyt retired from office in January, 1883, and shortly resumed the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. Of his retirement an editorial in the *Telegraph* appropriately and justly said:

Henry M. Hoyt retires from the Executive Chair of the State to-day with the marked respect and cordial esteem of the people of the whole Commonwealth. His administration, especially in view of its political surroundings, during the past four years, has been fully equal to all just expectation. Had he at any time attempted to inaugurate a new era, to bring about the retrenchment and reform which the people in November last imperatively demanded, his efforts would have been futile, on account of the hostility of the entrenched machine. The bosses had not yet been admonished and chastened, and they ridiculed the advocates of reform. It is well known that Governor Hoyt foresaw the storm that was inevitable, and that he earnestly warned his political associates to mend their ways; but his wise counsel was not only rejected—the defiant managers sought to compel his public abjuration of the views imputed to him. Then came the crisis and Governor Hoyt was equal to it. Just at the right time he struck the enemies of the people a staggering blow, speaking words of crushing truthfulness that demoralized the machine and its apologists. Remembering the vindictiveness of certain political leaders and their open

threats to destroy the Executive, the fact that two months have passed without attack since he manfully took his stand for honest and reputable political management and pure government, conclusively shows that there is nothing even in the inner history of the outgoing administration of which its friends may be ashamed, while the public record of four years is found to excel in every essential particular any of its later predecessors. Personally Governor Hoyt stands conspicuous as the ablest and best-equipped man who has occupied the Executive Chair since Governor Curtin's time. Could the secret history of his service as Governor be written, it would undoubtedly be seen that he has withstood greater pressure from evil sources than any of his Republican predecessors at least. Being a man of quiet and unostentatious nature, not given to political or official "posing" after the manner of the demagogues of the time, he has fought his battles beyond the range of the public eye, with characteristic dignity and independence, not soliciting public sympathy or public approval. He has been content to let his acts speak for themselves, and has silently endured public misunderstanding and criticism that would have crushed a weaker man. A Butler or a Blaine would have pursued a vastly different course, but the people would only have been deceived, not protected or served. Governor Hoyt's last message was an exceptionally able State paper, and its concluding references to the political evils and needs of the times will become historic, affording the student of the future a curious subject of study. This appeal for a new departure in political methods was the echo of an aroused public sentiment, and its force will be felt in the years to come. Governor Hoyt will be followed into retirement by the best wishes of all good citizens, irrespective of party.

In conclusion of the summary of the characteristics of Governor Hoyt, here feebly portrayed, we would say that in him there is not only the intellectual power manifest in his writings and his labors at the bar, but there is a rare intellectual and moral candor, an honesty of thought, an unselfishness of purpose, and a warmth of affection, known best to them who know him best, and appreciated by his friends. In conversation he always says something worth remembering. It is a flash of insight into some object or other. Wit, energy, determination, sincerity, are his characteristic qualities—a man who believes least of all in idle complainings and questionings. Dilettantism has no place in his composition. Sincere in his conviction of the beneficence of the results, he has shown himself willing to adopt the best methods effectual for their attainment. If no sufficient aid of the kind most desirable is present or assistant, yet in no case is the alternative of idle *laissez faire* and complaint to be adopted. With clear insight into the heart of things, both as to their present bearing and future prospects, he has never been known to avoid a responsibility, or betray a friend. His unselfishness appears at times like a lack of self-appreciation, which might be, if it has not already been taken advantage of by scheming, if less able associates.

Governor Hoyt was married on the 25th of September, 1855, to Mary E. Loveland, daughter of Elijah Loveland, a native of Vermont, but who removed to Kingston in 1812. Her mother is of the ninth generation of the descendants of Thomas Buckingham, one of the Puritan fathers, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts among the first of his class, in June, 1637, and who is the ancestor of the vast family of American Buckinghams, so many of whom have gone high up the ladder of distinction in the professions and in politics in various sections of the Union. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt have three children living, one son and two daughters. The son, Henry M., studied law in Philadelphia with Hon. Wayne McVeagh, and graduated in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He is now a practicing lawyer in Pittsburgh.



HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, ex-United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and for fifteen years a State Senator, was born at Huntingdon, November 28, 1827. He is descended from sturdy Scotch-Irish stock on both sides. His father, Robert Wallace, emigrated to this country in 1819, and for a time taught school in Mifflin county. He finally became a lawyer and settled in Huntingdon. He was a gentleman of education, but of limited means, and it was not in his power to give his children superior educational advantages. He taught school, edited a newspaper and practiced law, his most prominent position in the legal profession being reached when he was elected District Attorney of Huntingdon county. In 1836 he removed to Clearfield when that county was a wilderness, and the great interests which have since made it famous were hardly dreamed of.

Senator Wallace was but eight years old when his father removed to Clearfield. Although so young, he had had some educational opportunities in the public schools of Huntingdon. When he went to Clearfield he pursued his studies as best he could in the schools of the place, but no opportunity was offered him to gain more than a fairly good English education and the rudiments of the classics. He began the study of the law when a little more than sixteen years of age in his father's office, and helped to support himself by doing clerical work in the offices of the Prothonotary, Sheriff, Treasurer and Commissioners of the county. He applied himself with great earnestness to work and study, and his employment in the county offices gave him a knowledge of titles and surveys which was of great value to him after he was admitted to the bar, as the bulk of the cases in that county were ejectment suits and other litigations growing out of disputed titles to land and lines of survey. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, before he was twenty years of age. His father, in the meanwhile, had moved to Blair county, and left him to make his way by his own efforts. For a time it was a hard struggle, and he was compelled to earn his living in part by teaching school. During this time, however, he devoted himself to the practice of law, and by hard work gained a foot-hold. He was painstaking, conscientious and untiring, and when he got a case he prepared it with a care that soon attracted attention, and his practice began to increase. Many prominent lawyers then practiced at the Clearfield bar, among them Andrew G. Curtin, Judges Hale, Linn and the younger Burnside, and the class of cases he was engaged in were mostly ejectment suits, which were of such importance that the parties to the litigation had the means to employ the best talent. Attrition with strong minds and the character of the litigation rapidly developed his force as a lawyer and gave him a large practice.

The hard work required and his close application told upon his health, so that

in 1862 he accepted the nomination of the Democrats for the State Senate as a relief from the drudgery of his practice, and in the hope that the change of scene and action might benefit him. It was impossible to make an active canvass or really any campaign at all, as the war and the invasion of the State by the Confederates at the time absorbed every other thought. Each of the candidates had therefore to rest their case with the people without the usual excitement and interest attending upon political movements. He received his full party vote in the other counties of the district, but in Clearfield he ran so far ahead of his ticket that he was elected by a good majority. For thirteen years after his first election he was returned to the Senate, and, notwithstanding the bitter assaults that were made upon his political action, at each election he ran ahead of his ticket in his own county.

He went to Harrisburg with merely a local reputation, but he soon made his name known throughout the whole State, and in a very few years it was known throughout the whole country. His election to the State Senate gave the Democrats a majority of one on joint ballot, and his vote made Charles R. Buckalew United States Senator in that year.

So rapidly did Mr. Wallace develop into a power in his party that in 1865 he was, without his consent, made Chairman of its State Central Committee. He found the democracy split and demoralized, and at once addressed himself to the work of organization, in which he developed unusual tact and ability. In this year the only State office to be filled was that of Auditor-General, and there was no great interest taken in the canvass. Gen. W. H. H. Davis was the Democratic candidate, and was defeated. In the succeeding year, although his party was in better working condition than during his first year as Chairman, he went into the canvass to see it again defeated with Heister Clymer as its candidate for Governor. In 1867 Judge Sharswood was the candidate for Supreme Court Judge, and Mr. Wallace at the head of the State Committee conducted such an adroit and noiseless canvass that the Republican candidate was defeated. In 1868 the most memorable canvass of his career as a political manager was made. Seymour and Blair were the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency against Grant and Colfax. The October election in Pennsylvania was the pivotal contest, and the issue was made and fully tested there. He not only gave his party a splendid organization, but good heart, and brought it to the polls in such excellent working condition that the Democratic candidate, Hon. C. E. Boyle, was defeated by less than ten thousand votes in the October election. A change of less than one per cent. would have reversed the decision, and might have beaten Grant in the November election. Even with the prestige of Grant's name and popularity, his majority was less than twenty-nine thousand at the Presidential election. The contest that year in Pennsylvania was one of the bitterest ever known in the history of the politics of the State, and the Democratic party, under the leadership of Mr. Wallace, was in better condition than for many years before or perhaps since that time.

In 1871 the Democrats obtained control of the State Senate, and Mr. Wallace was, by almost unanimous consent of his party, chosen Speaker of that body. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and voted against Horace Greeley, but followed his party in supporting him for the Presidency after his nomination. In the same year, while yet a State Senator, and in the very zenith of his power in the Democratic party in the State, Mr. Wallace was chosen Vice-President of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, for the purpose of looking after the legal questions arising from the complicated character of its charter rights under Texas, Louisiana and United States laws. When he accepted that position it was with the distinct understanding that his services were only temporary, and related exclusively to the legal questions that would naturally arise out of the title and over the construction of the subsidized road. He went to Texas, and attended to his duties with great satisfaction to the managers of the company, returning when the Senate met to resume his duties in that body.

In the election of 1874 his party had secured control of the Legislature on joint ballot, and by common consent Mr. Wallace was turned to by his party as its candidate for the United States Senate. In the few years that had elapsed since he walked into the Senate chamber a pale, delicate and almost unknown young man, he had outstripped many Democratic leaders of less force but more pretensions. Of course, several prominent leaders of his party were candidates for the nomination for United States Senator, but Mr. Buckalew was the strongest opponent that Mr. Wallace had. It did not need the expression of the Democrats in the Legislature to show that Mr. Wallace was the choice of two-thirds of them. So pronounced was the feeling in his favor that long before the Legislature met Mr. Buckalew and other Democrats raised the question that Mr. Wallace was not eligible to the Senatorship on account of his being a State Senator. The question was debated at great length and with much feeling in circulars and the newspapers, and strenuous efforts were made to influence members of the Legislature by the arguments that Mr. Wallace could not take his seat if elected. It was of no avail, for when the Democratic caucus met there were only six votes out of one hundred and twenty-one cast for all opposing candidates. In the winter of 1874, the one prior to that in which Mr. Wallace was elected United States Senator, the Legislature was engaged in framing the acts necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the new constitution. To this work Mr. Wallace earnestly addressed himself, and much of the important legislation of that session bears the impress of his mind and work. The general Act of Incorporation, which is regarded as one of the best of the kind on the statute books of any State in the country, was his work, and the law regulating and classifying cities and providing for their debts also came from his hand.

Mr. Wallace took his seat in the Senate of the United States on the 4th of March, 1875, and almost immediately assumed a leading position in the national councils of his party. His reputation as a man of political force, gained by prac-

tical service in Pennsylvania, followed him in the broader work at the Capital of the Republic, and he had been in the Senate but a very short time before his judgment was sought and his advice taken upon all matters of party management. During his term in the Senate he served upon the important Committees of Finance, Appropriations and Foreign Relations. At the time when the Democrats drifted towards the Greenback heresy Mr. Wallace was of great service to his party in inducing it to take conservative action upon leading questions, and in tempering and controlling the bitterness of opposing factions. In all the political events transpiring during his six years at the National Capital, Mr. Wallace held a foremost place, and, although antagonized at every step by his rivals for leadership in the State, he maintained his position, and almost universally scored a victory over his adversaries.

Mr. Wallace's career as a lawyer is as eminent as his record as a politician. Starting without opportunities or influential friends, he rapidly rose to a prominent place among the leaders of the bar of the State. While serving in the Senate he did not neglect his legal work. During the labor troubles in the Clearfield region he took a judicious and equitable part between the coal operators and the striking miners. Although counsel for the commonwealth and the coal operators, he was never violent in his denunciation of the workmen. In the great trial which took place at Clearfield when the leaders of the labor strikes were arrested for conspiracy, and the question of the organization and conduct of the labor unions was up for judicial investigation, Mr. Wallace was counsel for the coal operators in their actions against the miners. The late Senator Matt Carpenter, Judge Hughes, of Pottsville, and other eminent lawyers, defended the action of the labor union. Judge Orvis presided, and the trial was a long and desperately fought legal battle. John Siney, the head of the labor unions, was acquitted because no overt act could be proved against him; but Xingo Parkes and other prominent labor unionists were convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Mr. Wallace interposed in behalf of the convicted men, and urged upon the court the utmost clemency. He took the ground that the moral effect of the conviction of the leading strikers was greater than a harsh execution of the law. In all the many labor troubles that have occurred in Clearfield county Mr. Wallace has taken a prominent part as assistant counsel to the law officers of the county. He has also represented the large coal operators in that region, and by his judicious advice and discreet interposition between contending forces law and order have been very well preserved, and never have troops been called into the county to preserve the peace as they have in nearly every other mining district in Pennsylvania. In the labor riots in 1877, as in all others that have occurred in the Clearfield region, Mr. Wallace's action and advice were effective and all-important. He took a judicious ground between the workmen and the operators. He held that the men had the right to strike, but no right to prevent others working, and the quiet but firm position assumed by the operators and authorities under his advice prevented bloodshed and restored order in the region. The qualities

of mind that Mr. Wallace early exhibited specially fitted him for dealing with the delicate questions which this condition of things imposed. He was always noted for great courage, tact and good judgment. Untiring energy and tenacity are among his most striking characteristics, and his powers of endurance and capacity for work are simply remarkable.

The case of *Turner vs. The Commonwealth*, reported in *Fifth Norris*, gives a fair illustration of the tenacity of purpose with which Mr. Wallace fights his legal battles, and follows a trail in spite of all obstacles. He was counsel for the defence, and feeling ran high against his client, who was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. Mr. Wallace took the case to the Supreme Court, and his argument for a reversal of the judgment of the lower court is regarded as one of the strongest ever delivered before that tribunal. It was also a successful one, for the decision of the court was reversed, and a new trial ordered. He secured a change of venue from Clearfield to Clinton county, and the case was retried. The Commonwealth was struck in one of its weakest points, and after one of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in a court-room in Central Pennsylvania, his client was acquitted. Mr. Wallace had given three years of hard work to the case, and illustrated in a striking manner those qualities of mind and body that have brought him fortune and fame.

Since Mr. Wallace left the Senate he has been devoting himself assiduously to the practice of his profession, and to bringing returns from his large landed estate, which had been neglected during his official life. During the last few years he has done more to develop the bituminous coal interests of the Clearfield region than has ever been done before, and he is now reaping the reward of his industry and enterprise. He is apparently giving little attention to politics, and yet he is a keen observer of events, and is keeping his eye upon the condition of the party in all parts of the State. He seems to have lost political ambition for the time being, but his influence is nevertheless powerful in the councils of his party, and when the time comes for political action he will doubtless be found taking part in shaping his party's course. He has a pleasant and elegant home in Clearfield, three sons who are in business with him, and two daughters who grace his household. He has a large library, in which he spends most of his time. It is but natural that a man of his strength of character, habits and disposition, and one who has borne such a conspicuous part in shaping political controversies, should be assailed and criticised. It is to his credit that he has many and bitter enemies, and still more to his honor that he has been able to meet them with success, and to rise to his present eminence by sheer force of character, energy and ability.



HON. SIMON P. WOLVERTON.

SIMON PETER WOLVERTON.

HON. SIMON P. WOLVERTON, now representing the Twenty-seventh District in the State Senate, was born, on the 28th of January, 1837, in Rush township, Northumberland county. He was the son of Joseph and Charity Wolverton. His mother was a daughter of William Kase, a prominent resident of that part of the county. She was a woman of great natural ability and strong will. Although she had never had the advantages of more than an ordinary education, she knew its value, and did everything in her power to encourage her son in his efforts to acquire the benefits of a college course. Mr. Wolverton declares that he owes his success in life more to the influence of his mother than to any other person.

Up to the age of seventeen he worked on his father's farm, availing himself of such educational advantages as the common schools of the district at that time afforded. At the age of seventeen he became a teacher, and after his first winter's term commenced preparation for college at the Danville Academy, attending the institution during the summer and fall months and teaching during the winter, while keeping up in his class by semi-weekly recitations, opportunity for which was afforded him through the kindness of the principal, Prof. Joel E. Bradley. Subsequently he entered the Freshman Class of the Lewisburg University, in its third term, in the spring of 1857. At the end of the Sophomore year he left college with the intention of studying law, as he was entirely dependent upon his own resources, and for this reason felt that he was compelled to forego the advantages of a full collegiate education. He again resorted to teaching as a stepping-stone to his chosen profession, and taught one term of school in Danville. After teaching six months, he determined to return to college and join his class in the fall of 1859, providing the faculty would allow him to take two years in one, as he believed he could succeed in so doing and graduate with his class. He was allowed the privilege of doing this, and made the effort. During the Senior year he went through with the regular studies of both the Junior and Senior years, reciting almost continuously during the day and studying during the night. In July, 1860, he graduated with his class and took the second honors over those who had attended college continuously. The effort that he was required to make to accomplish this formed in him habits of study and close application which have proved of great advantage to him in after life in his profession.

After he graduated he went to Sunbury, and took charge of a school known as the Sunbury Academy, and began the study of law. He read under the instruction of Hon. Alexander Jordan, an eminent jurist, who served as President Judge of Northumberland and adjoining counties for twenty years. In April, 1862, he was admitted to the bar at Sunbury, where he has since practiced his profession.

In September, 1862, Mr. Wolverton raised a company or emergency men, of which he was Captain, and served in the Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. In June, 1863, he was chosen Captain of Company "F" of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the call of Governor Curtin for ninety days' men to resist the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederates under Lee.

In November, 1878, he was elected to the State Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. A. H. Dill. He was re-elected for four years in November, 1880, and again re-elected in November, 1884, for another term of four years. Although a Democrat, and his Senatorial district strongly Republican, he carried it by large majorities three times. As the elections in his district took place each time during a Presidential canvass, when party lines were closely drawn, his vote shows in what esteem he is held by those who know him. During his ten years in the Senate he has occupied a prominent position, and ranked as one of the leading lawyers of that body. During the session of the Senate, in 1887, he was nominated by the Democrats of both Houses as their choice for United States Senator. He was also the candidate of his party, which was, however, in the minority, for the Presidency of the State Senate. During his service in the Senate he was the author of many important acts which may now be found upon our statute books.

Mr. Wolverton has always taken an active interest in the material welfare and progress of his section, and was one of the principal movers in the construction of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkes Barre Railroad, running from Sunbury to Hazleton. He was also an active promoter of the organization and building of the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad, between Shamokin and West Milton, making a connection between the coal regions and Williamsport. He has been President of the company since its organization.

He has acted as counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for over twenty years, and has been employed in most of its important suits in his own and surrounding counties.

On the 29th of November, 1885, he was married to Elizabeth D. Hendricks, a daughter of Benjamin Hendricks, of Sunbury, and has three children—Mary G., Elizabeth K., and Simon P. Wolverton, Jr.



HON. FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

FRANCIS WADE HUGHES.

FRANCIS WADE HUGHES, of Pottsville, was born August 20th, 1817, in Upper Merion township, near Norristown, Montgomery county, and is now sixty-seven years of age. His father, John Hughes, was one of the principal men of his neighborhood; was a gentleman farmer, who leased the larger part of his estate to tenants, and in his time was regarded as wealthy. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin Bartholomew, who commanded a cavalry company throughout the entire Revolutionary war. Both on the paternal and maternal sides his ancestry was among the original settlers of the colony of Pennsylvania. Hugh Hughes, a remote ancestor, came to this country from Wales prior to the time of William Penn and settled upon the estate where Mr. Hughes was born, and which is still owned by his brother, Benjamin Hughes, of Bridgeport, Pa. The small Welsh colony, of which Hugh Hughes was one, settled on the banks of the Schuylkill, in close proximity to the early Swedes. Owing to the large number of Swedish emigrants and frequent intermarriages, the memory of the early Welsh settlement is now chiefly retained in names of streams and localities in that neighborhood. The Hughes family was prominent in Colonial and Revolutionary days, and at an early period were recognized as having a voice by reason of birthright in the affairs of the old Swedish churches. The Bartholomews were also among the old settlers, but resided in Chester county, and were of French Huguenot extraction.

That F. W. Hughes should be a lawyer was determined for him whilst he was yet a boy. The family tradition is that when young his father, mother and friends regarded him as mischievous. Such estimate of his character he, however, indignantly repelled. The pure benevolence of breaking the eggs to assist the setting hen or the uncovering of garden seeds to promote vegetable growth, or kindred efforts, were not appreciated as intended, and brought him often into what he considered unmerited disgrace. He had a great love for animal pets, but his affection was sometimes displayed in efforts more satisfactory to himself than comforting to his subjects. He was simply a boy in robust health, with quick intellect and overflowing animal spirits. What he next would do was not only a mystery, but a fear to parents controlling children with all the straight-laced notions of bygone days. After some specially annoying prank, his father, almost in despair, shaking him, said:

"Frank, why do you do such things? Your brother Coll never does."

In the midst of tears the boy replied, "There's no credit to Coll for that."

"Why not?" asked the father, indignantly.

"Because Coll never wants to, and I want to all the time."

The truth embodied in this reply startled the old gentleman. He hesitated a moment, and then exclaiming, "By Jove! there's something in that," turned away.

The boy displayed quickness, ability, and fine reasoning powers. The father exercised intelligence in giving a career in life to his sons, and in this case it was soon determined. "Frank," said the father, "shall be a lawyer, Coll a clergyman." His judgment was good, as it was also as to the professional or business careers of his other sons.

Rev. David Kirkpatrick, of Milton, Pa. (the father of Judge Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburgh), at that time deservedly enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best instructors of youth in the State. To his care was the subject of our sketch confided. Among his schoolmates were numbered ex-Governor Curtin, ex-Governor Pollock, Hon. Samuel Calvin, and others who have since risen to eminence in the State and nation. As a student, although young, he made rapid progress in classical as well as mathematical studies, and was held in high esteem both by his teacher and his schoolmates.

In the autumn of 1834 he commenced the study of law in the office of the late George W. Farquhar, of Pottsville, and the following winter he entered the office of John B. Wallace, of Philadelphia. He had as fellow-students there John W. and Horace B. Wallace, sons of his preceptor, and also the late William Parker Foulke, Esq. It is rare that four young men of such great ability are found in one office, and so able, earnest, and untiring a preceptor as Mr. Wallace is still more rare. Mr. Wallace had retired from the active practice of the law and devoted himself to the instruction of his students. The zeal of the teacher was equalled by the industry and ambition of the scholars. A knowledge of pleading, acquired at that time, Mr. Hughes has often since displayed in the trial of causes, exciting the wonder and astonishment of bench and bar. Mr. Wallace died during the latter part of the year 1836. After his death young Hughes entered the law school at Carlisle, which was then under the control of Hon. John Reed, President Judge of that judicial district. At the law school he again met ex-Governor Curtin and others of his schoolmates of the Milton Academy. Notwithstanding his youth he took a high position; the extent of his learning, the facility of its acquirement and the brilliancy and clearness of its expression is still fresh in the minds of his fellow-students.

In August, 1837, he was admitted as a member of the Schuylkill county bar, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Pottsville, where he passed his life. In obtaining business he had no long struggle to encounter. His success was immediate, brilliant, and has been continuous. His practice was always very lucrative; it extended to all branches of the profession, and his cases important. He probably tried more causes than any lawyer in Pennsylvania, whilst at the same time his office practice was very large. He was in 1839 appointed Deputy Attorney-General by Hon. Ovid F. Johnson, then Attorney-General. He resigned three times, but was subsequently reappointed, and held the position altogether eleven years; his knowledge of criminal law was consequently thorough, but the great bulk of his practice had always been in the civil courts. He ranked among the first of the few great land lawyers, was a fine

equity practitioner, and understood patents and commercial law. He prepared a case rapidly, but examined and cross-examined a witness with rare ability, and excelled in the management of a case. He had few equals in the country as a *nisi prius* lawyer, although his extended reputation had perhaps been acquired in the argument of cases in the superior courts on appeal. Mr. Hughes, at no period of his life, was willingly concerned for the prosecution in homicide cases, and for a period of twenty-five years refused such engagements. He had, however, very frequent engagements for the defence, with invariable success to the extent of preventing a conviction for murder in the first degree. He always gave the subject of criminal jurisprudence a great deal of thought, and whilst he could not be said to be opposed to capital punishment to the same extent or for the same reasons which influence its opponents generally, yet he doubted the efficacy of capital punishment in any point of view.

Nevertheless, when what are known as "Molly Maguire" cases came on for trial, he took an active part in the prosecution in Carbon, Schuylkill and Columbia counties. Owing to peculiar circumstances capital punishment of the criminals seemed to be the only remedy for the evils that afflicted the community. To discuss fully the nature of the Molly Maguire organization is not possible, nor would it be proper in this article, yet a few words upon a subject so widely known, and yet so little understood, may not be amiss. For a number of years life and property in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania were at the mercy of organized murderers. Men of high repute were shot down in populous neighborhoods in the broad light of day; property was burned and otherwise destroyed; communities were terrorized, and yet the criminals escaped either without the form of a trial or if tried were, through perjured testimony, acquitted. Beyond the known crimes, accidents in mines, involving the loss of human life, carried with them the suspicion of criminal outrage. Labor against the will of the laborer was controlled to its own disadvantage by an unknown, an irresponsible and a criminal power. Organized crime attained political power, legislative honors were obtained, and in at least one instance, through a nomination, a place among the judiciary was claimed, but fortunately not granted. When by accident there was a conviction for a lower grade of crime, untiring efforts, very frequently successful, were made for the pardon of the criminal. Murders were becoming of almost weekly occurrence, yet to all appearances the murderers were unknown. All rights of person and property were set at defiance; a reign of terror in a highly civilized, order-loving community seemed imminent, and vigilance committees were being formed. The ordinary detective was at fault because the usual motives of jealousy, revenge, or hope of gain seemed wanting. So great an ascendancy had the Molly Maguire organization obtained through its terrorism that the utter abandonment of the best coal region in the world to criminals seemed probable.

And yet throughout the coal region there were not over six hundred members of the organization, probably not near that number acquainted with its guilty

purposes, but in repelling an attack they waged no uneven battle. Acting under charters of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, they asked for sympathy and obtained material aid from that organization. By birth Roman Catholics, though in open conflict with the church, they proclaimed a religious persecution as being waged against them. By reason of their Irish birth they sought and obtained the sympathy of Irish people who held their order and their crimes in utter detestation. Although, but in rare instances, connected with labor organizations, they charged that the prosecutions were inspired by a hatred to laboring men, and, to a larger extent outside of the region than in it, inspired that belief.

A knowledge of the criminals was obtained. The requisite proofs, through the efforts of Mr. Gowen and the instrumentality of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, were at hand; that they should suffer the highest punishment known to the law was absolutely required. That they should neither escape through perjured testimony or be inspired by the hope of pardon through political influence was necessary. Capital punishment in their case seemed the only remedy for the ills under which the community suffered. Acting under this belief, Mr. Hughes actively, earnestly, and successfully took part in the prosecutions. The result has justified the efforts made. The lesson has been taught that punishment, if delayed for years, will follow crime, and life and property in the coal regions are again under the protection of the law.

Mr. Hughes' life was that of a lawyer. In his profession was centred his great ambition, and in it he made his greatest efforts. At the same time he took an active interest in politics as well as engaging in extensive business operations. In 1843 he was elected as a Democratic candidate to the State Senate in Schuylkill county, only one hundred and forty-nine votes being cast against him. After serving in the Legislature one year, in 1844, he resigned his position and returned to the practice of the law. In the fall of 1844, during the Presidential campaign, he, as a supporter of Polk and Dallas, engaged in a joint debate with Joseph G. Clarkson, Esq., of Philadelphia, who was not only his senior, but also had an established reputation as a political speaker. The debate was on the general political issues of the day, and excited much attention throughout the State. It did much to establish his reputation as a trained speaker, and even his opponents, much as they disliked his political views, admitted that in the special controversy he was the victor. While in the State Senate he formed warm friendly relations with the Hon. William Bigler, who, when elected Governor in 1851, appointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth. This office he filled until 1853, when he succeeded Judge James Campbell as Attorney-General, remaining in that office until the early part of 1855. As Secretary of the Commonwealth he was Superintendent of Common Schools and took great interest in the organization of the common school system of Pennsylvania, which, with slight and comparatively immaterial modifications, is still maintained. He was the author of the Common School Act of 1854, and his decisions as Superintendent of Common Schools relative to the construction of the law are referred to in the

digests, and are regarded as authority. He co-operated with Governor Bigler in the more effective collection of the revenues of the State, especially in taxes due from corporations, and in the conversion of a large portion of the State debt from a six to a five per cent. loan. He was earnest in his advocacy of the rights of women. He did not advocate their right to vote, but claimed that the sphere of their employment should be enlarged and their pay be made commensurate with their service. In his reports as superintendent he urged the more general employment of female teachers at adequate salaries. In 1856 he was on the Democratic electoral ticket and voted for James Buchanan for President of the United States. He was in politics a Democrat, and had frequently been a delegate to county, State and national conventions, over many of which he presided, and in others, on the committee on resolutions, influenced their counsels. In politics, as in law, he was ever recognized as a power brilliant, frequently irresistible. As, however, a politician of the old school, he believed in the power of organization, but regarded parties as the representatives of principles, not as mere machines for the advancement of politicians. He had always been a strong advocate for the protection of American industry through the medium of a tariff, and the position of the Democratic party in this respect was embraced in his debate with Clarkson, referred to above. His position was that the primary object of duties upon imports is to collect revenue, but that in the adjustment of such revenues such discrimination on imports should be made as to give adequate protection to American industry. He was not a pro-slavery man, and he would have seriously objected to its introduction into the State of Pennsylvania, and would not, in his own behalf, have dealt with negroes as property. He was in feeling opposed to the institution. But he recognized the fact that good men differed from him in opinion, and he did not claim such difference of opinion amounted to criminality on their part. He admitted the binding force of the Constitution in the recognition of slave property. Upon this question he denounced the "higher law" doctrine of the abolitionists as subversive of all rights and as tending to anarchy and the overthrow of constitutional freedom. He saw at an early day the threatened danger to American institutions, and in order to avert such danger he earnestly advocated a strict adherence to both the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution.

Prior to the war his political opponents ridiculed him as an alarmist. When his forebodings were realized, he was by some denounced because of his fore-knowledge. He regarded a civil war with dread, and hoped until the last to avert it. As a consequence, at the peace convention, which met in Harrisburg in 1861, of which he was a prominent member and on the committee on resolutions, he earnestly continued his efforts. When, however, the resort to arms was inevitable, his support of the Union was prompt, energetic and valuable. He denied utterly any right of secession. He claimed that the government was one of the whole people, not a confederation of States. He aided in fitting out two of the first five companies that reached Washington. He maintained with

voice and pen the legal right of the government to put down rebellion with force of arms. As early as July 4th, 1861, in an oration delivered at the courthouse in Pottsville, he argued against any legal right of secession on the part of any State, and insisted upon the duty of the general government to put down rebellion by force of arms. This address was generally published and commended at that time. He aided in the raising of regiments when the invasion of Pennsylvania was threatened by the forces of Lee, and one regiment was familiarly known as his regiment.

But he was a Democrat, chairman of the State executive committee in 1862, and in the heated political discussions of those days was denounced by his political opponents. It is said that his old friend, the late John W. Forney, remarked, when he learned of his appointment of chairman of the executive committee in 1862:

"I know Hughes, and there is no child's play before us. We must overwhelm him by an appeal to the war feeling of the people."

Mr. Hughes asserted that the secessionist and abolitionist were both enemies of the Constitution; that the one should be put down by force of arms, the other at the ballot box. The tactics of Colonel Forney were adopted. The address of the State committee was denounced as traitorous, and Democrats as hostile to the war. Hughes demanded that principles should be discussed. The right of Democrats to open their head-quarters or hold mass meetings was, on the other hand, denied. Democrats claimed the right of free speech and the right to peaceably assemble to discuss political questions. The position taken by Mr. Forney and the Republican press was untenable. Popular sympathy on these questions favored the Democrats. Efforts were made to have Mr. Hughes arrested, which might have proven successful had it not been that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, was his personal friend. He was assured there should be no order for his arrest without his being first served with specifications and allowed a hearing. As no charges could have been sustained, no order was issued. The Democrats carried the State, owing in part to Mr. Hughes' skilful management, and in part to the mistaken policy adopted by the Republicans in the campaign. In 1862 the President's emancipation proclamation was issued. This, as an act of arbitrary power, Mr. Hughes denounced.

In regard to this important act of the administration, it may be said Mr. Hughes' views later changed. He still held the act to have been arbitrary and without constitutional right, unless as a war measure, and justifiable under the law of self preservation, which he contended was as applicable to nations as to individuals. He afterward spoke with respect of the bold, open course pursued by Thaddeus Stevens at that time, as contrasted with the dishonest course of others who sought to vindicate certain enactments of Congress as within the provisions of the Constitution. Mr. Hughes also maintained that the right of a nation to defend and maintain its own existence is a right inherent in the fact of the existence of such nation, and in the case of our Federal Government exists, in the words of Thaddeus Stevens, "outside of the Constitution."

As might have been expected, the extreme and unjust denunciation of Mr. Hughes in 1862 by his political opponents made him very popular in his own party. He was a candidate before the Democratic Legislative Caucus for nomination for the United States Senate in 1863. He had made little or no canvass, but the outside pressure was strongly in his favor. Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, however, received the nomination and election. The defeat of Mr. Hughes was ascribed by his friends to the Berks county representatives under the lead of Hon. Hicster Clymer. This was resented by Schuylkill county Democrats, especially as Mr. Clymer had been a former resident of the county and professed, and no doubt felt, a warm personal friendship for Mr. Hughes. The late Hon. Warren J. Woodward, then President Judge in Berks county, was a devoted friend of Mr. Buckalew, and his influence, doubtless, had its effect on the representatives from that county. Mr. Clymer was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1863. He had a number of very warm friends in Schuylkill county, but the general feeling among the Democrats there was that he should be defeated for the nomination. Mr. Hughes was a member of the State Convention. He urged that he had no personal feeling against Mr. Clymer, but he was overruled by his fellow delegates from Schuylkill county, and opposition to Mr. Clymer's nomination was determined on. The difficulty was as to a candidate. Hon. Wm. H. Witte, of Montgomery, was very strong, but Mr. Hughes feared that he would show his full strength on the first ballot. He was, however, selected as first choice. Mr. Witte understood the position of the Schuylkill delegates, but, of course, disagreed as to their opinion of his strength. When the balloting commenced a number of names as a second candidate had been discussed, but none agreed upon.

Mr. Hughes' prediction as to Witte was justified by the result. He showed his strength in the early ballots, but his friends were steadfast. Chief-Judge George W. Woodward started with about eight votes, which he retained. Whilst the third ballot was being taken, Mr. Hughes asked quietly who represented Judge Woodward, was speedily in communication with his representative, and asked him to make no attempt to do more than hold his vote. In the meantime Mr. Witte had shown his full strength, about forty-four votes out of 133, and Mr. Hughes had sent to him asking permission to withdraw his name. He received in reply, "one ballot more." This was repeated, ballot after ballot, until when the tenth ballot was taken Mr. Clymer was only short a very few votes of a nomination. The eleventh ballot was being taken, and Mr. Clymer's nomination appeared inevitable when Mr. Witte sent word that his name should be withdrawn. In an instant Mr. Hughes was on his feet, standing on his chair. He withdrew the name of Hon. William H. Witte, which was greeted with applause, and commenced amid confusion a speech in which, with great eloquence, he introduced the name of Hon. George W. Woodward and made an appeal for his nomination. The effect was electrical; cries of "by acclamation" were raised, but a ballot was had in which the nomination of Woodward was effected and in a moment there-

after made unanimous. In 1866 the Schuylkill county delegates supported Mr. Clymer for the nomination. Mr. Hughes was a delegate to the convention held in Philadelphia in the early part of Johnson's Administration, and supported the general policy of that convention.

Mr. Hughes always insisted upon the right of the government to absolutely control the issuance of money as well as the amount of the issue, contending that where the amount of gold and silver was not sufficient for the legitimate demands of trade, such amount should be supplemented with paper legal tender issues direct by the government instead of non-legal tender paper issues through the medium of banks. He contended that this was true Democratic doctrine, and as a consequence favored what was then known (in 1875) as the Ohio idea, and in the Democratic Convention held at Erie that year, he, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, succeeded in having similar principles incorporated in the platform.

In 1876, at the Democratic Convention which met at Lancaster, and which Mr. Hughes did not attend by reason of temporary indisposition, the doctrines of the Erie Convention were repudiated. In an open letter he asserted that their action was not Democratic, and supported Peter Cooper, the candidate of the Greenback party, as President. He was thereafter influential in the Greenback party; was President of the National Convention at Toledo in 1876, and of the State Conventions—1877, at Williamsport; 1878, in Philadelphia, and 1880, in Harrisburg. He maintained the principles which induced him to connect himself with the organization during the remainder of his life.

In the Presidential campaign of 1880 he became satisfied that certain of its leaders were improperly controlling it with the object of advancing personal views and ambitions foreign to its legitimate purposes. He was not willing to lend his influence in favor of such aims, and at once severed his connection with the party.

But notwithstanding the interest he had taken in politics Mr. Hughes was never a politician in the sense of being an aspirant for place. In 1863 he would have been gratified to attain the position of United States Senator, but even then did not make a canvass such as his friends think he should have made, and which they think would have insured his election.

Mr. Hughes was always very active as a business man outside of his profession. He originated and aided in many enterprises; in the purchase and improvements of lands; in the opening and improvement of coal and iron mines; in the establishment of iron works and other factories.

About 1883 Mr. Hughes' health became impaired, and though for several years after he attended to business, struggling with an iron will against the inroads of weakening illness, in 1885 he began to fail rapidly, and on October 22d of that year he breathed his last.

Mr. Hughes was a gentleman of fine personal appearance, dignity of manners and character, pleasing address and amiable disposition. He was universally respected, and popular with political opponents as well as friends.



HON. H. JONES BROOKE.

HUGH JONES BROOKE.

HON. H. JONES BROOKE, for many years a State Senator, was born December 27, 1805, and was the eldest of five children born to Nathan Brooke and Mary (Jones), his wife. His father was a well-to-do farmer, whose estate comprised the valley of the Gulf Creek, in Radnor, adjoining Montgomery county. His ancestors were the sturdy yeomanry of the early emigration from England and Wales. Those of his father were Quakers, and settled in and near Limerick (now Montgomery county), and of his mother, Episcopalians, who settled in Newtown and Radnor, and were among the founders of St. David's Church, Radnor. His father dying when he was but nine years old, he was brought up under the joint care of his mother and his paternal grandfather, who were well fitted to prepare him for the active duties of life. His education was of the character obtainable at that day in the local schools. At the early age of fifteen he took charge of the farm, and thenceforward led a life of active usefulness.

The prominence of his grandfather, who had been a Revolutionary officer, and was a large land-owner, as well as extensively engaged in industrial pursuits, brought him into early participation in the administration of public affairs, and he almost continuously served his fellow-citizens in local matters, besides terms in both branches of the State Legislature, always being on important committees, mostly in leading positions, and his advice was frequently sought in National and State, as well as local, corporate and personal affairs.

In corporations he was largely interested; and the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, the First National Bank of Media, the Twelfth Street Market Company, and the Media Gas Company were among those of which he was either the originator or a corporator, and assisted in the administration as president or director until his death. There were many other public interests with which he was or had been connected. To him Philadelphia is largely indebted for its present system of market-houses, he being the originator, and, until he refused to serve longer, President of the Farmers' Market Company.

In 1853 he purchased the farm in and adjoining Media, lying between the State (street) road and Ridley Creek, and removing from Radnor thither, thenceforward gave liberal attention to the development of that town, building with his own means the Chestnut Grove House, Brooke Hall Female Seminary, many private residences and other buildings, and aided largely in the construction and management of the Philadelphia, Media and West Chester Railroad that passes through it. The Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children near Media was located through him, and largely developed through his legislative influence in securing appropriations from the State for its building and maintenance. Both as an officer and citizen it had his earnest, sympathetic advice and assistance until his death.

In the suppression of the Rebellion he took an active part, and when asked by the Secretary of War to assist in developing the Commissary Department he went earnestly to work, and served both in the field and at post with benefit alike to the government and the soldier until impaired health from overwork enforced his resignation.

In politics he was a Whig, and early became a Republican because of his anti-slavery convictions, which caused him to refuse a marshalship that might involve his official enforcement of the fugitive slave law. In business he spoke of himself as a farmer, but, as before mentioned, he was that and much more. In religion he made no public profession, but was a regular and constant attendant at the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church. St. David's, Radnor, and Christ Church, Media, especially shared in his labors and his means. Of the latter he was the originator. He was especially interested in the amusement and instruction of the young, and was always ready at proper times to participate in the one or aid the other; and many were indebted to him for his good advice and material assistance for their start in life.

He married, April 16, 1829, Jemima Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Longmire (a manufacturer) and Elizabeth (Green) his wife, who, with his family, had emigrated from Nottingham, England. They had nine children, of whom three died in early childhood. The others—Nathan (died 1885), Francis Mark, Hannah Maria, wife of John L. Evans, Benjamin, Hunter, Sarah Ann, wife of George M. Lewis—and his widow, survived him.

After an honorable life of uninterrupted usefulness he died, December 19, 1876, and was buried at St. David's, Radnor.



HON. CHARLES S. WOLFE.

CHARLES SPYKER WOLFE.

A SHORT time since the public prints contained a statement showing the average age at which the marked men who have attained fame in the various departments of human endeavor achieved their distinction. The most striking fact developed by this statement is found in the demonstration that the large majority of men of force and extraordinary ability since the dawn of civilization have been on their way to prominence before passing the meridian of life. There are, of course, a few notable exceptions to this general rule, as in the case of Moses the Hebrew lawgiver, Cromwell the Puritan ruler of England, and Knox the great Scotch divine; but the general tendency of all experience points with an unerring certainty to the conclusion that any notable human success must be achieved while the subject is in the heyday of his powers, physical and mental. The subject of this present sketch adds another to the long list of examples which go to prove the truth of this proposition, he being the youngest man now in public prominence in this Commonwealth.

CHARLES SPYKER WOLFE was born at Lewisburg, Union county, April 6, 1845. His father, Samuel Wolfe, was of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, his ancestors having originally emigrated from Berks county some time prior to the breaking out of the Revolution. One of his direct ancestors was killed by the Indians in one of their predatory excursions, about the time of the famous Wyoming massacre, and is buried upon a farm a short distance from Lewisburg. Samuel Wolfe married Catharine Lawshe, a descendant of one of the pious Huguenot families who were driven from France on account of their religious convictions. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Wolfe continues in his own nature the solid and enduring qualities of the Pennsylvania Dutchman with the versatility and brilliancy of the French race. Samuel Wolfe was the leading grain-dealer of the West Branch section in his day, having extensive transactions with the farmers and business men of a large section of country. He bought the wheat from the farmers' wagons, and shipped it to Baltimore, Philadelphia and other points by canal, which was the method of transportation in those days. His reputation for honesty and uprightness was so firmly established over a wide extent of country where he was well known that his word was never questioned. This reputation proved to be a legacy of great value to his son, as in after years, when Charles, then little more than a beardless youth, started out among the people to make his first canvass for a legislative nomination, he was invariably greeted with the remark, that if he was as good a man as his father the district would have reason to be proud of such a representative.

Samuel Wolfe was one of the original founders of the "University at Lewisburg," where his son was afterwards educated, and held the position of treasurer to the institution at the time of his death, which occurred when Charles was only

five years old. By dint of his industrious and enterprising business methods he had accumulated a fair competency, so that his widow and children were left in comfortable circumstances and the latter given a good education. Charles was admitted to college in 1861, having been awarded the highest prize given his class at the preliminary examination. He was at this time in very delicate health, and in consequence was compelled to leave college one year, and did not graduate till 1866, when he was awarded the highest honors of his class. The intervening year he spent in Minnesota with a party of civil engineers who were surveying the Winona and St. Peter's Railway. At the expiration of his collegiate course he immediately entered the Harvard Law School, and graduated therefrom at the expiration of the usual two years' course. During his college course he had enlisted in Captain Lambert's Company of Independent Cavalry, and had served in the famous Fishing Creek Confederacy campaign, and also was with his company in one of the Cumberland Valley campaigns, where he served as orderly to General Couch. He kept up his studies during the period of his military service, so as to be able to keep pace with his class. He married during his last year at Harvard, and upon the completion of his law course at that institution he returned to his native town and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. Here, by his superior natural abilities and his indefatigable industry, he soon established a lucrative practice, which has been constantly increasing until, at the present time, although he has associated two able assistants with him, he finds himself unable to keep up with the demands made upon him by his clients. His powers of endurance are extraordinary, as he will frequently, when engaged in preparing some important case, continue at his work for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours without rest or sleep. He has achieved a very high place in his profession, standing to-day in the very front rank among the lawyers of this Commonwealth.

His most notable characteristics as a professional man are thoroughness in research and the power to state his positions in clear and forcible terms. Every person who has had the opportunity to hear him argue a point of law or a legislative proposition has been forcibly struck with those traits of his mental power. He first goes to the bottom of every subject with which he grapples, and then states his points in terms so clear and forcible that even a child might understand them. But while he has achieved notable success for one so young in his chosen profession, Mr. Wolfe is best known to the people of this Commonwealth as an able, honest and courageous legislator.

He was first chosen to represent the counties of Union and Snyder in the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1872, and was re-elected the following year. In 1874 he was elected to represent Union county, and took an active part in preparing the body of legislation enacted in that year for the purpose of putting in force the provisions of the new Constitution. He was associated in that famous body with John I. Mitchell, since United States Senator, Judge Orvis, of Centre county, Newmeyer, of Allegheny, Stranahan, of Mercer, and others of

scarcely less distinguished ability and experience; and, although the youngest member of the body, was considered one of the most active and useful legislators who had the honor to represent this Commonwealth in that memorable session.

He was again elected for the sessions of 1875-1876, and, although the Democrats were in the ascendancy in this body, he divided the honors of the Republican leadership with John I. Mitchell, and made himself famous by his conduct of the notorious Boom bill investigation, and his management of the proceedings which resulted in the trial and expulsion of Lynott, of Luzerne, and Emil J. Petroff, of Philadelphia. In 1876 he was unanimously nominated by his county for the State Senate, but was beaten in the conference, and the Republicans were beaten in the district and have never been able to elect a Republican Senator from the district since.

During the session of 1877 Simon Cameron resigned his seat in the United States Senate and successfully transferred the Senatorial toga to his son for the remainder of his term. As the Legislature of 1879 would be called upon to elect his successor, Mr. Wolfe, who was a determined foe of the Cameron dynasty, offered himself again as a candidate for the Lower House upon the distinct issue that he would not vote for Cameron under any circumstances, and was overwhelmingly nominated and elected. When the Legislature of that year assembled the House was no sooner organized than under the call of the chairman of the State Committee the Senatorial caucus was called, although near two weeks in advance of the election. There were many protests and mutterings among the members and Senators at this haste, but the party lash was applied, and Mr. Cameron was nominated. Twenty-seven members and Senators, including Mr. Wolfe, absented themselves from the caucus, and if these had all stood firm Mr. Cameron's defeat would have been assured. But an adjournment was effected for one week under the plea of the necessity of time for the Speaker to make his committees, and the members were scattered to their several homes, where such pressure was brought to bear upon them that all but five yielded and Mr. Cameron was elected. Mr. Wolfe and his few "kicking" companions looked forward to the balance of the session with anything but pleasurable anticipations, as threats of ostracism and "boycotting" were indulged in very freely by the adherents of the so-called "machine." But this period of depression was of short duration, as Mr. Wolfe was a man of such aggressiveness and ability that in a short time he was able to turn the tables against his enemies, and assume his natural place as the leader of the House. This session was destined to witness one of the most stubborn and exciting legislative contests ever known in the history of the Commonwealth.

The Pittsburgh riots, which had taken place in 1877, had been accompanied by the destruction of an immense amount of property. By a special enactment Allegheny county was made responsible for all such losses occurring within her borders. These losses amounted to such an enormous sum that the people of the county applied to the Legislature for relief, and a bill was introduced appro-

priating \$4,000,000 for that purpose. The balance of the State objected loudly to being taxed to pay this claim, and a determined opposition to the passage of the bill was soon organized. Mr. Wolfe led the opposition, although ably seconded by the late Edward Law, Benjamin L. Hewit and others. The contest became very violent; and was so close that for a long time it seemed very doubtful as to the final result. At last some of the friends of the measure, despairing of passing it by ordinary influences, undertook to compass its success by bribing and were detected and exposed.

A committee of investigation was appointed, of which Mr. Wolfe was a member, and, after a thorough and searching examination, made a report recommending the expulsion of four members. The friends of the measure very unwisely banded together and prevented their expulsion, which required a two-thirds vote, and thus forced resort to criminal prosecution to purge the Legislature of the stain. This committee was composed of Messrs. McKee, Wolfe, Mapes, White, Hackett, Bradford, Kirke and Sherwood. As in all former reform measures connected with the Legislature of this Commonwealth since his first entrance into public life, Mr. Wolfe was once more the leading spirit in this endeavor to bring to justice the men who had attempted to corrupt legislation at its fountain. Eminent counsel were employed, including Judge Black, Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Franklin B. Gowen, Judge Simonton, of Harrisburg, George H. Irwin and others, and the suits were undertaken in dead earnest.

One great obstacle which stood in the way of success was the fact that the Legislature had made no provision for the expenses of the trial, and such eminent counsel could not be obtained for nothing. But the determined Wolfe and his compatriots, nothing daunted, proceeded at once to obtain the necessary funds by private subscriptions, and pushed the suits with unabated vigor. Every obstacle which ingenuity, trickery and legal acumen could interpose was placed in the way of the prosecution. An extra grand juryman was smuggled into the grand-jury room, thus furnishing a technical pretext for the quashing of the first series of indictments. New bills were immediately presented and indictments obtained, and when the defendants had exhausted all means of delay and were compelled to face a jury of their peers, by the advice of their counsel four of them pleaded guilty, and one, Emil J. Petroff, was tried and convicted.

The effective work of the committee which had thus pushed these prosecutions to a successful issue was to be neutralized by the action of the Pardon Board, which remitted the penalty of imprisonment within less than twenty-four hours after sentence was passed. The moral effect, however, of the convictions was not destroyed. From the hour that sentence was passed upon the guilty parties the political atmosphere of the State has been undergoing the process of purification. The bribe-giver and the bribe-taker in the councils of the Commonwealth saw in the result of the trials the rise of a new spirit, and it is a fact worthy of record that from that time to this the Pennsylvania Legislature has been more elevated in tone, more obedient to the will of the people, and freer

from the presence of the professional corruptionist than it had been for ten years previous. In all the tedious work of this laborious prosecution Mr. Wolfe was the acknowledged leader, and to his untiring energy, his wise counsels, and his relentless determination to vindicate the fame of the State, must be attributed in great degree all the good effects that followed.

In connection with this chapter of Mr. Wolfe's public record there is a fact never yet published, which, in justice to the patriotic manhood of Pennsylvania, should now be given its place in history. It is that the prosecution and conviction of the Riot bill bribers was accomplished without the expenditure of a single dollar of the public funds. All the expenses of the trial—and they were greater than those of any other State trial in the history of the Commonwealth—were paid by private subscriptions.

It is not improbable that the success which attended Mr. Wolfe's efforts to punish crime in high places had something to do with the organization of the reform movement which within the past five years has wrought such wholesome results in the municipal affairs of Philadelphia.

The fame acquired by Mr. Wolfe in his crusade against the Riot bill corruptionists led to his overwhelming re-election to the House in 1880, where he found himself again surrounded by his comrades in the celebrated prosecution.

The Legislature elected simultaneously with Garfield's elevation to the Presidency was thoroughly Republican. In the House the party had a majority of forty-three votes, and in the Senate a majority of sixteen. The interest of the session centered upon the election of a successor to William A. Wallace in the United States Senate, and the people of the State had formally and informally expressed their preference for Galusha A. Grow for that position. To the radical wing of the party Mr. Grow, because of his abilities, independence and antecedents, was thoroughly distasteful, and the edict went forth that he must be defeated. Representatives who had been instructed by their constituents to support Mr. Grow were persuaded by the peculiar methods of the machine to ignore their obligations and indorse a candidate selected by Cameron. To prevent the nullification of the popular will it became necessary to resort to aggressive measures. A bolt was organized, and fifty-six Senators and Representatives, prominent among whom was Mr. Wolfe, refused to enter the party caucus. The bolters carried with them the balance of power, and held the machine at bay all through the hostile contests that followed. They voted for Mr. Grow steadily until he withdrew, and then transferred their strength to Thomas M. Bayne, of Allegheny, whom they continued to support until a joint committee appointed by the conflicting parties waited upon John I. Mitchell as a compromise candidate, Mitchell being finally elected by a practically unanimous vote. Throughout this contest, from its inception to its consummation, Mr. Wolfe was a foremost and effective worker against the machine, sharing with Senators Lee and Stewart and Representatives Law, McKee and others all the trying labors of organization and policy.

The Senatorial contest fairly settled, the next important work of the session was that which arose in connection with the reform legislation proposed by members from Philadelphia. The legislation in question consisted of acts repealing the Delinquent Tax bill, abolishing the Recorder's office, and kindred measures. Owing to the delay caused by the Senatorial struggle it was impossible to reach these bills in their regular order, and it was therefore necessary to make their consideration a special order, which required a two-thirds vote. But notwithstanding the fact that a clear majority of the House favored the bills, the machine was enabled to defeat their enactment by withholding the votes necessary to a special order. In Mr. Wolfe the gentlemen in charge of these bills, Messrs. McKee and Law, found a ready and powerful coadjutor.

In his legislative career Mr. Wolfe displays the same effective oratory that marks his services as a legal advocate. His argument against the constitutionality of the Riot bill, founded upon the debates in the Constitutional Convention, has been pronounced a masterpiece by the best legal minds of the State; and the opinion of the Supreme Court, declaring Allegheny county responsible for the losses incurred in the riots, might almost be called an abstract of his argument. Notwithstanding the snap and fire and eloquence of his oratory on the political stump or in some quiet churchyard, where the graves of soldiers have just received their offerings of bud and blossom, Mr. Wolfe's greatness as a speaker rises to its loftiest height in the heat of some fierce debate in the halls of the Legislature. It needs opposition, friction, contradiction or the blind assault of an infuriated antagonist to rouse his latent energies, and when that is done, he rises like some wild mountain torrent, and with logic, invective, ridicule and withering satire sweeps all before him.

Thus far this essay has dealt with Mr. Wolfe as a man, a lawyer and a legislator. We have now to consider him as an agitator and popular leader.

The inauguration of President Garfield was hailed as the signal for purer morals in Pennsylvania Republicanism. Garfield was in hearty accord with the Independent spirit which had but recently forced the election of Mitchell to the Senate. He had announced his purpose to recognize all elements of the party equally, and by his own record and the antecedents of his nomination stood distinctly committed against the proscriptive policy which had been so long pursued by the radical wing of the party in this State. The courageous independence of the Federal Administration and its evident determination to see fair play to all sides had the effect of bringing about a change in the tactics of the leaders of the Pennsylvania machine, and they evinced a disposition to meet the Liberal element half way in the work of reconciliation. In the preliminary canvass and consultation William F. Davies, of Bradford county, one of the State Senators who had bolted the Senatorial caucus the winter before, was suggested by the Independents as an available man for State Treasurer, and the machine managers with little or no dissent offered to support him and make him the nominee of the convention. Accordingly the customary machine policy of nominating a

candidate solely with a view of his acceptance to Cameron was abandoned, and there was a tacit if not an explicit understanding that Davies was to be the party nominee.

On the 2d of July occurred an event which ultimately caused a reversal of the moderate policy thus introduced by the Radicals and a return to the arbitrary methods which alone are responsible for all the dissensions which have since distracted the Republican organization. So long as there was a probability of President Garfield's recovery from the wound inflicted by Guiteau, so long the machine leaders professed a willingness to acquiesce and assist in the nomination of Davies. But as the summer wore on and the patient sufferer in the White House drifted nearer and nearer the borderland of death, the machinists began casting about for a pretext on which to violate their pledges. They saw in the death of Garfield the accession to power of an administration headed by a man whose whole political career had been dominated and controlled by the party machine; they saw that Arthur's elevation to the Presidential office would revolutionize the entire policy of the government and place it again in the hands of the desperate leaders who had been ingloriously beaten at Chicago; and, with the cunning of their craft, they resolved that Pennsylvania should present herself to the new dynasty in the attitude of a supporter of Stalwart policy. To accomplish this purpose the pledges of fealty to Davies were cast to the winds and the forces of the Radical wing of the party were concentrated to nominate a candidate whose record should harmonize with the third-term idea.

Mr. Wolfe as a spectator attended the convention which nominated General Bailey. He saw that body in complete submission to the men who in two National Conventions had stifled the voice of Pennsylvania by binding her in slavery to the unit rule; he saw it controlled by the Pardon Board, that had destroyed at a blow the fruits of the Riot bill prosecutions, and he saw the same organization compel the nomination of a gentleman who stood with the "306," in defiance of the people's will, at Chicago.

Hot with indignation at what he deemed a base stultification of the Republican party, Mr. Wolfe retired to his quiet home in Lewisburg, chagrined and humiliated. The action of the convention had placed him in a position that offered but one alternative—he must either indorse the nominee of the convention and thus tacitly approve the action of the Pardon Board, which wiped away the results of the great triumph of his life, or come out in open rebellion against the machine. One thing meant self-stultification and the other meant sacrifice of political prospects. He chose the latter, and without a word of consultation with his friends he announced himself as an Independent Republican candidate for State Treasurer.

The history of the brief campaign which followed constitutes one of the most picturesque chapters in the political annals of Pennsylvania. In the four weeks intervening between his announcement and the day of election, he spoke in nearly every city in the State, his speech in every instance ringing with brave words for

reform in methods of party management. His appeal to the people evoked a response which fully justified his courageous attitude and opened the way for the organized opposition which has since appeared against the machine.

The great success of this personal campaign startled and alarmed the machine leaders, and efforts were made to heal the division in the Republican party caused by Mr. Wolfe's revolt. A conference of Independent Republicans took place at Philadelphia, January 12th, 1882, at which Mr. Wolfe made a speech. A resolution was adopted, calling for a State Convention on May 24th, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. The machine leaders had decreed the nomination of General Beaver for Governor of the State, and while the Independents had no personal objection to him, they were determined that nominations made at the parlor caucuses of a few assumed leaders should be rebuked. Every preparation was therefore made for the selection of the best representatives of the Independent element as delegates to the coming Independent Convention. In this work Mr. Wolfe was as usual the master spirit. Prior to the time for the assembling of the convention, however, a Peace Conference was arranged composed of five representatives of each faction. Mr. Wolfe was a member of this conference on the part of the Independents. The conference met on the evening of May 1st, and recommended the adoption of what was afterwards called the Continental Conference rules for the government of the party, but failed to make them applicable to the coming Republican Convention, which was to meet on May 10th. The convention met on that date and carried out the prearranged programme in making its nominations, and while making a show of adopting the recommendations of the Peace Conference, refused to adopt the really vital propositions contained therein. The Independent Convention met May 24th and proceeded to nominate a ticket with Senator John Stewart at its head as the candidate for Governor. Mr. Wolfe was present as a delegate and took a very prominent part in the proceedings of the convention. He afterwards participated in the campaign in the most active and effective manner, speaking in every important city in the State, and witnessing as the result of his labors the final and complete overthrow of the oligarchy which had so long controlled the Republican party of Pennsylvania. During the campaigns, from 1883 to 1885 inclusive, he took no active part, attending strictly to his constantly increasing law practice; but in 1886 his proud spirit of independence again asserted itself, and he not only advocated the cause of Prohibition, but accepted the candidacy for Governor of that party, and made one of his characteristic, thoroughly aggressive and extraordinarily able canvasses. Though he fell far short of the vote he had received for State Treasurer, he succeeded in fully arousing the people, and the principles he advocated bore fruit at the subsequent session of the Legislature, January, 1887, when the subject of Temperance received more attention than for many years before.

Perhaps the first inquiry to suggest itself to the casual visitor to Mr. Wolfe in his own home would be, "Why does a man with these surroundings permit himself to be drawn into the turmoil of political warfare?" A home which in its

material elements combines all the luxury and elegance at the command of abundant means; a home in which refinement and domestic happiness reign supreme; where a womanly wife and sweet-voiced children worship the household gods in happy simplicity—all these possessions, added to a large and profitable professional practice, amply justify the visitor's query.

The explanation of it all is that the man is by nature and instinct a politician and a leader. To him the heat and strife of a great political contest are meat and drink and air. He is a fighter by choice and a leader by force of character.

The duty of a friend in writing of a friend should conform with Othello's injunction to his chronicler, "Speak of me as I am." Wolfe's personal character is that of the radical. His perceptive powers are keen, his convictions immovable and his manner impetuous. He is impulsive and combative in the highest degree. He lacks patience; he is intolerant of those who lack his own power of reaching quick conclusions, and his brilliant manner of thought and speech sometimes dazzles and misleads his own judgment. With these qualities he combines a conscientiousness which shines conspicuously through his every act, and a fidelity to his duty which always compels respect, if it sometimes fails to command approval for his conduct.

What the future of this man may be is largely to be determined by the outcome of the great political contest which he helped to inaugurate and of which he has ever since been a conspicuous leader. He possesses the elements of true political greatness and occupies a position whose individuality is more vividly defined than that of any man of his years who ever appeared in Pennsylvania politics. But whether his career hereafter shall be brilliant or without lustre, the impartial historian will write him down as one of the fearless few who were brave enough to sacrifice the prospect of political advancement to a sense of duty to the Commonwealth.



Austin Rogers



HON. JOHN J. MACFARLANE.

JOHN JAMES MACFARLANE.

HON. JOHN J. MACFARLANE, Senator from the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, and President of the American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city on the 5th of June, 1846. His parents both came from the North of Ireland, and were descendants of a long line of what is known in history as the Scotch-Irish stock, which has made itself felt in every walk of life—civil, political and military. The son inherited the sterling qualities of this excellent race, and very early in life manifested the physical and mental traits that characterize the sturdy Scotch-Irish lineage wherever found. His education was begun in the public schools of the city of his birth, and completed in the Central High School. The lad made no holiday of life. From early childhood his career has been marked with determined effort and laborious application. When he worked or studied he applied all his faculties to the task before him, and never left it until he had completely mastered it. If he played, he entered into the sport with all the ardor of his nature. As he grew toward and into manhood, the same energy and application marked his course and distinguished him from the mass of his associates. When he left school he almost immediately became prefect of Girard College, the date of his accession to that place in the institution being 1864, when he was but eighteen years of age. He held and successfully filled the position in the college until 1871, when he relinquished it to accept the position of Principal of the Chestnut Hill Grammar School, which rapidly achieved a foremost rank among the public schools of Philadelphia under his proficient and painstaking management. Stephen A. Douglas is authority for the statement that the best place to study human nature and human government is from the teacher's desk in the public school, and one of the foremost lawyers at the Philadelphia Bar asserts that no man can become a proficient lawyer who has not served half a dozen years of his life as a school teacher. Be this as it may, history avouches that many of our most astute statesmen and successful politicians and lawyers have served such an apprenticeship in teaching. A generation ago those known as self-made men used the teacher's platform in the public schools as a stepping-block to their chosen profession.

Mr. Macfarlane served an extended apprenticeship in the vocation of a public school teacher, remaining in his chair as Principal of the Chestnut Hill Grammar School until 1881, a period of nearly eleven years. His inherent ambition made him desire a wider sphere for advancement, and with the shrewdness and courage of his lineage he chose an occupation which, as a reward for close application, hard labor and shrewd intelligence, promised correspondingly large rewards. He embarked in the insurance business, and, with his characteristic thoroughness, applied himself to the task of mastering the details of the business. His

foresight suggested this step as necessary to gradual advancement and ultimate success in attaining the foremost stand in the vocation which he had determined upon as the business of his life, and his foresight speedily fruited into prophecy as he promptly and steadily went forward and upward in his profession until he attained the topmost round of the ladder.

Mr. Macfarlane came into public notice and public life by his campaign for the office of State Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District in 1882, in which he was elected by a flattering majority. His career in the Senate has been marked by a wide knowledge of men and a comprehensive grasp of affairs. His probity and courage have commended him to his fellow-citizens and the tax-payers, and his courtesy and painstaking devotion to duty have won for him the regard of his colleagues and the confidence of his constituents. He has earned the name of a reformer for the sake of reform, and not alone for the ephemeral fame that would serve as a stepping-stone to selfish aggrandizement and personal profit. His reform was not "a promise made to the ear and broken to the hope." Nor is he radical or revolutionary in his language, methods or measures. He is conservative in all things. Assured that great bodies move with proverbial tardiness, he was satisfied to go forward slowly and safely; so no backward step was taken. That his constituents appreciated his intentions, efforts and achievements, they hastened to attest at the first possible opportunity. This occurred at the expiration of his first term as Senator, which was in 1886. He was again nominated and elected with increased manifestations of public favor, and will hold the office until 1890.

Upon his entrance into the Senate he was compelled to differ with many of his political associates on matters of legislation pertaining to Philadelphia. First came the bill to abolish the office of Collector of Delinquent Taxes, which was finally passed; then the repeal of the Recorder's bill. The existence of these offices had caused considerable trouble and dissatisfaction in Philadelphia, and their recession now saves the community hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. He became a leader of the Republican side in all matters relating to the apportionment legislation during the eleven months' session of 1883, and his speeches, which were printed and sent broadcast over the State, were used by most of the speakers during the canvass following as the basis of their addresses, and contributed largely to the success of the party in that year. During the session of 1885 and 1887 he was made Chairman of the Finance Committee in acknowledgment of his special qualifications, and became as much an authority in all matters of financial legislation as he had formerly in that connected with apportionment. He has always taken the side of the people, even when it seemed to presage his political death or loss of influence, and his constituents feel that he honestly represents them, for no one has ever been said to control his vote. Many of the prominent citizens of Philadelphia have said that it would be a public calamity if his new business should cause him to retire from public life. He was the active man in securing the insertion in the High License bill of the

requirement that all licenses should be granted by the Judges in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties after it had been struck out in the House.

Meanwhile the star of his destiny in the insurance firmament had been mounting higher and higher. With a shrewd Scotch regard for the old maxim that "He who best helps himself, most helps the world," he had not neglected his business interests while attending to political campaigns and public duties. His thorough mastery of the details of the insurance business, his unimpeachable integrity, and his comprehensive intelligence marked him for a rising man in the insurance world, and he went forward with a steady, self-reliant step until, in April, 1887, he was elected President of the American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and soon made the impress of his energy and systematic labor felt on its affairs.

Amongst other posts of trust or honor held by Mr. Macfarlane is that of Director of the Bank of America, and also of the Seventh National Bank.

Mr. Macfarlane is not entirely without a military record, although he was too young to have attained prominence during the war. When not yet sixteen years of age he served in the Keystone Battery in the year 1862, and in the following year (1863) was enrolled in Miller's Independent Battery.

Although but forty-two years of age, and consequently in the early pride of manhood's physical and intellectual vigor, he already has a record which few men of three-score years can boast, and the promise of a successful, useful and honorable life ahead of him, which promise, precluding accidents, disease or premature death, will assuredly be realized steadily and rapidly, else the past is no criterion of the future, and coming events do *not* cast their shadows before.

I. L. VANSANT.



HON. JOHN E. REYBURN.

JOHN EDGAR REYBURN.

HON. JOHN E. REYBURN, Senator from the Fifth Senatorial District, was born at New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio, on February 7, 1845, and is the only son of William S. Reyburn, a successful merchant and manufacturer of Philadelphia, to which city his parents removed during their son's childhood. In the exercise of every care to prepare him for a useful life private tutors were employed to direct his mental training, until prepared for an academic course, when he entered Saunders' Institute at West Philadelphia, where he completed his schooling. On graduating he took up the study of law in the office of the late E. Spencer Miller, Esq., and was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar in 1870. In the fall of that year, being of the age of twenty-five, he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature from his district, and immediately took a leading part, standing well to the front of much older and experienced men; and, although it was his first term, he was elected to serve upon the general Judiciary Committee which framed the law providing for the New Constitutional Convention which formulated the Constitution of 1873. He also took an active part in all the legislation of that session, achieving considerable honor for one so young. He was re-elected in 1874, and again in 1875, to what was known as the "Centennial Session," in which he took a prominent and commanding position.

During these times he was active in promoting all the measures for carrying into effect the Constitutional Amendments then proposed by the General Judiciary and Constitutional Reform Committees, of which he was a member, and in which were associated with him as colleagues some of the ablest men in the State. He also took a prominent part in the formation of the special laws then enacted relating to cities of the first, second and third classes, and in the support of all measures looking to the interest of the great Centennial Exhibition; in fact, during these sessions he participated in all the work of his party in the Legislature, and was virtually a leader of the Republicans in the House, although the party was in the minority.

Returning from the session of 1876 with the esteem of his colleagues and the confidence of his constituency, he was in that year nominated by the Republican party and elected to the State Senate for the term of four years, to succeed the Hon. Elisha W. Davis, then President of the Senate; and prominent as was that gentleman at that time, his young successor, by reason of his preparatory training in the House, was enabled to take a part which was fully as conspicuous and useful.

He was prominent in enacting the legislation which resulted from the labor riots of 1877, and was one of the hardest working members of the committee having those matters in charge. He has been a member of the Committee on Appropriations for four sessions, two of which he was its Chairman, and during

that time over \$25,000,000 were appropriated, and all of his recommendations were favorably acted upon. He has held the office of Senator from his district from 1876 down to the present time, being a continuous service in that branch of eleven years, and none have acquired a higher reputation for personal and official integrity, firmness of purpose and other sterling traits of character. This being his reputation throughout the commonwealth, his general popularity led the leaders of the Republicans in the troublesome times of 1883, when the "Independent Party" practically held the balance of power, to select him as the standard-bearer of the Regulars or Stalwarts as they were then known; and his selection as President *pro tem.* of the Senate is often referred to as a very fortunate outcome. If the party had selected a weaker man, it is doubtful whether the Republican organization could have been held intact long enough to form a line to repel the assaults of those who had for many months planned its ruin and were to the last confident of success—all of which his selection averted, and to the satisfaction even of those who at that time opposed him.

As a man he has the respect of all—exemplary in his habits, interesting in conversation, affable in manner, and in his bearing towards all no one is more democratic.

As a parliamentarian he is able, far-seeing and active, and as a Senator on the floor no one is better versed in all legislation concerning the commonwealth, its finances, its corporations, and particularly in laws that affect the government of cities. His advocacy of legislation relating to the city of Philadelphia on the one hand, or his opposition on the other, practically settles its fate.

His name is frequently mentioned in connection with the Governorship of the State, Congressional nomination and the Mayoralty of the city on account of his availability; but he is not so ambitious as to favor the solicitations of his friends in this respect. Although he has never pursued the active practice of his profession, he has kept abreast with its progress by keeping himself well acquainted with its decisions. His resources financially permit of leisure time which he devotes to politics, and that his political course has proved successful is admitted, not only by the friends who appreciate his fidelity, but even by his political opponents. Many as have been the conflicts in which he has been engaged, it is conceded that he continues to grow in popular favor with his constituency, and, as he is still a young man, his life is full of promise if he is vouchsafed the ordinary length of years. His wealth does not consist entirely of his ample means, but a greater treasure—a conscience at ease, a mind constantly elevated and active in the interest of the public welfare and good government, and a reputation free from stain to descend as an inheritance which neither gold can purchase, envy diminish, nor the flight of time destroy.

JNO. C. GRADY.



HON. ROBERT P. ALLEN

ROBERT PORTER ALLEN.

IHON. ROBERT P. ALLEN, a prominent lawyer of Williamsport, and formerly State Senator from the Twenty-fourth District, was born in South Williamsport, Lycoming county, on February 6, 1835. His father, Charles Allen, was of English descent, and came to Lycoming county from New Jersey about the year 1800. His mother was Rachael Porter, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction. They lived all their married life, of nearly fifty years, on the home-stead farm in South Williamsport, where their son, Robert P. Allen, was born. He began attendance at school in the city of Williamsport at an early age, and graduated from the Dickinson Seminary in 1852. He then entered the Sophomore Class at Lafayette College, and graduated in 1855. After this he studied law with General Robert Fleming in Williamsport for a year and a half; then entered the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Mass., from which he graduated, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in January, 1858.⁷ Beginning practice, he was almost immediately very successful. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Allen was elected a member of the State Senate from the Twenty-fourth District—composed of the counties of Sullivan, Lycoming, Montour and Columbia—for the term of one year under apportionment of terms provided by the new Constitution of 1873, and was re-elected for the term of two years in the fall of 1876. In the election of 1875 Mr. Allen received in the district 11,315 votes, his opponent, Mr. William A. Lyon, having 5,716. The people were so well pleased with his good judgment and his attention to the interests of the party he represented during his first term, that a second term was given him, as noted, the ballot showing the estimation in which he was held. Mr. Allen at this time received 12,606 votes, and Hon. Michael Steck 8,411. The latter gentleman had previously been Territorial Governor of New Mexico, and was a very prominent man. During Mr. Allen's service in the Senate he took an active part in all debates, notably in those concerning the bill to reduce Boomage, the Sheriff's bill of Philadelphia, and the Recorder's bill of the same city. Since his last term he has entirely devoted himself to the practice of law.

Mr. Allen was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee in 1883, and was re-elected to serve during the Presidential campaign. The next summer he was unanimously elected a delegate in the Sixteenth Congressional District to the Democratic National Convention, which was held in Chicago, and nominated Mr. Cleveland. Mr. E. L. Keenan, of McKean county, was Mr. Allen's colleague. Mr. Allen was a member of the State Democratic Convention of 1885, and was nominated and elected Temporary Chairman. Upon being conducted to the chair by Hons. Richardson L. Wright and Victor E. Piolett, he addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I thank you for the honor you have given me by calling upon
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me to preside temporarily over your deliberations. I feel complimented in being conducted to the chair by the two veterans of Democracy who have just shown me that attention.

This is the first Democratic Convention held in the State, not since the election, but since the inauguration of a Democratic President. Without offices or patronage Democratic principles have kept life in the Democratic party for twenty-five years, and we can rejoice that now these principles are being put in practice by the new administration of our National affairs at Washington. . . .

The Constitution of 1873 of Pennsylvania contains some wise provisions as to the right of corporations. These public corporations were created for the public good, and they bring great benefits to the people, when they are restricted to the exercise of the legitimate powers granted to them by the State. The great corporations are only the creatures of the State to perform certain well-defined acts for a public purpose and for the public welfare; and all the people demand is that they should be kept within the laws of their creation.

The Constitution of 1873 places some important and very salutary restrictions upon corporations, and especially upon the great carrying companies of this State, the conduct and control of which is so vitally connected with the development, and taking to market of the varied and immeasurable natural products with which our great Commonwealth is blessed. The natural wealth of Pennsylvania to-day is largely to be measured by the control that shall be enforced over its great corporations. All that should be sought for is to keep them within the bounds of our constitutional limitations in the use of their franchises. Many of the wisest of these restrictions the Republican party have disregarded by refusing, during the time that they have had control of the Legislature, to enact proper laws to carry them into effect; and the Republican party in this State has uttered no voice in favor of a just and honest enforcement of our new constitution. We have before us now the vital question, whether the fundamental law of the State shall continue as to many of its provisions a dead letter. The Governor and his chief law-officer are resolutely and patriotically engaged at this time in trying to enforce the constitution, and to carry into practical operation some of its restraints upon public corporations; and it is our duty as a convention, and as citizens, looking to the public good, to uphold them in their efforts.

In all these positions he displayed talents which belong rather to the statesman than to the politician, and his name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial chair. He has also been connected with various corporations. He is a Director in the Lumbermen's National Bank, the Williamsport Gas Company and the Williamsport Water Company, and is President of the Williamsport Passenger Railroad Company; and is a member of the Board of Trade, a Director of the Williamsport Hospital and a Trustee of Lafayette College, Easton, the institution from which he graduated. He is attorney for the Fall Brook and the Reading Railroads, and other large corporations. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

At the breaking out of the war Mr. Allen enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was with his company during the three months' service of 1861. He was Adjutant of the Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1862.

Mr. Allen was united in marriage, on January 5, 1864, to Miss Ellen E. Fleming, eldest daughter of Gen. Robert Fleming, and has six children. He occupies a handsome mansion at 605 West Fourth street, Williamsport, and is one of that city's most respected citizens. In the numerous high positions which he has held he has so acquitted himself that it would be indeed difficult to find a man equally prominent held in such high and general esteem. His reputation is very enviable and thoroughly merited.



HON. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

A DISTINGUISHED lineage, traceable back for more than a century, is of itself always a source of pride, but it becomes a matter of greater pride when one can point to an ancestor who has suffered for humanity's sake. To such JOSEPH M. GAZZAM can lay claim. The founder of Mr. Gazzam's paternal ancestry in America was compelled to leave his native land because of his philanthropy. William Gazzam, Joseph's grandfather, was an English journalist of the liberal school, who published a paper at Cambridge, England, towards the close of the last century. Like Pitt, Burke and many other high-minded Englishmen, he advocated the cause of the American colonies, and expressed a love of freedom which greatly offended the government of George III. His liberal articles became so offensive to the royal household that steps were taken to arrest him, but, being warned of the movement, he made a hasty flight. It was early in 1793 when he sailed from London for America. The following letter will convey some idea of his hasty exit:

LONDON, February 7th, 1793.

To Rev. Dr. Rogers; the Rev. Dr. Eusticks, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Foster, of New York; the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of New Haven, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. Sullman, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Hood, of Lexington, Ky.; or any other of my American correspondents to whom this may come:

This is to certify that William Gazzam, the bearer of these lines, is an honorable Member of the Congregational Church at Cambridge, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. G———. He has been driven from his own country only for speaking in behalf of the rights of mankind, perhaps inadvertently. So hasty was his removal, that his much-loved Pastor had no opportunity to give him testimonials. He is united with one of our Baptist families and with others of our friends, whose names would gladly be united in recommending him and his attention to our foreign friends, with the name of their obliged and affectionate

Brother and Servant, JOHN RIPPON.

The writer of the above letter was the celebrated Dr. John Rippon, author of "Rippon's Hymns" and a Baptist preacher of considerable fame in England.

William Gazzam came to Philadelphia, where he engaged in business. The Philadelphia Directory of 1796 contains the following line: "Gazzam & Taylor, merchants, No. 20 North Front street." The next year another member was taken into the business, and the firm-title became "Gazzam, Taylor & Jones, No. 36 North Front street." Some time about 1800 or 1801 the second member withdrew. The next heard of Gazzam & Jones was in Carlisle, Cumberland county, where they transacted a general mercantile business for about a year, when the copartnership was dissolved, Mr. Gazzam having been appointed, by President Madison, collector and surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh, to which place he removed in 1802, and where, in 1811, he died. He was married twice, his second wife being of Philadelphia, and it is through the descendants of this latter union that Joseph M. Gazzam traces his line. The fourth son of William Gazzam and his wife, Ann Parker, was Dr. Edward D. Gazzam, who was the

fther of Joseph M. He was born in Pittsburgh in 1803, and commenced the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. Richard Biddle, but on account of ill-health was compelled to abandon his profession after practising about two years, when he took up the study of medicine. Dr. Gazzam held quite a prominent position in the political arena of Pennsylvania. He was reared a Democrat, but like many of the same opinion was opposed to the extension of slavery. Such views caused him to sever his allegiance to the Democratic party, and in 1848, with Salmon P. Chase, sowed the "Free-Soil" seed at the Buffalo Convention from which sprang the Republican party. In the same year he was the "Free-Soil" candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, his opponents being Hon. William F. Johnson, the Whig candidate, and Morris Longstreth, the Democratic candidate. The contest was a warm, earnest and exciting one, the Whigs being the victors. In 1855 he nominated for Canal Commissioner Passmore Williamson, of Philadelphia, who was at the time in prison for violating the Fugitive Slave Law. Dr. Gazzam was at the same time the "Free-Soil" candidate for State Senator; the party was then called the "Union Party." His opponents were Hopewell Hepburn, Democrat, and Paul A. Way, Fillmore-American. Dr. Gazzam was elected over his opponents by about one thousand majority, and was therefore the first Republican State Senator from Allegheny county. In 1857 he declined to allow his name to be presented before the Republican State Convention for Governor.

At the breaking out of the war he and Dr. McCook were the first persons to move towards preventing Secretary of War Floyd from removing the guns and other property of the government from the Allegheny Arsenal. They took a great interest in this matter, and it was largely due to their efforts that this arsenal was not dismantled, like were many others throughout the Northern States. Dr. Gazzam communicated with the Secretary of War upon the subject of munitions of war, to which he received the following letter of reply:

{ *Ordnance Office,*
WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1861.

E. D. GAZZAM, Esq., Chairman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SIR: Your telegram May 1st, to the Secretary of War, about powder now held by the Committee, is received and sent to this office. If any of the powder is needed by the commanding officer at Allegheny Arsenal, and is, in his judgment, of suitable quality for the United States service, it may be delivered to him. The Committee must use *their* discretion about the residue, throwing every proper guard around the disposition to be made of it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. RIPLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel United States.

The powder referred to in the above letter was seized by the Committee of Safety when about being shipped to some Southern point.

In 1867 Dr. Gazzam moved to Philadelphia, where he died, February 19th, 1878.

On the maternal side Mr. Gazzam is descended from Austrian-Irish parentage, the story of the union of which is quite a romance. Shortly after peace was declared between the United States and Great Britain, the Emperor Joseph II.,

of Austria, sent to the new republic, as resident minister, Baron Antonie De Beelen de Berthoff, who was accompanied by his wife and their only son, Antonie Constantine, a lad fifteen years of age. The Baron De Beelen was minister from 1783-87, but did not return to his own country at the expiration of his mission on account of political troubles. He settled first in Chester county and then moved to Lancaster county, where in a sequestered cemetery, on the banks of the Conewago, he and his wife were buried. The son Antonie moved to Pittsburgh. Some time in the latter half of the last century Patrick Murphy, an Irish gentleman of learning, became a tutor in the family of an Irish nobleman. His time was devoted to the instruction of the daughter of the nobleman, but a warmer and closer friendship sprung up between teacher and student, which resulted in a runaway match. Mr. Murphy and his young bride found a home in America; he became an officer in the Continental army. His wife died at the time of their only child's birth, who was given the name of Elizabeth Antoinette. Captain Murphy was in great trouble about finding a suitable person to take charge of his little daughter, but finally secured the services of a young married woman at Carlisle. The woman became greatly attached to her foster-child, and, in after years, being a widow, refused to surrender the child to Captain Murphy, and plainly told him that the only way he could get possession of his daughter was to marry her, the foster-mother, which he did. Some years after he lost his life in the Monongahela while trying to save a drowning child.

Antonie De Beelen made the acquaintance of Elizabeth Antoinette Murphy, made her his wife and had by her several children, one of whom, Mary, became the wife of Dr. Simpson, of Pittsburgh, and the mother of the wife of the late Benjamin Rush, Esq., of Philadelphia. Another daughter, Elizabeth Antoinette, married Dr. Gazzam. She died in Pittsburgh in 1871.

Joseph M. Gazzam, the second son of Dr. Edward D. and Elizabeth Antoinette Gazzam, was born in Pittsburgh, December 2d, 1842. As a child his health was delicate, and it was not until he had attained the age of fourteen that his parents thought it advisable for him to attend school. His education was not, however, neglected, for up to that age he received very careful tuition from his father. At fourteen he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he remained for three and a half years, when he was compelled to abandon his studies temporarily on account of ill-health. He then started on an extended tour of the Western States, whereby he was greatly benefited. In 1861 he entered the law office of David Reed, Esq., of Pittsburgh, with whom he commenced reading law, and was admitted to the Allegheny bar three years later. He immediately took a prominent and leading position among his legal brethren, and soon acquired a very extensive criminal practice. In June, 1864, six months after his admission to practice, he was intrusted with no less than twenty cases which were tried before the Quarter Sessions. He, however, became disgusted with the criminal practice and tried no more cases of that character excepting for regular clients. In the civil courts he conducted all manner of cases. In 1872

he formed a law partnership with Hon. Alexander G. Cochran, to whom he relinquished the court practice almost entirely. The firm of Gazzam & Cochran continued until 1879, when, owing to the removal of Mr. Cochran to St. Louis, it was dissolved. During Mr. Cochran's term in Congress, Mr. Gazzam attended to all their extensive business, including the trial of cases in courts, only leaving minor details to their clerks and students. In 1867 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; in 1869 to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and in 1870, on motion of Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States; being one of the youngest attorneys that had ever been admitted to practice before that honorable body. In 1869 he was elected a Director for Pennsylvania in the United States Law Association, an association representing leading attorneys throughout the United States and elsewhere. He retained the directorship until his removal to Philadelphia in the fall of 1879, where he has a very extensive and lucrative practice.

He early developed a penchant for the political arena, and from his high-toned bearing and desire to see political affairs transacted in an honest manner he soon attracted the attention of the citizens of the First ward of Pittsburgh. In 1869 he was nominated by the Republicans for the Common Council of that ward, and elected. At the time of his nomination the press of the city, unitedly and irrespectively of party, spoke in the very highest terms of him, as being "liberal-minded and progressive." He contended often and earnestly in council for economical government and for many improvements, both of a moral and sanitary character, in the public departments.

In 1873 he visited Europe and was absent for six months, and on his return to his native land was more thoroughly American than ever, believing that he lived in the greatest and grandest country of the world.

In 1876 Mr. Gazzam became the Republican candidate for State Senator from the Forty-third Senatorial District, comprising the First, Fifteenth and Twenty-third wards of Pittsburgh, which included the entire business portion of the city. This district is probably the second wealthiest in the State. Mr. Gazzam defeated his Democratic opponent, Hon. J. M. Irwin, by a large majority. In the County Convention he was nominated by acclamation, succeeding Hon. G. H. Anderson, son-in-law of Hon. George Darsie, who defeated Dr. Gazzam in 1837, thirty years before, in the same district for the Senate by one vote. In 1877 Mr. Gazzam took his seat in the State Senate, his position being on the left of the Speaker and immediately in front of his warm personal friend, Hon. James B. Everhart, of Chester county. He had not long been a member of that body before he was recognized as one of the most clear-headed and thoughtful of its members. During his first term he presented a very large number of petitions and remonstrances, besides introducing a great number of bills, nearly all of which became laws. The session of 1878 was also equally busy for him, as well as his last year, 1879. Among the most important bills

that he succeeded in having made a law was one for the protection of the property of absent persons so that it would not go to ruin. By this law the courts were enabled to appoint an administrator to look after the estate until it was definitely known what had become of the absentee, or until death was presumed by law. He also secured the passage in the Senate of a supplement to the act of 1874, extending to women the right to act as incorporators of charitable, benevolent and missionary corporations. Although this bill failed in the lower House, it subsequently became a law. He secured the free railway law for Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, whereby several important roads have been constructed through those cities resulting in increased railroad facilities. One of the most important bills which he favored and which became a law was an act providing for the receiving, opening and publishing returns of the election of State Treasurer and Auditor-General when the Legislature was not in regular session. This law has saved the State many thousands of dollars. In his speech in support of the bill he said :

"Now, Mr. President, I trust that this bill will not be postponed, but that we will pass it, and I know that there is no bill before the Legislature to-day which will meet with more universal approval. There will be a sigh of relief go out from Lake Erie to the Delaware through the business community. The great trouble is, we have too much legislation, too many laws. We meet here one year and pass a lot of acts, and the next year we follow it up by repealing those acts. I say the people of Pennsylvania would be benefited (with all due respect to my brother Senators and members of the House) if this body would adjourn for five years ; and if the Senate and lower House of Congress would adjourn for ten years it would be beneficial to the people of this State and of the United States at large. The continual agitation of enacting new laws has a pernicious influence upon the business community."

Some of the Senators who advocated frequent and long sessions of the Legislature accused him of demagogism, but the sentiment of the people was with Mr. Gazzam in his advocacy of this bill.

His chief aim in legislation was to perfect the laws, remedy the evils that existed in them, and to abolish those that were not for the benefit of the whole State. As a legislator, Mr. Gazzam was watchful, earnest, upright and active. He has great literary taste and is a close student. When he left Pittsburgh and took up his residence in Philadelphia he was as warmly received in the latter city as his departure was regretted in the former. He is not connected with many organizations, but belongs to several prominent ones, notably the Union League, Union Republican Club, The Medical Jurisprudence Society and is a life-member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He is also a director in nine corporations, including two railroad companies.

In 1878 he married Miss Mary Anna Reading, only child of John G. Reading, one of Philadelphia's prominent and successful business men, who is a great-grandson of John Reading, a distinguished Governor of New Jersey in colonial days.

T. L. O.



HON. JOHN C. GRADY.

JOHN C. GRADY.

SINGLENESS of aim, earnestness of purpose, and steadfastness of determination to accomplish the ends sought have always been the leading characteristics of those achieving enterprises of enduring success. While some men are made by opportunities, some men make opportunities and many have opportunities thrust upon them, others again in the struggle which ends in the survival of the fittest make a mark in the higher aims of life, in spite of a difficult beginning, and from these examples carefully considered we gain lessons that make existence valuable to ourselves and to our kind. In few men of the State of Pennsylvania is this more strikingly exemplified than in John C. Grady, President of the State Senate of Pennsylvania, whose career illustrated in these lines sustains the maxim, that the opportunity depends very much on how the self-made man makes himself. Whether the points of his career are profitable for the study of his fellow-men remains with himself, whatever circumstances may do for him. It is to the infinite credit of this citizen that what he has supplemented to his inherited aptitude has brought him into the conspicuous places which he has occupied.

What makes the career of John C. Grady doubly interesting is that through ordinary chances and uncompromising surroundings he has carved a way to high position. Still on the threshold of life, so far as years go, he has attained the distinction of success in business and public life. And wherever his talents have been directed, he has made the mark of a student and a disciplined lawyer. His life has been a busy one from its beginning.

Born in Eastport, a small town on the rock-bound coast of Maine, October 8, 1847, being the eldest son of an industrious, hard-working father possessed of very limited means, and maternally of an intelligent Puritan mother who in early life was a school-teacher, so the subject of this sketch has made the most of the sturdy traits which this lineage gave the one fortunate enough to inherit it. Early taught by his mother, then grounded in the common schools and business institutions, he has enlarged his rudimentary knowledge of books by the observation of men and the conditions that govern the life of the best type of the American citizen. Added to this a mind remarkably clear in perception, accurate in judgment, persistent in action, and we have the groundwork of a genius which development has proved fully equal to the various situations calling forth rare qualifications to meet their requirements. With a conscience ever watchful he has avoided the dangerous rocks which have brought ruin to so many of our public men.

Practically, his career began in Philadelphia as a bookkeeper in the employ of Gould & Co. It is not probable that his associates remarked the strength of the future legislator in the self-absorbed, plodding young bookkeeper who came

among them fresh from a mercantile college. But it is still remembered by all who knew him that he was a pattern of assiduous attention to his allotted tasks, and it was as an intelligent and zealous accountant that he recommended himself to his employers. It is also true that as an untiring worker well equipped with strong powers he has made his mark on the politics of Pennsylvania.

That his success has been no caprice, or the result of happy chance, is shown in the course he has pursued. Looking at the future, clear-eyed and determined, very early in life he gauged his own ambitions, and while forced to begin the struggle of life in the busy surroundings of a great mart, he bent his energies to keeping books by day and the acquirement of the rudiments of law by night. As a boy he fixed his hopes on that profession, which has proved the highway to success, and pursued the hard way that leads to it with a resolute pertinacity not often seen in the youths harassed by the sordid cares of bread-winning. He was but twenty-one when he carried on the double duty of bookkeeper and student of law. The amount of work, the self-denial and the courage such exactions imply can only be estimated when we reflect on the thousands who enter law and fail, even when the burden of earning a living does not fall upon them.

He was admitted to practice in the courts of Philadelphia in the autumn of 1871. Very soon thereafter he was conceded a standing as an attorney of considerable knowledge, admirable powers and ceaseless application. Ample opportunity came to him early to test his untried faculties, not the least significant of which was his immediate retention by his early employers as counsel for the firm with whom he had begun his career, a charge he holds to this day.

Almost simultaneously with his conquest of law he embarked impulsively in politics. In the year 1872 the country was distracted by one of the most violently-contested Presidential contests known in our annals. A large following of Republicans joined the Democratic party under the standard of Horace Greeley, and for a time the historic party of Lincoln seemed doomed to irrevocable wreck. With the glories of the party in his mind, and an unwavering trust in the principles early instilled into him by war, Mr. Grady took active hold of such agencies as came within his reach, and found himself so well appreciated that he was elected President of the district organization of his neighborhood. He was soon recognized as a force, counted upon as a power, and accepted as a leader, not only in his own district, but among the men who then marshalled the forces in the Keystone State. Indeed, those who came to know him declared the young attorney a born politician. Certainly the swiftly progressive promotions, thrust upon him, demonstrate the accuracy of the judgment.

In 1874 he was urged to accept a nomination for the Legislature, which in that District was equivalent to an election, but wisely declined. The time seemed to him premature, for he still had a legal practice to put in such shape as to permit his withdrawal for a time into politics. But in 1876 the time was more ripe, and he was ready; equipped as very few young men are who begin politics. He was first elected State Senator from the Seventh District, under the new four-year

tenure provision of the New Constitution, and his majority was greater than his party's, in that Presidential year when the Republican vote fell off in all the Northern States. He entered the Senate the youngest man in the body, but soon took a place among the older members. He was marked during his term as a sagacious counsellor, an enlightened lawmaker, and a most able party manager. He was renominated in 1880, and elected without opposition.

During his second term he signalized his fitness for leadership by the part he played in the solution of a very perplexing political problem which threatened the supremacy of his party. The caucus nominee for United States Senator had been rejected by a large number of men known as Independents. Months of angry recrimination and intrigue followed. The party in the State was alarmed. Every form of warfare was applied and exhausted, when Senator Grady extricated his colleagues from the deadlock. He obtained a letter of declination from the bolter's candidate, and secured a compromise with the regulars, of which he was one, that saved a United States Senator to the State and the party. This achievement was pronounced a masterpiece of diplomacy at the time, and gave the astute young negotiator of it commanding influence.

To show their confidence in him, the Republican leaders intrusted him with a mission to General Garfield, then the President-elect. Senator Grady visited Garfield at Mentor, where discussions were going on with eminent members of the Republican party and the conduct of the coming administration mapped out. The impression the young Senator made upon Garfield is shown in his subsequent selection of the Keystone ambassador to fill the post of Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, an office which was at the time dividing the party in Philadelphia into violent factions. Writing with his own hand, Garfield offered Senator Grady the disputed post, urging him to accept the place not only because of his fitness, but because his presence there would soothe the contending factions. But the law-maker wisely declined to leave the more honorable, though less lucrative, post of Senator. On his return from his official mission to Mentor the Legislature selected him as a Delegate to represent Pennsylvania at the memorable Yorktown Centennial celebration.

Perhaps the most conspicuous service he has rendered his State was his conduct of the investigation of the Standard Oil Company's methods. As Chairman of the Committee he met the ablest attorneys of monopoly, and it was the general verdict of the press and public that he had been very thorough in the discharge of his duty.

His constituents were not slow to recognize the brilliancy and value of their member. In 1884, against his inclination and wishes, he was compelled to accept a third election. His colleagues of the Senate were equally ready to mark their appreciation of Mr. Grady's powers. He was chosen by them for the most distinguished place in the gift of the Senate. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee his trained legal mind shone to its highest advantage. He was a second time forced to accept that important chairmanship, although reluctantly; for

however great the honor, the labor is constant and wearing. The chief member of the Judiciary Committee is in a position hardly less responsible in the various calls made upon the incumbent, than the chief of the State Judiciary. Exhaustive knowledge of law and men is inseparable to the administration of this difficult post. Familiarity with the application of the laws, their historical development and practical application are the least of the resources demanded of the head of the Judiciary Committee, and it is the crown of Senator Grady's achievement that he has been acknowledged equal to the great place.

During his services on this Committee he has brought to solution some of the very gravest problems in the practice of law. It was he who rid the State of the anomalous conditions which enabled detectives to seize our citizens and drag them to another State without process of law, or accountability to the laws of the State or the injured citizen, the usual pretence being the alleged transgression of the laws of the State to which he was to be taken, while in reality it was to satisfy the malice of an enemy, frequently, in his helpless condition, to enable a creditor to exact the amount of a claim whether just or unjust, and often enabling the unscrupulous to successfully perpetrate blackmailing schemes. This act for the protection of the citizens of Pennsylvania attracted considerable attention, and has since been incorporated in the laws of New York and other States; and representatives from those States that have failed to enact it met the representatives of the States that have done so in convention during the past summer to prepare a law that will unify the practice, and the only wonder now is that such great States as Pennsylvania and New York permitted the existence of so great an evil until the passage of what is known as the Grady Act. For his efforts in this direction these two great commonwealths owe him their lasting gratitude. At the beginning of the last session he was again chosen as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, thus holding continuously for six years the most important chairmanship, and at the close of the session he was chosen President pro tem. of the Senate, and will, during the next session, be its presiding officer in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

A man's public conduct must be, to a great extent, the reflex of his private life. The traits and agencies, the good sense, large insight and definite purposes which have marked Senator Grady's career are the expressions of his daily conduct. He is a steadfast friend, considerate adversary and a high-minded member of society. He is a strong partisan without narrowness; zealous for his principles, without bigotry. His manner is winning and his bearing, under the most trying circumstances, serene.

Possessing an elastic temperament, he seldom regrets what is unattainable, but is always happy in devising new measures to accomplish desired ends. His remarkable judgment enables him to gauge in an instant those with whom he comes in contact.

Still in the prime of his years and public career, it is not rash to prophecy the utmost rewards of public favor for such determination and abilities as have marked his course from the beginning.

F. A. BURR.



HON. JOHN E. FAUNCE.

JOHN EGNER FAUNCE.

HON. JOHN E. FAUNCE, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in Millersburg, Dauphin county, October 29, 1840. Soon afterward, his father having been elected Sheriff of the county, removed his family to Harrisburg, and the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days in that city. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools, and subsequently became a student at Dickinson College, Carlisle, from which institution he graduated in 1863. He at once registered as a student-at-law in the office of the Hon Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, and simultaneously entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Graduating in 1865, he was at once admitted to practice in the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia as well as in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, and began the practice of his chosen profession in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Faunce early imbibed a fondness for politics, and took an active interest in the political affairs of his adopted home. In 1868 he was chosen Delegate to the Presidential Convention which met in New York and nominated Horatio Seymour for President. The election was the result of a spirited contest, and may be regarded as the beginning of Mr. Faunce's political experience. In 1874 he was nominated by the Democrats of the Seventeenth Assembly District of Philadelphia for the Legislature, and having been elected by an extraordinarily large majority, he took his seat in that body at the opening of the important session of 1875. That session was the first held with the increased membership, and as most of the laws had to be conformed to the provisions of the new Constitution, a great amount of labor was put upon the leading members, and the work they performed was of the greatest moment. Mr. Faunce's first service in the body, though indicating the masterly ability subsequently developed, was characterized by a modesty that challenged attention. Nevertheless he soon became the recognized leader of his party on the floor. For the first time in nearly a quarter of a century the Democrats were in the majority in the lower branches of the Legislature, and the leadership of the party became a matter of grave importance. But Mr. Faunce, though young in years and experience, rose to the emergency, and his leadership was distinguished for sagacity, prudence and zeal. His speeches were models of cogent and incisive rhetoric, and no matter how intense the feeling on a subject under consideration, the moment Faunce took the floor the most profound and respectful attention was given to him by the members on both sides of the chamber. At each election since, including the last one, Mr. Faunce has been re-elected by the same constituency. His great success excited jealousies, and his manly independence and unswerving integrity engendered enmities which have striven repeatedly to compass his defeat, but all the efforts were unavailing. He had been faithful to his public

duties as well as pure in his private life, and the best sentiment of the community sustained him by its votes, and honored itself by his repeated re-election.

At the session of 1877 he was nominated by his associates of the Democratic party for Speaker, but being in the minority he was defeated. In 1879 and 1881 the compliment was again conferred, and with the same result. In 1883 the conditions were changed, and though certain pernicious influences were arrayed against him, and every element of opposition concentrated in a bitter fight, he was nominated almost unanimously, and elected. He served during the protracted and acrimonious session of that year, and his services were distinguished for fairness, promptness and ability. During the entire eleven months covered by the session the Speaker was not absent from his seat during a single sitting. Only once he left half an hour before the adjournment. Though political discussion was intense and party antagonisms irreconcilable, his rulings were never questioned, and the record of his Speakership stands to-day the recognized model of excellence, fairness and ability.

In 1878 Mr. Faunce was prominently mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and he was supported by a large contingent in the convention, which was held in Pittsburgh that year. After the second ballot, when it was discovered that the Western counties were implacable in their demand for that position on the ticket, Mr. Faunce's name was withdrawn at his own request, and the Hon. John Fertig, a representative of the oil producing interests, was nominated. His name has been canvassed for various State offices since, and every convention has had a considerable number of delegates who were earnestly desirous of nominating him for some important office; but he has invariably refused to allow his friends to carry out that purpose. In fact, he has on several occasions signified his desire to withdraw from active participation in public affairs; but in this he has been overruled. Nominations come to him unsolicited, and his sense of duty to his party and the State impels him to yield to the demand of his constituents so far as to continue to serve them in the Legislature.

In his profession Mr. Faunce has been as successful as in his political career. Associated with the late Judge Greenbank, he has forged to the front rank at a bar proverbial for its ability. His practice has been mainly in the Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts, though his office practice is both large and lucrative. On legal points his opinions take rank among the foremost of the jurists and great lawyers of the city.

While Mr. Faunce was engaged in his academic labor at Dickinson College the State was invaded by the rebel army, and he laid down his books to take up arms in defence of the territory of the Commonwealth. He enlisted as a private, and served until the danger had passed, when he returned to his college duties. As soon as the school term was ended and his education completed, he enlisted in the United States service, and remained in the field until his regiment was regularly mustered out. He joined the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel

Wynkoop, and served for a time with the First New York Cavalry, with which troop he was at the battle of Gettysburg, and participated actively in the fight.

Mr. Faunce comes from a distinguished ancestry. His father was contemporary with and closely allied to James Buchanan, Alexander Ramsey, Simon Cameron, Arnold Plumer, George M. Dallas, Judge Wilkins, and other leaders of the Democratic party of forty years ago. Between himself and Governor Ramsey there existed the closest friendship. Indeed, the two had agreed to join hands in developing the Northwest at the time that Ramsey left his home in Harrisburg to locate in Minnesota. Mr. Faunce, who had been a contractor in the building of a portion of the Pennsylvania Canal, was detained by reason of failure to get a prompt settlement with the State. While he was awaiting the convenience of the authorities he was nominated by the Democrats for the office of Sheriff of the county. The Democratic nomination in Dauphin county was at that time regarded as an empty honor, and though Mr. Faunce had protested against the use of his name for the place, when the nomination was unanimously conferred on him, accompanied by the assurance that his acceptance would tend to the benefit of the party, his sense of duty to his political associates constrained him not only to accept the responsibility, but to put his energies into operation that the party might be strengthened; and to the surprise of everybody he was elected by a large majority, and became the first Democratic Sheriff of the county, and one of the most able and efficient that has ever served the people. That fact altered his own plans of life, and no doubt was the event that shaped the destinies of his distinguished son.

G. D. H.



HON. THOMAS V. COOPER.

THOMAS VALENTINE COOPER.

HON. THOMAS V. COOPER, State Senator from the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, and Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, was born at Cadiz, Jefferson county, Ohio, on January 16, 1835. Notwithstanding the accidental circumstance of his birth, he is a thorough Pennsylvanian. In the latter part of 1834 his father, Dr. J. W. Cooper, for many years a resident of West Chester, Pa., moved his family to Cadiz, where his son, Thomas V., was born three months later; but he soon tired of life in what was then a frontier State, and his longing for the fertile valley of Chester county brought him back to Pennsylvania in 1835, where he resided until his death, in 1885.

Mr. Cooper was educated in the public schools of West Chester and Philadelphia, and for a time attended the well-known boarding school of Joshua Hoopes. At the age of sixteen, however, he was compelled to give up his studies, and was apprenticed to Evans & Vernon, of the *Wilmington Republican*, to learn the art of printing. He took to the trade naturally, and soon mastered it. His father purchased the last year of his time, and presented him with his freedom from apprenticeship. Before he was twenty young Cooper entered into partnership with Dr. D. A. Vernon in the publication of the *Delaware American*. He has continued in that business ever since, with the exception of the three years spent at the front during the late war, most of the time as a private soldier, and has made the paper one of the best known and influential country weeklies in the State. At the breaking out of the war he dropped his business, which was just beginning to be lucrative, and aided in raising Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, which was commanded by Colonel John F. Hartranft, afterward Governor of this State. Mr. Cooper was elected First Lieutenant, and served with his regiment in that capacity. In 1862 he again entered the service, enlisting in Company C, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a private, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, his regiment being attached to the Second Division of the Third Army Corps. He participated in many of the battles of the Peninsula and in Virginia and Pennsylvania until after Gettysburg, when he was detailed by order of Secretary Stanton to take care of the Government printing office at Camp Distribution. He also edited, while thus detailed, a newspaper known as the *Soldiers' Journal*, for a year and a half, and turned over the whole profit, \$1,800, to the Sanitary Commission. When discharged from the service he was offered the position of Superintendent of the Bureau of Military Printing by Mr. Stanton, but declined it. He returned home, and entered the office of the *American* as the partner of Dr. Vernon.

Mr. Cooper early took an interest in public affairs. At the age of fifteen he developed a taste for politics, and became a member of the debating societies

and lyceums of his county. He mingled freely in debates, and soon became known as an excellent speaker. In 1860 he went to the Chicago Convention as an alternate, and was an avowed Lincoln man. Two of the delegates from his district—William Darlington, of Chester, and John M. Broomall, of Delaware county—voted for Mr. Lincoln steadily, though the Pennsylvania delegation supported Simon Cameron.

Though he took a prominent part in State politics both in conventions and through his paper, it was not until 1869 that he became a candidate for office. In that year he was nominated for the Assembly over six competitors in the county convention on the first ballot, and was of course elected, the county being largely Republican. In 1870 Mr. Cooper was again a candidate for the Assembly; but he found a strong opposition to him in his own party, headed by State Senator H. Jones Brooke, who had been for many years the most influential man in the party in the county. Young Cooper at once determined to enter into a contest with Mr. Brooke, and a war ensued which distracted the Republican party for several years. Mr. Cooper received the regular nomination for the Assembly, but Mr. Brooke and his friends supported Hon. Tryon Lewis, a Democrat, and elected him. This rebuff aroused all the fighting qualities of Mr. Cooper, and he gave early notice the following year that he would again be a candidate for the Assembly. He took the stump and made a thorough canvass of the county, and in the end carried every delegate in the county convention but two, and was elected at the polls. In 1872 he declined a nomination, but in 1873 he pitted himself against his old antagonist, Mr. Brooke, who was then up for re-election to the State Senate in the Chester and Delaware District. Some of Mr. Cooper's friends thought it folly to continue the contest in this way, as they very much feared that Mr. Brooke would beat him; but the determined young editor said that his battle with Mr. Brooke could only be settled in a square combat, and he proposed to make it. The contest was one of the most remarkable that ever took place in the State. It lasted nine months, and so active was the canvass that the contestants travelled from house to house soliciting votes.

Senator Brooke was a power at this time. He had the warm support of General Cameron, who had been his life-long friend. He had a large and powerful political acquaintance throughout the State, and influential family connections in his district; besides, he was a shrewd, far-seeing man, who had long been active in politics, and who was fully acquainted with the arts of the politician. The struggle enlisted the whole party on one side or the other. When the votes were counted Mr. Cooper had a majority of six delegates and four hundred in the popular vote, and was nominated for Senator. The Brooke faction, however, determined to continue their opposition, and nominated Dr. Hibbourn Darlington in an irregular convention, Mr. Brooke himself, who was too good a party man to take a bolting nomination, having declined to run. The Democrats had nominated Tryon Lewis, Mr. Cooper's old antagonist, and a most

interesting three-cornered contest ensued before the people. With characteristic dash and energy Mr. Cooper challenged his opponents to meet him on the stump, but they wisely declined to do so. He spoke nightly to the people of the district, and in the end was elected over both of his competitors. This contest gave Mr. Cooper much repute, and placed him in an impregnable position with the people of his district. In 1876 Delaware county was a Senatorial District, and Mr. Cooper was unanimously renominated for the Senate, and elected almost without a contest. In 1880—a bad year for third-termers—he came before the people for the third time. W. B. Broome disputed the nomination with him, but Cooper carried nearly every district. The contest was an animated one, and a determined effort was made to defeat Mr. Cooper at the polls, but he was elected by a very large majority.

It is in the capacity of a legislator that Mr. Cooper has done his greatest service to the State. It is rather curious, but though a young and vigorous man (he does not appear to be over forty), Mr. Cooper is the oldest member in the Legislature in consecutive service. Others served at Harrisburg before he did, but none have been continuously in the office as long as Mr. Cooper. It was not until he was serving his second year in the house that Mr. Cooper took a prominent position on an important question. He successfully opposed Mr. Buckalew's proposition to elect the members of the Constitutional Convention by the cumulative plan of voting. Mr. Cooper made a speech which convinced the House that the measure was not one that ought to pass. The result was that Mr. Cooper was made Chairman of the Conference Committee considering the measure instead of Mr. White, of Allegheny, who favored the plan. Cooper fought one of his determined battles in the committee, keeping it up three weeks, and in the end defeated Mr. Buckalew by parliamentary proceedings in the House. In the celebrated contested election case of McClure *vs.* Gray for a seat in the State Senate, Mr. Cooper strongly antagonized the bill which was proposed, and was designed to prevent Colonel McClure from filling his position. The bill was backed by leading Republicans, who determined to put it through the Legislature. Mr. Cooper characterized it as a partisan trick which really denied to Colonel McClure the right of contest. A very bitter struggle took place, which excited great interest in all parts of the State. During the debate Speaker Benjamin Hewitt, who was then Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, formally read Mr. Cooper out of the party because of his action. Cooper sat in his seat and listened with burning indignation to the remarks of the Blair county member; but he changed the scene, which threatened to be serious, to one of the most humorous ever witnessed in the House. Imitating Mr. Hewitt in gesture, position, language and tone, Mr. Cooper read him out of the party amid loud laughter. When the fight began Mr. Cooper had twenty-seven Republicans behind him; but such was the power of the machine in those days that only three of these stood by him at the close, and he was apparently beaten; but he won his point by his skill in parliamentary tactics, and Colonel

McClure got his seat after the most memorable legislative contest in the history of the State. On a number of occasions Mr. Cooper displayed an independence which won him praise in all parts of the State. After his election to the Senate, the first speech that he made that attracted attention was a pointed one on the Centennial Exhibition that was widely copied and read. He introduced and advocated for four years the celebrated apprentice bill, which prevents trade unions from denying the admission of apprentices to any trade in the Commonwealth. While Mr. Cooper was urging the passage of this measure he antagonized a portion of the labor element. It was during the days of the "Mollie Maguires," and some of the leading men in the miners' union opposed him strongly. He received a number of threatening letters, but with his old perseverance he went on, and the bill passed both Houses, and is now a law.

It would be tedious to recite Mr. Cooper's connection with important legislation. Since 1876 he has been the leader of the Republican side of the Senate, and on him has fallen the brunt of all political contests. In 1878 he was elected Speaker of the Senate, and was re-elected in 1879. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, and his method of getting through with the business of that body, made him a very popular presiding officer.

Mr. Cooper was chosen Chairman of the State Central Committee in 1881, and still remains in that position. His conduct of his first campaign was a masterpiece of political work. The difficulties were the comparative insignificance of the office to be voted for, and the uncertainty as to the vote that Mr. Wolfe, who ran as an Independent Republican, would poll. Mr. Cooper confidently went to work, and persisted until the Republican ticket was elected.

The personal appearance of Mr. Cooper gives no evidence of his strength of character. He is rather below the medium height, and there is hardly an expressive feature in his face. When speaking he becomes greatly interested in his subject, and enunciates clearly and with great earnestness. A feature of his strength is that he is never known to be angry, and is cool in facing any difficulty. Withal he is kind-hearted and charitable, and he makes friends readily, who soon learn to regard him highly.

Mr. Cooper is the author of a work, entitled "American Politics," which appeared in 1882, and enjoys an established sale, thirteen editions already having been published. It is an extremely valuable book in many respects, being a collection of facts in relation to the political parties of the Government from its early days which would be hard to find in any other place. This collection gives an indication of the bent of the author's mind, and proves him to have tact and judgment as a collector and compiler of out-of-the-way facts.

Since 1882 he has continually served as State Senator and as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and is everywhere known as the leader of the Senate. These years have been crowded with political events, in all of which he has taken so prominent a part that throughout Pennsylvania his name is a "household word."



HON. JOHN F. DRAVO.

JOHN FLEMING DRAVO.

HON. JOHN F. DRAVO, a member of the State Legislature and late Collector of Customs at the Port of Pittsburgh and President of the Chamber of Commerce, was born in West Newton, Westmoreland county, October 29, 1819, but spent most of his youth near Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa. He is of French extraction, his grandfather, Anthony Dravo, having been a native of France, who settled in Pittsburgh at an early day in the history of that city. Mr. Dravo was educated in the common schools and at Allegheny College, where he remained two years until compelled to withdraw on account of ill health. He taught school for a while, and having early identified himself with the Methodist Church, he has frequently occupied the pulpit as local preacher in the houses of worship of that denomination. In 1836 he took up his residence in Pittsburgh, but four years afterwards removed to McKeesport, Allegheny county, and there engaged in the mining and shipping of coal. While there he founded the town of Dravosburg on the Monongahela river, eleven miles from Pittsburgh. In 1868 he sold his coal interests and embarked in the coke manufacture at Connellsville as General Manager and Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Gas, Coal and Coke Company. At that time the coke manufacture was in its infancy, but during his connection with it the trade developed, until it is now one of the leading interests of Pennsylvania. The company with which he was connected began with forty ovens, and when he retired from the presidency, in 1883, it had three hundred ovens with a producing capacity of 15,000 bushels of coke per day. During his long connection with the coal and coke interests in and about Pittsburgh his urbanity of manner and unfaltering integrity made him a general favorite with river men, by whom he is known as Captain Dravo, and for many years he was President of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange.

Early in life he became imbued with anti-slavery and temperance sentiments, and during his life he has made hundreds of speeches advocating those principles. Commencing public life as a Henry Clay Whig, with strong anti-slavery convictions, in 1848 he ran on the Free Soil ticket for the Legislature from Allegheny county, thus anticipating the organization of the Republican party some six years later in Lafayette Hall, Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1854. When the Republican party was formed he identified himself with it, and has ever since been regarded as a stalwart Republican. Possessing oratorical abilities of a high order, he has generally been called upon to take a leading part in the campaigns of his party, and his speeches are effective because his hearers realize that he believes what he utters, and feels what he speaks. While his speeches have been confined in the main to the discussion of financial and tariff questions, he can rise with the occasion into the realm of true eloquence, as the peroration of his address on the death of General Grant, delivered at the memorial service held at Beaver Falls, evidences:

"How potent is a good name! Behold the men he conquered, the commanders he defeated, with affectionate hearts and reverent hands, uniting with others in bearing his body to the tomb.

"The American home is a symbol of the advancement of the race and prophecy of the permanency of our institutions, and it is a matter of profound thankfulness that Grant, the eminent citizen, the distinguished soldier, was as conspicuous for the purity and fidelity of his home life as he was successful in the realm of battle. Unaffected devotion to the loved ones; unwavering fidelity to its sanctities; thoughtful for its comforts; tender as a child in his relations, giving without stint and receiving in like measure the tokens of love, make up a picture of family purity and felicity, and constitute a legacy to the present and coming generations beyond all price, and worthy of the imitation of all.

"Was there ever born of woman a human character more rounded and complete? As a toiler he was industrious and not ashamed to make an honest living in honest ways and by honest means. As commander of mighty armies that never suffered defeat, as the gainer of victories great as the historian's pen ever recorded, he was as modest as a maiden, unassuming as a child. As ruler of a great nation, he was as gentle and considerate as the humblest citizen. As a traveller around the globe, receiving the testimony of respect from the great and learned of the earth, and from emperors and kings such full, free and hearty recognition as no other traveller ever received. Reaching the shores of his native land, an ovation without a parallel in the history of the Republic awaited him. Amid it all, and through it all, he remains the same quiet, unassuming citizen that he was at the commencement of his wonderful public career.

"In the last year of his life, as already intimated, financial disaster came to him and his household, as sudden and complete as a western cyclone. As in all the emergencies of his eventful life, he was equal to the occasion. Mindful of those dependent upon him, he at once commenced writing a history of the tremendous events through which he had passed, that the income from the sale might sustain his loved ones when he was gone. Thus a personal calamity will be turned into a public good—for who is not anxious to read the story of our nation's second great struggle as told by the most conspicuous actor in that struggle himself?

"A common fate awaits the race, great and small, famed and unfamed. The pale horse and rider will overtake us all, sooner or later, and wind up the history of our earthly pilgrimage. So a few months ago disease fastened upon the life of this great man. Months in advance the sentence of death was pronounced, and General Grant learned that in a short time he must bid farewell to the scenes of time. He heard the sentence calm and unmoved, and through months of suffering and pain, with a loving heart, he toiled away at his self-assigned task, fighting off death until he could finish his work, in the meantime displaying such Christian patience and giving utterance to such tender sentiments of universal charity and love as to endear him, not to our nation alone, but to the world of mankind at large, thus demonstrating that his greatness was inborn.

"And now, good citizen, heroic leader of armies, wise and patriotic ruler, modest traveller, Christian sufferer, as the civilized world looks on in sorrow, we commit thy mortal remains to the dust. Thou didst not live in vain nor die in vain. Although to generations to come the story of thy life will be told to encourage the young to noble deeds of doing, and thy patient sufferings to fortify the afflicted, on each returning memorial day, as long as the nation lives, thy grave will be strewn with flowers by a grateful people."

During his Presidency of the Chamber of Commerce he manifested a deep interest in the improvement of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and the letters he wrote and speeches he made on the subject would fill a volume. He has frequently been sent to Washington to represent the interests of Pittsburgh before Congressional committees, and the argument that he delivered before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors was pronounced "admirable."

In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield Collector of Customs and Surveyor of the Port of Pittsburgh, and when there was some delay in his confirmation by the United States Senate, in consequence of political cabals, his popularity with the people was strikingly manifested. The business men of Pittsburgh, without distinction of party, united in petitioning for his confirmation, and the local journals of Beaver county, where he resides, were earnest in their advocacy of his claims to the position. "What?" said one, "does not a life of faithful and efficient service to the Republican party, a life of devotion to every beneficent enterprise calculated to lift and benefit mankind, the most liberal gifts to educational institutions and equally liberal gifts for the establishment of churches and the support and maintenance of the gospel—do not these acts, as well as others that might be named, make the nominee worthy of confirmation by the United States Senate?" These powerful appeals prevailed. He received his commission May 20, 1881, and for four years was a most efficient and capable officer.

Besides the offices held by Mr. Dravo already alluded to, he has been Director in the Tradesmen's National Bank and People's Insurance Company, Trustee of Allegheny College, at Meadville, President of the Beaver Female College, Director of the Allegheny County Home for eight years, and Director and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Reform School for four years.

In the fall of 1886 he was selected by the people of Beaver county to represent them in the State Legislature, and at the first session he was made Secretary of the Committee of Ways and Means, and also of the Committee on Constitutional Reform—an unusual honor for a new member. During the session he also had the honor of introducing the "Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment" which passed the Legislature, and of nominating Col. Quay for U. S. Senator.

In 1842 Mr. Dravo married Miss Eliza Jane Clark, and for nearly half a century has lived with her in congeniality and happiness. They have had a family of ten children, of whom five are now living, four having died in infancy and one in young womanhood.

E. T. F.



HON. ROBERT ADAMS, JR.

ROBERT ADAMS, JR.

HON. ROBERT ADAMS, JR., ex-Senator from the Sixth Senatorial District of Pennsylvania, was born in the city of Philadelphia, February 26, 1849. His father was Robert Adams, a distinguished merchant of that city, and his grandfather was Robert Adams, of "Lifford Hall," County Tyrone, Ireland, who left the family-seat to seek his fortune in America in 1793, and settling in Philadelphia became a leading merchant of that place. His mother was Matilda Maybin, daughter of Captain William H. Hart, also a merchant and prominent citizen of the same city.

Robert Adams, Jr., began his educational course at the boarding school of Rev. Dr. Clemson at Claymont, Del. From there he entered the classical institute of the Rev. J. W. Faires in Philadelphia, where he was prepared for the University of Pennsylvania, at which institution he matriculated in the class of 1869. During his entire course Mr. Adams ranked among the distinguished students, and won the prize for declamation offered in the Freshman year. In 1868-69, during his Senior year, his health broke down, owing to over-application and to having contracted a heavy cold. This necessitated an absence of two months from his studies, which he spent in the South. Notwithstanding this, however, upon his return in the spring he successfully passed his examination, but could take no honors. The Faculty paid him the great compliment of giving him one of the speeches at commencement, a reward granted as a rule only to "honor men."

After leaving college Mr. Adams went abroad for a year and travelled through the principal countries of Europe, and on his return was entered as a law student in the office of George W. Biddle, Esq. At the end of the winter, his health again becoming impaired, he secured a position in the United States Geological Survey, which, under Prof. F. V. Hayden, was starting to explore the then (1870) unknown region of the Yellowstone. Mr. Adams also represented the *Herald* and *Evening Post* of New York, and the *Inquirer* and *Telegraph* of Philadelphia, as special correspondent, and the accounts of the wonders of that remarkable country were by him first given to the public, and established his reputation as a descriptive writer. He continued in the survey five consecutive summers, acting in various capacities, and so thoroughly gaining the confidence of his chief that upon the resignation of Captain Stevenson, the executive officer, Professor Hayden offered the place to Mr. Adams; but he, having been admitted to the bar and already successfully practicing, was obliged to decline. He continued his law business until 1877, when, on the death of his grandfather, Captain Hart, he inherited a competence and retired, living in Philadelphia and making occasional visits to Europe.

Mr. Adams was of too active a mind and disposition to lead an idle life, and

his tastes and favorite studies had always inclined towards public questions; so that, when the death of his schoolmate, Edward Law, left vacant the seat of Representative from his legislative district, he began a canvass for the nomination to succeed him. At the same time Colonel A. Wilson Norris, who represented the Senatorial District, declined a renomination. The district was rent asunder by the factions of the Stalwarts and Independents, and the party was looking for some one to lead it to victory. The active canvass of Mr. Adams for Representative called attention to him as an aggressive worker, and he was nominated by the Republicans for the State Senate. The Independents promptly nominated Mr. Henry Reed, now Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, and the Democratic party indorsed him. Then began a political struggle such as is seldom waged. Both candidates were personally above reproach, and nothing occurred during the canvass to cause regret to either. It was the disastrous year of 1882 when General Beaver was defeated, and the Independents carried many legislative districts. There were none where, as a rule, the Independent spirit existed stronger than in the Sixth Legislative District, but Mr. Adams was elected by a little less than half the usual majority.

Senator Adams entered upon his duties with the ardor that comes alone from interest in the work. He was overwhelmed with bills placed in his charge. The very citizens who had tried to defeat him showed their confidence by placing in his hands their pet scheme—the Reform Charter for Philadelphia. The State Medical Society's Act to Establish the State Board of Health, which had failed to pass for twelve years, and the Wayfarers' Lodging-House Bill of the Society of Organized Charity were also committed to his care; while the Master Plumbers' Association Bill, the Plumbing Inspectors' Bill, and others of a sanitary and reform character were offered by him and became laws during his term, though many of them had to lie over until the session of 1885 before their final passage, and their success was largely due to the tireless energy and thorough preparation for debate of the Senator in whose hands they had been placed. In debate he distinguished himself by quickness, adroitness and good judgment. Alert and nervous, he was yet suave and genial. When party questions absorb attention Senator Adams, who is an ardent Republican, throws his whole soul into the conflict. He is a Hotspur in partisan debate, and so warm in his enthusiasm that old party leaders wax strong in admiration.

In the fall of 1886 Mr. Adams was a candidate for renomination, but owing to the enmity of certain party leaders, incurred by his support of the Reform Charter of Philadelphia, and to the treachery of others, he found it impossible of accomplishment, and voluntarily retired from the contest. Mr. Adams was supported for re-election by every Republican and Independent newspaper in Philadelphia, and his course and work as a legislator was highly commended. On his failure to secure the nomination, he was asked to run on an Independent ticket, but declined.

Mr. Adams' other public services have been numerous and varied in character.

He is descended from a military family. One of his paternal great-grandfathers was a Captain in the First Pennsylvania Infantry, and served through the Revolutionary War, and from him he inherits the Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati. His mother's father, Captain Hart, served in the War of 1812, and afterwards was for sixteen years Captain of the famous City Troop. In 1874 Mr. Adams joined this last-named organization and served until 1882, when he was appointed Judge Advocate of the First Brigade, National Guards of Pennsylvania, with rank of Major, which position he filled with credit until 1887, when he was appointed on Governor Beaver's staff with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, thus making nearly fifteen years of continued service in the National Guard.

Colonel Adams' only experience of active military service was in the West in 1872, when at Fort Hall, Idaho Territory, he accompanied a detachment of the Sixteenth United States Infantry as a volunteer in an expedition against the Indians, and in 1875 when, with the United States Geological Survey in Utah, the party was attacked by the Pi-Ute Indians, and only escaped after a fight of nineteen hours. Prof. James T. Gardner, in his official report, says: "I cannot bestow too much praise upon Robert Adams, S. Madeira, Charles Kelsey and Cuthbert Mills for the aggressive energy that they showed in the fight. To the first two I was constantly indebted for excellent advice."

Mr. Adams' literary work has been of rather a desultory character, and mostly on topics that interested him personally, or which he was advocating for the public good. In 1875, at the invitation of the Ladies' Centennial Committee, he delivered a lecture at the Academy of Music to a large audience on "The Wonders of the Yellowstone Park," which netted a handsome sum for the National celebration. He wrote for the *Century* an article on the "State in Schuylkill," being an account of the oldest social club in the world. In 1883 he was elected Biennial Orator of the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and read a paper on "Must the Classics Go?" During the winter of 1884, there being no session of the Legislature, he returned to his *Alma Mater* and entered the Wharton School of Finance and Political Economy, in order to further fit himself for his public duties, and took his degree of Ph. B. The following winter, by invitation of the Faculty, he lectured to the students on "Legislative Procedure," and on invitation of the Social Science Association he prepared and read before it a paper on "Wife Beating as a Crime," and its relation to taxation. Senator Adams has participated in every political campaign since his entrance into political life in 1882, and his services have been much in demand by both the State and City Committees as a speaker on the hustings.

Many societies have been benefited by Mr. Adams' active membership. In his college days he belonged to and became Moderator of the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania; he also joined the Delta Psi Fraternity, and presided over the great meeting of the Brotherhood held in Philadelphia in 1876, and recently was elected President of the Wharton School Association. He is an active member of the Hibernian Society, which his grandfather joined

in 1806; also of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Franklin Institute. Mr. Adams has always taken a lively interest in all social and society matters, and is a prominent member of the Union League, the Philadelphia, the Penn, the Rabbit and the Fish House Clubs of Philadelphia, and of the Union and St. Anthony Clubs of New York.

Mr. Adams, since his retirement from the Senate, has held no political office. His name is frequently mentioned in connection with the Congressional nomination for his district. He is still a young man, and, with his Legislative record, his ability and special education, should have a successful career before him.

C. R. D.



HON. BOIES PENROSE

BOIES PENROSE.

HON. BOIES PENROSE, State Senator for the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, was born at his present residence in the Eighth Ward, Philadelphia, on November 1, 1860. He is the son of Professor R. A. F. Penrose, M. D., LL. D., of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and a nephew of Judge Clement Biddle Penrose, of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia county. Mr. Penrose is a direct descendant of William Biddle, one of the proprietors of the province of New Jersey, a friend of William Penn, and the founder of the Biddle family of Philadelphia. Nicholas Scull, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania in the old Colonial days, was also one of his immediate ancestors. Philip Thomas, private Secretary to Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and founder of the Thomas family of Maryland, was a direct ancestor on his maternal side, and he is descended from some of the best stock in New England. His great-grandfather, J. S. Boies, of Boston, Mass., when a mere lad assisted in erecting the breastworks on Bunker Hill the night before the famous battle.

Mr. Penrose was educated at the Episcopal Academy, located at the corner of Juniper and Locust streets, Philadelphia, and by private tutors. He entered Harvard College at the early age of sixteen, and graduated in 1881, being one of five out of a class of nearly 250 members selected by a competitive examination to deliver an oration on commencement day, his subject being "Martin Van Buren as a Politician." He also received "honorable mention" for his studies in political economy.

He studied law with Wayne MacVeagh, United States Attorney General under President Garfield, and George Tucker Bispham, Professor in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1883, and soon afterwards entered into partnership with S. Davis Page, Esq., who was appointed United States sub-Treasurer at Philadelphia by President Cleveland, and Edward P. Allinson, Esq., the firm being Page, Allinson & Penrose.

In 1884 he was nominated on the Republican ticket and elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from the Eighth Ward of Philadelphia, succeeding the Hon. William C. Bullitt, a Democrat. In the session of 1885 he voted for Hon. J. Donald Cameron for United States Senator. He also took a prominent part in the passage of the "Bullitt Bill," the reform charter for Philadelphia, and other important measures.

In November, 1886, he was elected to the State Senate from the Sixth District, composed of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards of Philadelphia, a district which, embracing as it does the heart of the city, is the richest and most influential in the State. He succeeded Hon. Robert Adams. Mr. Penrose's grandfather, Hon. Charles Bingham Penrose, formerly represented a portion of the same district in the State Senate, and, dying during his term of service, was suc-

sceeded by the Hon. Samuel J. Randall. Col. A. K. McClure recalled some interesting reminiscences in the *Times*, upon the occasion of Mr. Penrose's nomination to the House in the following language:

"The nomination of Mr. Boies Penrose for the Legislature in the Eighth Ward recalls the fact that the name he bears is illustrious in the legislative annals of the State. His grandfather, the late Charles B. Penrose, was a Senator from the Cumberland District nearly half a century ago, and he was one of the central figures of the only Anti-Masonic State Administration. Elected to the Senate originally as a Democrat, he severed his connection with his party on the issue of rechartering the old United States Bank as a State institution, and he was one of the most trusted advisers of the Ritner reign. He subsequently became a resident of Philadelphia, and was returned to the Senate by the Republicans, or the People's party, as it was then called, and he was the one man who, more than any dozen, compassed the defeat of Colonel Forney and the election of General Cameron to the Senate in the Democratic Legislature of 1857. The Democrats had three majority on joint ballot, and they had nominated Colonel Forney as their candidate with the active approval of Buchanan, then President-elect. The Republicans had no love for Cameron, but they were smarting under the defeat Colonel Forney had given them, as they alleged, by frauds in this city, and they were willing to accept Cameron to defeat Forney, but they refused to make Cameron their candidate unless positively assured of his election. Senator Penrose pressed Cameron upon the Republican caucus on the ground that he could be elected, but they were slow to believe that the Democratic majority could be broken in the President's own State just on the threshold of his power. The caucus finally so far yielded to Senator Penrose's importunities as to appoint himself and two other trusted members to inquire into the matter, and commanded them to report favorably only on the pledge of Democratic members personally given to the committee, but conceding that the names of the bolting Democrats need not be given. Penrose and his committee retired and met Lebo, Maneer and Wagonseller, three Democratic members of the House who gave their pledge to vote for Cameron on the first ballot. The committee reported that they had seen three Democratic members and had their pledge to vote for Cameron, whereupon the Republican caucus agreed to give a unanimous vote for Cameron on one ballot. They so voted, Lebo, Maneer and Wagonseller fulfilled their pledge, and Cameron was elected. Mr. Penrose died before his term expired, and the lapse of a quarter of a century since his death leaves his name unfamiliar to the active politicians of the present. His sons have well maintained the distinction of the elder Penrose, although they have not become legislators. One of them graces the Orphans' Court of this city, and now the grandson, in the freshness of youth, is about to take up the legislative mantle of his distinguished grandsire."

In the session of 1887 Mr. Penrose voted for the election of Hon. Matthew S. Quay for United States Senator, having seconded his nomination in the Republican caucus. He took an active part in the debates of that session on the various bills relative to railroad discriminations and upon other matters of importance to the city of Philadelphia.

He has always taken a great interest in questions of municipal reform, and was a member of the convention of the Republican party that nominated Edwin H. Fitler, who was subsequently elected the first Mayor under the new city charter known as the "Bullitt Bill." In 1886, at the request of the Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, he, in connection with his partner, Mr. Allinson, wrote a history of the government of the city of Philadelphia. This work is the second volume in a series of similar subjects published by the University and edited by Professor Herbert Adams, and is entitled, "The Second Extra Volume of Studies in Historical and Political Science." The work traces the development of the municipality from its beginning to the adoption of the

"Bullitt Bill" in the broad, scientific manner first applied to American local institutions by Professor Freeman, the famous English historian, upon his visit to this country a few years ago, and subsequently carried out in the series of historical investigations instituted by the Johns Hopkins University. It was in the preparation of this work that Allinson and Penrose discovered the first charter of Philadelphia, probably the most interesting and important discovery of an original document relative to local history that has been made for many years. Previously the charter of 1701 had been considered the first charter of the city, and Edward Shippen the first Mayor. Allinson and Penrose, however, after laborious research, discovered a charter granted by Penn in 1699, under which Humphrey Murray was Mayor. This charter was in the possession of Col. Alexander Biddle, in whose family it had been for over a hundred years.

Mr. Penrose and his partner have also contributed all the articles upon municipal subjects to the *American and English Encyclopædia of Law*, and among their more recent contributions may be mentioned an article on "Ground Rents in Philadelphia as Affecting the Growth of Small Freehold Tenures," which appeared in the *Harvard Economic Review* for 1888.

Mr. Penrose is a member of the Union League, the Union Republican Club, the Young Republican Club, and other social and political organizations, and possesses the warm, personal regard of his friends and associates.

C. R. D.



HON. WILLIAM GABLE

WILLIAM GABLE.

HON. WILLIAM GABLE, ex-Representative from Northumberland county, was born in Schuylkill county, near the present city of Pottsville, June 26, 1837. His ancestry for three generations are descended from the hardy, conscientious inhabitants of the Fatherland, devoted to duty and sterling in their honesty, who migrated to this country and helped to found the State. John Gable, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to this country from Hesse-Castle with his parents, a boy in years, and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania. The news from Lexington found him a youth budding into vigorous manhood, and awakened within him the latent spark of patriotism that Bunker Hill kindled into a flame. John Gable entered the patriot army, and followed its varying fortunes from the beginning of the Revolutionary war until its close at Yorktown. He raised a family, and the same spirit that inspired the father to do battle for the cause of liberty and independence, sent his son forth to battle against the British in 1812. When the war was over he married, and later in life moved to Schuylkill county. He was the father of William Gable, who in turn has laid aside the implements of peace to take up the weapons of war and assist in preserving the nation his grandfather helped to found, and in defence of which his father fought.

In the enjoyment of the stupendous improvements of the half century that has passed since the birth of William Gable, it is difficult to survey in retrospect the privations, the hardships, the meagre advantages that fell to the lot of the Schuylkill county lads in early days. Free schools were a luxury scarcely dreamed of, and when they came forth from shadow into substance, the teachers themselves had scarcely the rudiments to impart imperfectly to the taught. Private schools, where they existed in the mountains of Pennsylvania, were little better. It was in the midst of these discouraging conditions that young Gable passed his youth until he attained his sixteenth year. He then engaged in mechanical engineering, for which he had developed an aptness.

His first vote in a Presidential election was given to the candidates of the Republican party in 1860, and when the issue came, and with it its dreadful realizations, he was among the first to go to the rescue of the imperilled nation. He enlisted as a private in Captain Jennings's company at St. Clair for three months. The company was assigned to the Fourteenth Regiment, and went into Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. The regiment received its baptism of fire at Falling Waters, which, at the time, was considered a momentous event, but as the war progressed it sunk into the insignificance of a skirmish. The regiment made an unimportant tour of the "sacred soil of Virginia" to Martinsburg, Bunker Hill and Harper's Ferry, from which place, the term of service having expired, it was sent to Carlisle, Pa., and mustered out. Gable returned to St. Clair.

About this time Captain William J. Palmer, who was in command of the Anderson Troop in the Southwest, received permission to recruit a regiment of cavalry in Pennsylvania to act as body-guard to General Buell. This was the Fifteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, better known as the Anderson Cavalry, named in honor of Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter. In its formation, in order that it might be a picked body of men, each county in the State was to be allowed to furnish eight men, and their acceptance depended on the candidates being not only perfect in their physique, but they must possess the qualities that go to make up the gentleman. William Gable applied for admission from Schuylkill county, and was accepted. The company was sent to Carlisle Barracks, where it was drilled by officers detailed for the purpose from the regular army. When General Pope was defeated at the second battle of Bull Run, and the battle of Antietam was in prospective, the Anderson Cavalry went to Chambersburg, pressed into service a sufficient number of horses, and took part in that memorable conflict. Here, at the very outset, its colonel was taken prisoner, and did not rejoin the regiment for more than a year. The battle fought and won, the regiment went back to Carlisle, and shortly afterwards was transferred to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was supplied with horses and marched to Nashville, arriving in time to participate in the battle of Stone river, in which it lost seventy men in killed and wounded, including two acting majors—Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, and Ward, of Pittsburgh. It may be well to state here that owing to the peculiarity of regimental organization, by tacit agreement, both these officers, equally efficient and worthy, remained with the regiment with but one exercising priority right to the command. The Anderson Cavalry participated in the battle of Chickamauga, at the close of which William Gable was promoted from a private to a Sergeant for services on the field. The regiment then joined the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in its principal engagements under General Thomas. In 1864 Gable went before the Examining Board at Nashville, Tenn., received a commission as First Lieutenant, was assigned to the One Hundred and First United States Colored Infantry, and sent to Gallatin, Tennessee, to recruit a company. This accomplished, he joined the regiment at Clarksville, was sent to Nashville, and was there doing guard duty until the regiment was mustered out January 21, 1866.

At the close of the war Mr. Gable engaged in raising cotton in Arkansas, but the surroundings not being congenial, he gave it up after a six months' trial and went to Washington. His object was to appear before the Examining Board as a candidate for a commission in the regular army. He called on General Grant, who gave him a cordial reception, and lent his influence to secure a position to prepare him for the examination. In the meantime Congress passed an act reducing the army, which effectually put a quietus on Mr. Gable's military aspirations.

In November, 1869, he came to Shamokin and engaged with his brother in operating the Lancaster Colliery, and later, when the Mineral Railroad and

Mining Company was organized, he was made outside Superintendent at the Luke Fiddler Colliery, in which position he remained until 1874, when he became General Manager for the Enterprise Coal Company. Here he remained until 1884, passing through all the troublous times incident to "Molly Maguireism." In 1885 he was nominated by the Republicans of Northumberland county for the Assembly, and, although the county was hopelessly Democratic, he succeeded in overcoming the majority of upward of one thousand, and secured an election, being the second Republican up to that time who had been successful in the history of the county. As a legislator he was untiring in his zeal in the interests of his constituency as well as the general welfare of the Commonwealth at large. He was Chairman of the Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, and, under the rules which apply to the second member, was Secretary of the Committees on Mines and Mining and of Geological Surveys. The duties involved in this alone were enough to monopolize the time of a less energetic man. Notwithstanding this he took an active part in the proceedings on the floor, and was closely identified with a large amount of very important legislation. Among other things he succeeded in securing the passage of a bill creating an additional law judge for Northumberland county, which was, however, vetoed by the Governor.

He had charge of the Geological Survey Bill, and only by the most untiring effort did he succeed in securing its enactment into a law. Hall's Island, in the Susquehanna opposite Georgetown, up to this time, although a very valuable property, was enjoying immunity from certain taxes by reason of its being an independent school district. Through Mr. Gable's exertion the law so exempting it was repealed.

He was one of the committee of fifteen Republican members of the Legislature appointed by the party caucus to draft an Apportionment Bill, and was earnest in his opposition to the measure which was finally passed, and was vetoed by Governor Pattison. Mr. Gable was a delegate to the State Convention that nominated Gen. James A. Beaver for Governor for the first time.

At the expiration of his term as Representative, he assumed the proprietorship and management of the National Hotel at Shamokin, which he still continues. In 1887 he ran for the Assembly a second time, but, owing to complications arising from the presence of a ticket placed in the field by the Knights of Labor, he was defeated.

Mr. Gable is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic and Union Veterans' Association. He was also Captain in and Commissary of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, of Pennsylvania, from its organization until mustered out of service.

In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary J. Bloom, of Pottsville.



HON. THOMAS ADAMSON.

THOMAS ADAMSON.

HON. THOMAS ADAMSON, now Consul-General at Panama, and one of the most experienced and popular officers in the Consular service, is the son of Charles and Mary Corson Adamson, and was born in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa., April 5, 1827. He is of the fifth generation in descent from John and Ann Adamson, who emigrated from London, England, in 1691, as followers of William Penn. His ancestors on the paternal side for many generations belonged to the religious Society of Friends, and were noted for their firm adherence to what they considered to be the right, without regard to any resulting unpopularity. On the maternal side he belongs to three important families of Pennsylvania, the Corsons, the Dickinsons and the Dungans. The Corsons of Pennsylvania trace their descent from a Huguenot family, who fled from France in 1675 to seek religious liberty in the new world. The head of that family in Montgomery county was Joseph Corson, who settled near Plymouth Meeting in 1786, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Joseph Corson's mother was a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Dungan, a Baptist clergyman, who fled from Ireland on account of the persecution of his sect during the reign of Charles II. His wife was Hannah Dickinson, whose family trace their origin to Walter de Caen, of Kenson, one of the Norman companions of William the Conqueror.

The author of "Biographies of Men of Montgomery County" says he has no knowledge of any man of the county from whom are descended so large a number of cultivated and distinguished offspring, both in the male and female branches, as are descended from Joseph Corson.

The parents of Thomas Adamson were among the earliest Abolitionists of Pennsylvania, and their son was imbued with their sentiments on the subject of slavery from his early youth. The daily discussion of the subject to which he listened, or in which he took part, tended to develop his reasoning powers, and the odium which attached to the friends of the oppressed negro only served to strengthen his convictions, and to make him perfectly indifferent to any argument which his conscience could not approve.

His scholastic education was acquired in the common schools and at Treemount Seminary, Norristown, then in charge of Rev. Samuel Aaron, a man of remarkable intellectual force and marvellous eloquence.

On leaving school young Adamson entered upon a mercantile career, the training for which subsequently proved of great value to him in his official life, which commenced on the 25th of November, 1861, when, on the recommendation of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and other distinguished Pennsylvanians, he was appointed by President Lincoln as Consul of the United States at Pernambuco, Brazil. When this appointment was made the post did not appear to be

one of great consequence, but the accident of war made it one of the most important of our consulates; for it was in the vicinity of Pernambuco that the Anglo-rebel cruisers "Alabama," "Florida" and "Georgia" committed their most serious depredations on our commerce. It was within that jurisdiction that most of the crews from the captured vessels were landed, and it was from vessels calling at that port that late news of the movements of the piratical cruisers could be obtained and forwarded to our naval commanders.

In May, 1863, Mr. Adamson had under his charge 294 of the men taken prisoners by the "Alabama" and "Florida," for whom he had to provide. At that time the United States Government had given notice that no drafts against it would be accepted if made payable in gold, and no merchant or banker in Brazil would buy a consular draft which was made payable in a rapidly depreciating paper currency. At this juncture the personal character of the Consul proved of value to his Government. He had secured the entire confidence of a wealthy merchant and banker, Mr. John Mathues, head of the firm of Mathues, Austin & Co.; and to him Mr. Adamson applied, telling Mr. Mathues plainly that he was a poor man, that he had positive orders not to draw on the Government for gold, and that he required some five or six thousand dollars to feed, clothe and send home the captured seamen under his charge. The money was handed over without a moment's delay. In consideration of the circumstances the United States Government afterwards permitted the Consul to draw for the amount in gold.

During the same month the "Florida" arrived at Pernambuco, where she landed forty-nine prisoners, and was permitted by the authorities to enter the port to take coal. The Consul made a vigorous protest against such permission being accorded to the "Florida," and in his official correspondence and discussion of the case he was pitted against the President of the province, Dr. Joao Silveira de Souza, who had recently been a professor in the law school of Pernambuco, and was subsequently Minister of Foreign Affairs of the empire. The President of Pernambuco was also assisted by Don Francisco Balthazar de Silveira, an eminent Judge of the Supreme Court, and who has since become the chief legal adviser of the imperial government. For a novice in the consular service the position was an extremely trying one; but the new Consul felt, when he entered the public service, that the way to hold a high place was to acquire the ability to fill it, and he had employed his spare time in studying international law and the laws which govern maritime warfare. His management of the difficult cases he had to deal with secured for him the approval of the Department of State and the commendation of Gen. James Watson Webb, the Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary of the United States at Rio de Janeiro. Consul Adamson's vigilance in thwarting the designs of the rebel cruisers, his economy in the expenditures of his office, and the extreme care shown by him in all public affairs attracted the attention of the Department of State, and finally led to his appointment, on the 1st of June, 1869, as Consul at Honolulu, the seat

of Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and the refitting port for our vessels engaged in the Arctic and Pacific whale fishery.

On reporting to the Department of State to receive his instructions, Mr. Adamson was informed that he had been selected from a very large number of applicants for the position, because the Department believed that he was the man of the consular service who would do as he was ordered; that in carrying out his instructions he might make himself unpopular; that the Department would be disappointed if there were not many complaints made against him; and that, so far as possible, he should be sustained; but it was also plainly intimated that he must, if necessary, be willing to sacrifice himself for the purpose of carrying out the views of the Department. Amongst the duties to be performed were several extremely difficult tasks, including a reduction of the very heavy expenditures incurred at Honolulu for many years in connection with the United States Marine Hospital at that port; the collection of the three months' extra wages on discharge of seamen—a legal but very unpopular measure with the masters of whaling vessels; and the protection of seamen from frauds in the settlement of their wages. Mr. Adamson performed his difficult task to the full satisfaction of his superiors, and received in official form the thanks of the Department for his faithful administration; but, as had been foreseen, he incurred the displeasure of the New Bedford whaling interests, and the New England representatives in Congress had sufficient influence to prevent his nomination from being acted upon by the Senate, although President Grant exerted his influence to have him confirmed.

Mr. Adamson remained in charge of the consulate at Honolulu as Acting Consul until the latter part of October, 1870. During all his residence there he was on particularly friendly terms with the Hawaiian Government, the missionaries and clergy of the island, and the respectable people of Honolulu in general; and on leaving there he was presented by the citizens with a sandal-wood cane mounted with a solid gold head, and by the Protestant clergymen with a handsomely bound Bible printed in the Hawaiian language.

On his return home in November, 1870, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State, tendered to Mr. Adamson the appointment to the Consulate at Singapore, East Indies; but, as he needed rest and did not wish to displace the worthy incumbent of that post, he asked permission to hold his decision in abeyance for a time, which was granted.

In a personal interview which the Hon. Simon Cameron, Senator from Pennsylvania, had with the honorable Secretary of State in regard to another appointment for Mr. Adamson, that official remarked that Mr. Adamson had converted the Consulate at Honolulu, which formerly cost the Government some \$30,000 a year, into a source of revenue, and that during his first full quarter at Honolulu he had sent to the United States Treasury over \$11,000 on account of the fund for relief of seamen. On the 2d of February, 1871, at the special instance of the Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., and the Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., and in

recognition of his valuable services at Honolulu, President Grant commissioned Mr. Adamson as Consul at Melbourne for the important British Colony of Victoria, Australia, to which post he immediately proceeded.

Within a few months after his arrival at Melbourne he received from one of the Cabinet Ministers of the Hawaiian kingdom an intimation that, if he would express his willingness to accept it, he would at once receive from his Majesty, King Kamehameha V., the appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii. The position was the premier one of the country, and very desirable from many points of view; but, while Mr. Adamson fully appreciated the honor done him by the suggested appointment, his ambition was limited to the service of his own country.

He devoted himself with energy to the duty of promoting measures to increase the commerce of the United States with the great Australian Colonies, and to overcoming any prejudices which might retard the intercourse between the respective countries.

As a natural result of his early training, he took an active interest in works of benevolence, and thus happily dispelled the prejudices of those who thought a foreigner could desire the good only of his own countrymen. He was one of the founders of "The Victorian Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and also of "The Victorian Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society," both of which held their meetings at the United States Consulate for several years. He was also a member of the Board of Managers of the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, of the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind, the Seamen's Mission, and other public institutions.

His usefulness was recognized by his promotion, on the 17th of June, 1874, to the rank of Consul-General at Melbourne, with jurisdiction over all the United States Consulates in Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania—a territory of greater extent than that of any other Consulate-General of our service.

During his term of office at Melbourne he prepared the evidence, to be used before the tribunal at Geneva, for arbitrating the Alabama claims, in the case of the claim of the United States for damages done to American commerce by the Anglo-rebel cruiser "Shenandoah" after her departure from Melbourne, and thus assisted in fixing upon the British Government the responsibility for the acts complained of, and for which £1,250,000 sterling were allowed. He also discussed with the Colonial Government several important cases affecting our shipping interests, resisting successfully its claims in the premises, and securing for himself the renewed approval of the Department of State at Washington.

In 1877 he obtained leave of absence to visit his home in Philadelphia, whither his wife and sons had gone a few months before in order that the latter might enter the University of Pennsylvania. On his departure from Melbourne he was honored by the citizens with a public farewell and the presentation of an illuminated address and service of plate at the Town Hall, and was also the recipient of several complimentary addresses from the various benevolent societies with which he had been connected, and from his colleagues of the Consular corps.

Before Mr. Adamson's leave of absence had expired, the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, then Secretary of State, had recommended President Hayes to transfer him to the Consulate-General at Rio de Janeiro in order to assist in carrying out the views of the Secretary of State in regard to increasing our commerce with Brazil.

The nomination was accordingly made, but the action of the Senate thereon was delayed for a time by a Senatorial friend of the incumbent at Rio de Janeiro. Pending such action the Department of State called Mr. Adamson to Washington, and ordered him to prepare for service as a special Commissioner to the Samoan Islands to investigate certain complications which had arisen there, and to make a treaty with the king of those islands. He proceeded at once to study the case in hand, and to prepare for his contemplated mission; but before arrangements for his departure had been completed commissioners from Samoa arrived at Washington, and the treaty was made there by the Hon. W. M. Evarts and the Envoy Extraordinary of the Samoan Government, and ratifications exchanged on the 11th of February, 1878.

The appointment of Mr. Adamson as Consul-General of the United States at Rio de Janeiro having been confirmed, he was duly commissioned on the 10th of April, 1878, and soon afterwards proceeded toward his post, with orders to stop on the way at Pernambuco and make an investigation into the administration of the Consulate at that port, which duty was performed to the entire satisfaction of his Government.

On arriving at Rio de Janeiro he found the Consulate office like an old ship—worm-eaten and covered with barnacles. The Vice-Consul-General was a Portuguese subject, who had been clerk to the Consulate for upwards of twenty years, and who, through the ignorance of his principals of the Portuguese language, had made himself master of the situation, and had connected that office with many very questionable practices. Besides the grave abuses which he had permitted to grow and almost to become vested rights of the parasites who fed upon the Consulate, there was a new difficulty to contend with which grew out of the laudable efforts of the honorable Secretary of State to increase our foreign commerce.

Plausible adventurers established themselves at Rio de Janeiro as commission merchants, dealing only in American goods. They invited consignments, for which they seldom made any returns, except when by doing so they hoped to receive other and more valuable consignments. They demanded of Mr. Adamson that he should report them as trustworthy persons, and on his failure to do so they complained that he was an obstacle to commerce. The position of the Consul-General was as difficult as when he was sent to Honolulu to break up time-honored swindles there, and he was further embarrassed by the fact that he met with opposition from quarters whence he should have received support. Relying, however, on the knowledge that he was in the right, and would be supported by his Government, he requested the Department of State to cause a full investigation of all the points at issue to be made. A special agent, thor-

oughly versed in consular duties, was detailed for that purpose, and, after a searching examination, he found the Consul's course without a blemish, and reported that he had never before found a consulate so well managed as that at Rio de Janeiro, or a Consul so efficient as Mr. Adamson.

Mr. Adamson continued in charge of the Consulate-General at Rio de Janeiro until 1882, when the increased political importance of the Isthmus of Panama, caused by the commencement of the Inter-Oceanic Canal projected by Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, demanded that our growing American interests there should be committed to the care of a thoroughly discreet and experienced officer. On the 17th of April, 1882, Mr. Adamson was appointed to the Consulate at Panama; but he remained for some six months longer at Rio de Janeiro, in order to deliver over the Consulate-General there to his successor. On his return to the United States he took an early opportunity of paying his respects to the new administration. On calling on the Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, then Secretary of State, Mr. Adamson remarked that it appeared that he had "been promoted backward from a Consulate-General to a Consulate." The honorable Secretary replied that he ought to feel highly complimented, as the post was likely to be one of the most important in our service. He also promised that the Department would endeavor to have the office raised to that of a Consulate-General, and to have the salary increased, both of which were afterward accomplished.

On his arrival in Panama he was immediately called to take action in a case in which the local authorities had exceeded their just powers, and violated the plain provision of the Consular Convention between the respective countries, by imprisoning an officer and two mariners of an American steamship for a matter which did not come within their jurisdiction. The affair became the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the Hon. Wm. L. Scruggs, Minister-Plenipotentiary of the United States at Bogota, and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Colombian Government. Mr. Scruggs, referring to Mr. Adamson's discussion of the affair with the President of Panama, declared that his arguments were unanswerable and covered the whole ground, making his own side of the case comparatively easy in his controversy with the Government of Colombia. It may be added that Mr. Adamson's views of the case were fully sustained by the Department of State at Washington, and finally admitted by the Colombian Government.

The state of political affairs in Colombia had been gradually becoming more and more disturbed, and finally in June, 1884, the manifestations of coming trouble were unmistakable at Panama. General Benjamin Ruiz commenced the revolt in Panama, and during the following months Consul-General Adamson was continually on the alert to protect American interests and to report all signs of disturbance to his home Government. In December of that year communication with Bogota was cut off, and for five months our Minister there could not communicate with Washington. This left Consul-General Adamson as the only representative of the United States in Colombia with whom our Government

could communicate, or from whom it could receive information of the progress of the revolution. Between November, 1884, and April, 1885, Panama had six different rulers, constitutional and revolutionary. The town was taken by assault of the Rebel forces on the 16th of March, evacuated by them on the 17th, and retaken on the 31st of March, 1885. On the last named day a notorious guerrilla chief, Pedro Prestan, had captured the city of Colon, imprisoned the United States Consul at that place, and several prominent American citizens, threatening to shoot them. On the evening of the same day he burned the city, thus rendering twelve thousand people homeless in a few hours.

These incidents caused the Government of the United States to send a large military force to the Isthmus of Panama, to protect American interests and to fulfil our treaty obligations there. At one time there were over twelve hundred United States marines and "blue jackets" on shore, and for a short time they occupied and controlled the city of Panama. The events of those days were such as required the utmost watchfulness and prudence on the part of the agents of our Government, and especially so on the part of the ranking officer, Consul-General Adamson, to whom all classes of people came for protection and advice. His exertions were unremitting, and his prudence averted serious and imminent dangers, and finally assisted materially to bring about the peaceable surrender of the revolutionary forces to those of the National Government. To him the people of Panama accorded the credit of saving their city from the terrible fate which had so recently befallen their sister city, Colon.

While all these tragically interesting events were in progress, and the Isthmus was daily experiencing some new horror of fratricidal war, there was a constant necessity for action upon the various emergencies as they arose, and as to which it was simply impossible to await orders from Washington. But the Consul-General felt himself strengthened by the confidence shown him by the new administration which had just come into office at Washington, the new Secretary of State, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, sending him this message:

"The department trusts to your judicious management and the wise discretion which your long experience in the service enables you to exercise during the present trying times, and will omit no proper effort on its part to sustain you."

On the 29th of April, 1885, the National forces having arrived in the Bay of Panama, a conference was held between the commanders of the National and Revolutionary forces, which resulted in the surrender of the city by the Revolutionists, and the entrance of the National army on the following day. The services of Consul-General Adamson at that time were recognized by the commander of the National forces in a letter bearing date May 2, 1885, thanking him for his "efficacious co-operation in the bloodless pacification of Panama."

• The return of peace to Colombia enabled Mr. Adamson to devote himself more thoroughly to many duties of a more quiet nature, but not of less value to the interests of his country. The influence that he had acquired made it possible to arrange many matters with the authorities before they could become sources

of irritation, and it is in this quiet way that much of the best work of a Consular officer is really performed. The fact that a foreign agent of the Government is not making a noise is by no means a proof that he is not doing good work.

Political jealousies between Colombian statesmen again brought the Consul-General to the front in March, 1886. One of the results of the recent Civil War in Colombia had been to convert the former "sovereign State of Panama" into the National Department of Panama. A new governor was sent to Panama in February, 1886, and he had been but a few weeks in office when he arbitrarily suspended the publication of the principal newspaper of Panama, *The Star and Herald*, because the paper had declined to publish as an editorial an article which reflected upon the integrity of a previous governor. *The Star and Herald* belonged to a company of American citizens incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The Constitution of Colombia guaranteed the liberty of the press; the publishers had not violated any civil law; martial law did not then prevail, and our treaty with Colombia was plainly violated by the interference of the governor with the legitimate business of Americans who had established themselves at Panama in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

The governor who committed this act, Gen. Ramon Santo Domingo Vila, was an eminent diplomat, statesman and soldier. He had represented his country at Washington, and was looked upon as a probable future President of Colombia. Consul-General Adamson was not deterred by the prestige of the governor, but firmly vindicated the rights of the publishers of *The Star and Herald*; and his arguments received the approval of the Government of the United States, and resulted in the removal of the offending officer from the governorship of Panama.

[We are indebted to F. O. St. Clair, Esq., Chief of the Consular Bureau at Washington, for many of the foregoing facts in Consul-General Adamson's career, and regret that we cannot afford space to give his memorandum in full.]

On the 25th of March, 1856, Mr. Adamson was married to Sarah Victorine Wright, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Wright, by his second wife—Elizabeth Ann Comegys. They have two sons. The elder, Joseph Wright Adamson, is at present the Vice-Consul-General of the United States at Panama, and the younger, Charles, is a member of the Philadelphia Bar.



HON. J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, ex-Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, was born at Huntingdon, Pa., on the 15th day of September, 1832. On his paternal side he is of German ancestry, his great-grandfather, Christopher Africa, having emigrated from near Hanover, then in the kingdom of Hanover, now part of Prussia, and settled at Germantown, Philadelphia. Subsequently he became a resident of Hanover, York county. One of his sons, Michael, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Miss Catharine Graffins, at York, and removed to Huntingdon in 1791, where he purchased the property now owned and occupied by his grandson. He was one of the founders of and an elder in the Lutheran church in that town. There Daniel Africa, the father of J. Simpson, was born in 1794. He was a man of prominence and influence, was Deputy Surveyor of Huntingdon county from 1824 to 1830, and was a Justice of the Peace for twenty-two years. He had an extensive knowledge of the law, an unusual accomplishment for the magistrates of his day. With many of the English and American decisions he was familiar, especially those of the Pennsylvania courts, and kept a record of a great number of important cases, many of these relating to the land laws. His son was his constant student and companion.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Africa, on his mother's side, was James Murray, who was born in Scotland, and came to America at an early age, about the year 1730. He settled in Paxton, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, and was a Captain of one of the Lancaster companies in the Revolutionary War. One of his daughters married John Simpson, of Bucks county, who was also a soldier of Revolutionary days. This couple were the parents of the wife of Daniel Africa, and from such stock is J. Simpson Africa directly descended.

Mr. Africa was educated in the common schools and at the Huntingdon Academy. These gave him all the opportunities that were necessary to fit him for the active and successful business life which was destined to be his. He has, however, been a close student notwithstanding—a necessary requisite for any one engaged in practical professional pursuits. After completing his academic studies, he began the practice of surveying and civil engineering with his father, and his uncle, James Simpson, who was his principal instructor. His first work as a civil engineer was in 1853 with the now venerable Samuel W. Mifflin, of Louella, Delaware county, then Chief Engineer on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. The locating of the road was begun in January of that year, at which work Mr. Africa was engaged but a few months, having been called away by other duties. An intimate friendship then sprang up between himself and Mr. Mifflin, which remains uninterrupted to the present time.

The first public office to which Mr. Africa was chosen was that of County

Surveyor of Huntingdon. When elected he had just passed his twenty-first year. This was in October, 1853. The usual Whig majority in the county at that time was between six hundred and seven hundred, but he overcame this, and had a majority of 165. The result was a great surprise to his opponent. In 1856 Mr. Africa was a candidate against his will for re-election. This being a Presidential year, of course party lines were strictly drawn, and he being indifferent as to the result of his own election, there was a tie vote between Mr. Africa and his Republican competitor. He held over, however, for a few months, when, insisting that the court should make an appointment, his opponent was selected.

Mr. Africa's long experience as a surveyor, his field extending nearly over the whole State, together with his undeviating carefulness and accuracy, made him invaluable in suits where the land titles of Pennsylvania were involved. In fact, no suits of this nature were tried in the Huntingdon county court, and but few in the neighboring counties, in which his services were not required to unravel the mysteries of the law and aid in the administration of justice. He has been pronounced by competent authority the best surveyor in Central Pennsylvania, and has not his superior in the State, if, indeed, anywhere outside its limits.

In 1853 Mr. Africa helped to establish the *Standing Stone*, an independent newspaper at Huntingdon, and continued one of its editors and proprietors until it was discontinued, two years later. The reasons for its discontinuance were that the publishers were engaged in other business which required nearly all their time and attention. It was disposed of to a party of Altoona gentlemen, and from it has sprung the present successfully conducted and prosperous Altoona *Tribune*. Mr. Africa would have made his mark as an editor. He is well qualified for editorial work, being an able, pungent writer, with a pure English style. All of his official documents and other writings attest the truth of this assertion. On all matters of local history he is considered an authority. He was the writer of the sketch of Huntingdon county in Egle's "History of Pennsylvania," and is given much credit for the information furnished in Lytle's "History of Huntingdon County." He is also the author of an interesting and exhaustive "History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties," published in 1883.

In 1858-59 he was chosen one of the clerks of the State Senate of Pennsylvania, and in 1859 was elected to represent his native county in the Legislature, despite the fact that Huntingdon was even more strongly Republican than it had been Whig. He proved one of the ablest and most respected members of the body, served on the most important committees, and both on the floor and in the committee-room exercised a controlling influence in the proceedings.

During the civil war, from 1861 to 1865, Mr. Africa, while yielding a willing obedience and helping hand to the Federal authorities in suppressing the rebellion, maintained a steadfast adherence to the Democratic party; never for a moment permitting his allegiance to that organization or his faith in its ultimate

triumph to falter. On the 20th of May, 1863, a lawless mob, incited to the act by a number of evil-disposed persons, broke into the office of the Democratic organ, the Huntingdon *Monitor*, then published by J. Irvin Steel, and the press, materials, etc., were thrown into the street and entirely destroyed. This roused the Democracy, not only of Huntingdon county, but of the entire State, to the highest degree of indignation, and the next day the following circular, signed by the leading Democrats of the county, was issued and had a wide dissemination:

"MONITOR EXTRA."

"HUNTINGDON, PA., May 21st, 1863.

"To the Democracy of Huntingdon county:

"An important hour in the history of our country is upon us. The question which presses itself home to every freeman now is, Shall the rights and liberty of the citizen be preserved, or shall the violence of a bloody mob override the majesty of the law and destroy both property and life? In a crisis like this we appeal to the sovereign people—they are alike the source of virtue and of power, and their will to be obeyed needs but to be known. True to the sublime cause of constitutional liberty in the early struggles, they will not desert it now when the fires of persecution light its grand march to victory!"

"Feeling deeply, as all citizens who love law and order must feel, the outrage committed on the office of *The Monitor*, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., we hereby unite in a call for a mass-meeting of the Democrats of Huntingdon county, to be held in the Court-House, on Friday, the 29th of May, at one o'clock P. M., to give expression to our utter abhorrence of such violence and brutality, and to renew our allegiance to the rights of the citizen and the Constitution of the Union.

"Freemen of Huntingdon county, shall your voice be hushed by the mob? Shall your property be destroyed, and your persons endangered, and that, too, in the name of liberty? Never! By the sacred altars of our fathers, we swear—never!

"Then come in numbers and in power to the mass-meeting, and in obedience to the law of the land let us both assert and maintain our rights. *The Monitor* must be re-established, and every moment of delay breeds peril to our cause. Let there be a thousand Democrats in council. There is no man who loves liberty that cannot devote one day to its holy cause.

"John S. Miller, R. Bruce Petriken, W. P. McNite, A. Johnston, J. SIMPSON AFRICA, E. L. Everhart, F. Hefright, F. B. Wallace, William Colon, A. P. Wilson, G. Ashman Miller, John H. Lightner, George Mears, R. Milton Speer, Joseph Reigger, Daniel Africa, Valentine Hoover, A. Owen."

There was a tremendous gathering of the Democracy of the county in response to this call. General George W. Speer presided, assisted by fifty vice-presidents and twenty-two secretaries, representing each township and borough in the county. An address was delivered by the late Hon. George Sanderson, then editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, Mayor of Lancaster and President of the Democratic State Editorial Association. The Committee on Resolutions, after a lengthy preamble, reported a series of resolutions, setting forth the rights of individuals and the press under the Constitution of the United States as well as that of the State of Pennsylvania, and determining that "we will immediately re-establish *The Monitor* upon a firm and permanent basis, and yield it a generous support as the organ of our faith." The paper was re-established, and is to-day in a prosperous condition, S. E. Fleming & Co. being the publishers. This incident is recalled and related to show that Mr. Africa was never afraid, even in the darkest hours of our country's history, both by pen and voice, to boldly and unflinchingly advocate the rights of the people and the press.

In the local affairs of Huntingdon borough he has always taken and continues to take a leading part. In every public improvement he has contributed the influence of his might and superior judgment. He has served as a member of the Borough Council, the School Board, was for two years one of the three Burgesses, Chief Burgess in 1874, and at the time of his election to the Secretaryship of Internal Affairs was Cashier of the First National Bank of Huntingdon.

Meanwhile Mr. Africa had become prominent in State affairs, and when the Department of Internal Affairs was created by the New Constitution of 1873, the following year the late General William McCandless, of Philadelphia, was chosen its first secretary. In casting about for his Deputy Secretary, the General appointed Mr. Africa to that position, for the reason that above all others he was the one most eminently fitted. The entire labor of organizing this new department of the State government rested upon him. An addition to the old Land Department building was necessary in order to accommodate the vast amount of business which was devolved upon the new department. The plans for the arrangement and improvement of the interior of the edifice were made by Mr. Africa, and under his direct personal supervision carried out. The result was that the structure in all its appointments is the finest and most complete of the public buildings of the State, and there are few which surpass it anywhere.

In 1878 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs. It will be remembered as an intensely aggressive and bitter campaign, especially in reference to the gubernatorial nominees, who were, respectively, Andrew H. Dill, the Democratic, and Henry M. Hoyt, the Republican. Colonel Hoyt was elected by a majority of upward of 22,500, while Mr. Africa was only defeated by a majority of 12,159. His majority in Huntingdon county was 541, while Governor Hoyt's was only 337. This showed the continued hold Mr. Africa had upon the people of his native county, and also the estimate of him by the men of all parties in the State.

In 1880 President Hayes appointed him Supervisor of the Census for the Seventh District of Pennsylvania, comprising fourteen counties in the central part of the State, and extending from Clearfield to York. The appointment was unsolicited, but was made at the request of a number of leading Democrats of the State. The same vigor, the same care, the same intelligence, were exercised in the conduct of this office as he was wont to do in other positions, and the completion of his labors was highly complimentary to himself, and extremely satisfactory to General Francis A. Walker, then Superintendent of the Census at Washington.

As the campaign of 1882 approached, there developed a great unanimity of sentiment that Mr. Africa should again be the nominee of the Democracy of the State for the Secretaryship of Internal Affairs. In bringing about this desirable result he took no part; but in this, as in other cases, was ready to obey the behests of his party. The unanimous nomination was therefore conferred upon

forehead, and his head is covered with a luxuriance of brown hair, while his neatly-trimmed beard and mustache of the same color are slightly tinged with gray. His deep-rooted moral and religious convictions are the basis of his admirable character, so imperfectly sketched in the preceding paragraphs. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Huntingdon, is one of the Board of Trustees, and Treasurer of the congregation.

His domestic relations are of the most pleasant character. On the 1st of January, 1856, he was married to Dorothea C., daughter of Joshua Greenland, then Sheriff of Huntingdon county. Of this marriage there are three surviving children, viz., B. Franklin, draughtsman in the Department of Internal Affairs; James Murray, a student in the Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., and Walter G., Treasurer of the Huntingdon Gas Company and a practical surveyor.



HON. SAMUEL G. KING.

SAMUEL GEORGE KING.

HON. SAMUEL G. KING, Mayor of Philadelphia from April 4, 1881, to April 7, 1884, was born in the district of Northern Liberties May 2, 1816. His father, George Michael King, was a coppersmith by trade, and carried on his business successfully in the Northern Liberties for many years, respected by all who knew him for his industry and integrity of character. The mother of Mr. King, whose maiden name was Mary Goubler, was a woman of rare excellence, much admired in her circle of acquaintance and exemplary in her life of devotion to her family, which she fully exhibited in her care and education of the children left to her motherly guardianship after the death of her husband, which occurred the same year that Mr. King was born. The influence in early life of this pious, intelligent and devoted mother had much to do with implanting in Mr. King the seeds of a true character which afterward grew and brought forth good fruits, and which marked his progress onward through business and upward in all his political career from Revenue Inspector, in 1854, to the chair of Chief Magistrate of Philadelphia, in 1881. Mr. King belongs to the type known as "self-made men."

His education was such as the schools and academies of the day could give. He finished his tuition at the Friends' School, then at the corner of Dilwyn and Green streets. The moral influence of that school upon his after life has been such that, although by birth and family association a Lutheran, he has ever since attended Friends' meeting. In religion he is broad and liberal, seeing good in all forms, freely allowing to others that which he claims for himself—the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

After leaving school he learned the trade of brush-making with a relative. When he became of age, having established a character for industry, temperance, frugality and probity, he began business for himself, in which he prospered, establishing a brush manufactory on Second street near Callowhill, where he continued fourteen years, acquiring by prudent management of his affairs what he considered a competency. He retired from business with an honorable reputation among those with whom he had dealings. His prompt and characteristic answer to those who criticised his action in thus early retiring from business was: "I know when I have enough, and I know how to take care of it." He has certainly proved the correctness of his remark.

In politics Mr. King is a liberal Democrat—in national affairs adhering to the Jeffersonian doctrines of his party, while in municipal matters he has been a leader in all reformatory measures, caring more for honesty and integrity in the execution of public trusts, and the management of city affairs, than for personal preference and party triumph. In politics, as in business, he began at the bottom of the ladder. Commencing with election inspector, and serving on various

minor committees and as delegate to conventions of his party, he steadily rose to more important positions. He had a particular friend in Mr. Charles Brown, who was Collector of the Port of Philadelphia in 1854, and who desired his services in connection with certain important duties connected with that office, and he accepted a position under him, and remained several years associated with that gentleman, who valued him for his services, his honesty and integrity.

He was elected October 8, 1861, to Select Council by the Democratic citizens of the Eleventh Ward, and entered that body January 6, 1862, succeeding Daniel S. Bidelman. In this position Mr. King began to show his distinguishing habits of character as a careful, economic, but earnest and progressive representative of the people. The citizens of the Eleventh Ward soon learned his value, and with excellent judgment retained him as their representative for twenty years. His pleasant manner and courteous behavior towards his fellow-members gave him great influence, which he was not slow to use for the city's benefit. Only by carefully tracing the record of an official's public life in his votes and acts is it possible to come to a knowledge of his value and real character. And so in tracing the records of Select Council for the actions of Mr. King for twenty years, at a time and under circumstances calculated to develop all the good or evil in a man, he stands forth as a guardian of the people's municipal rights and a loyal patriot in the darkness which shadowed the country from 1860 to 1864.

The journal of Select Council from 1862 to 1881 will show the tendency of his mind to have been consistent and progressive in all things involving the best interests of the people. His name was intimately connected, either as leader, originator or advocate, with all the reform measures which have added so much to the fair fame of the city. Among them may be mentioned the following: Fixing the amount of City indebtedness; restricting Council expenditures in appropriations to the amount of tax collected; funding of the floating debt; the million dollar loan bill for school purposes; establishing the Board of Revision of Taxes; extension of Fairmount Park; advocating the return by the National Government of twelve million dollars advanced by the city during the war; and he was an early and earnest advocate for the holding of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

The election of Mr. King to the Mayoralty was the crowning act in his political life, and the manner in which he performed the duties of that office for three years, constitutes a creditable portion of the city's history. He was inaugurated April 4, 1881, having been elected the preceding February, receiving 78,215 votes, a majority of 5,787 over William S. Stokley, who was the choice of the Republican party (which was the majority party), and who had been three times previously elected Mayor. This result was attributed to two things: Mr. King's popularity as an honest, intelligent and fearless representative of the people, and the organized action of the "Committee of One Hundred," a body of independent citizens who had resolved to effect certain needed reforms in the management of city affairs, and to suppress the growing and festering corruptions of "Ring" rule and the imperious domination of "Boss" power by the self-selected few.

Mr. King's first official act was the delivery of his inaugural address before City Councils after taking the oath of office. In it he promised an honest administration of the municipal government, a promise faithfully fulfilled. As to the police, he said :

"It will be my duty to free the city from a partisan police. An observation of many years has convinced me that a police force, in order to be effective, must be entirely disconnected from politics, and that its members should hold their positions as long as they conduct themselves honestly, soberly and efficiently. Under my administration the members of the police force will not be permitted to interfere in elections or in the nominating conventions of either parties. Assessments on the police force for political purposes shall no longer be tolerated. If corporate bodies and wealthy citizens will continue to contribute their money with the knowledge that the money thus contributed is used to corrupt elections, it shall be known that during my administration the police of Philadelphia shall not be made accessories to such crimes by contributions for such nefarious purposes which strike at the foundations of our civil government."

Well and truly did he hew to this line, almost the first official order relating to the police force being the great surprise of his term—the appointment on that force of men of color. At a single blow he cut through the color line and crowned his own manhood by recognizing the brotherhood of the human race, and establishing the equal rights of all citizens under the National Constitution. This was a bold act. It required more courage, under all the circumstances, than was generally known. He stood fast while the storm of indignation swept around him, firm in his sense of the justice of his action, regardless of the vituperation and abuse of his own party or the sneers of his political opponents. His proclamation relative to the Fourth of July celebrations spread his fame in all the great cities of the Union. He urged the people to desist from the foolish, dangerous and wasteful expenditure of money for fire-works, which not only increased the danger to life, but caused great financial loss as well, by extensive conflagrations on the day for celebrating our National Anniversary. The laws relative to the sale and use of dangerous explosives were, by his order, strictly enforced, and it is due to the people to say that they cheerfully acquiesced in this new form, and promptly seconded his official leadership by seeking higher planes of grateful jubilation to mark and signalize the annual return of Independence Day. The dangerous habit of carrying concealed deadly weapons had been largely on the increase for some years. Mr. King's moral training again made him the right man in the right place, as evidenced by his famous order against carrying revolvers, and ordering the arrest of all who were even suspected of doing so. These great moral reforms were carried into successful operation during the first year of Mr. King's term as Mayor.

His second year was equally prolific in the line of reform and economy, as far as his influence extended. His second message to Councils contains this paragraph which shows how fully he had in his mind the growing interests of his native city :

"In all that pertains to an enlightened and economical administration of our city government, including a full and unfailing supply of pure water; a thorough repaving of our principal streets with Belgian blocks or other improved pavements; extending the electric light system to our principal avenues, and especially to the Delaware river front; a thorough system of sanitary regulations which will insure clean streets and the health of our people—in all such measures you may be assured of my earnest and energetic co-operation."

The same message refers to the Bi-centennial celebration of the founding of the State of Pennsylvania, which took place in September, 1882, in these words:

"Great have been the changes in our State and city since William Penn embarked, September 12, 1682, at Deal, England, on the ship *Welcome*, and landed first at Newcastle, October 27, then at Upland, Chester, October 29, and then at Philadelphia about October 30, 1682. From that time to the present are presented marvels of human history. First the wilderness, then the march of progress, and now advanced civilization. A State with a population of over four millions of people; a government with equal freedom for all; a city of a million inhabitants, with resources of commerce, manufactures, and a classification of industries, professions and institutions so marvellous that a very limited display occupied six days in review."

His early training under the peace influence of the Society of Friends is beautifully reflected by these words in the same message:

"Hitherto it has been the custom of nations to celebrate their historic periods by grand military displays of brute force; but this American Bi-centennial celebration was the display of the industries of peace and the social and scientific resources of a government by and for the people."

Another important feature in Mr. King's second year of administering the duties of the office of Mayor was the retaking of the census of the city relative to manufactures and other industries, which was done by the police force, and which resulted in adding greatly to the figures given in the general census of 1880, taken by the national government; as, for instance, it was shown that there were over 11,000 industrial establishments instead of 8,300, and about 235,000 persons employed instead of 173,000, etc., etc.

His third year gave many proofs of his anxiety for the public good. He recommended a mounted suburban police for outer wards, began the new police patrol system, and advocated the increase of electric lighting in our streets. He sent to City Councils a message on January 1, 1883, which marks the characteristics of his mind. In it are many useful suggestions, relating to the water supply, reduction of the city debt, economy in the several departments, building of school-houses, completion of the new City Hall, improving the navigation of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and reduction of taxation. In February of the same year he sent a message to Councils evincing his great interest in the civilization of the Indians, and fully approving a plan for their protection, education and admission to citizenship. During Mr. King's term the public debt was

decreased \$2,977.483. By those who are thoughtful and observing, the administration of Mayor King is becoming more and more appreciated. It was a constant march for the good of the city and the advantage of the tax-payer.

Mr. King was nominated for a second term, and received the support of thousands who valued honesty and integrity of character in public office more than partisanship. He was not re-elected, however. The causes which led to his defeat need not be discussed here. He came out from the highest office in the gift of the citizens of a great municipality with clean hands and a character unstained by the touch of corruption. His parting words were these:

"To the people by whose choice I was called to the Mayoralty, I deem it proper to say officially that I shall not cease to labor for their prosperity. I shall ever cherish the municipal institutions of my native city, and sincerely hope that such reforms as have been begun may be continued, and others from time to time commenced and perfected, in order that honesty in public office, low taxation and a gradual and certain reduction of the city debt may be secured to the people."

It is almost beyond possibility for a citizen to hold the high office of Mayor of a great city like Philadelphia for even a single term of three or four years without making many enemies, and Mr. King was no exception to this rule. He gave offense to many because he rose above partisanship, and conducted the office upon a purely business basis, refusing to permit the corrupt methods, too frequent in politics, to have a foothold. The crowning act of his administration was bitterly denounced and criticised by many who had not yet been educated to the point of accepting the results of the baptism of blood which the country had undergone to redeem it from the stains of slavery. The appointment of colored men on the police force aroused the ire of the more ignorant in Mr. King's own party, and the sneers of the most bitter of his political opponents; but he believed it a just act, and did not hesitate in putting it into effect.

While Mr. King was cautious and discreet he displayed unusual judgment in his public acts, and was a most conscientious and industrious official. His powers of endurance and his industry were remarkable. He was invariably one of the first to arrive at his office, where he remained, with the exception of an hour and a half for his dinner, until a late hour, giving personal attention to every detail of the office, and investigating matters for himself. When he acted upon his own knowledge and convictions he made few mistakes. He insisted upon strict discipline in the police force, yet was lenient, kind-hearted and forbearing, giving every man a fair hearing when brought before him for reprimand or punishment. He was deemed too slow and conservative by many, but when he made up his mind he acted promptly enough, and with firmness. He was essentially a safe man to be at the head of the municipal government.

Mr. King was not at all ambitious to be a leader, and never strove after or posed for effect. Few occupants of the office of Mayor have been so retiring and seclusive in their manners as was Mr. King. He carefully avoided attending,

and declined all participation in festivities or social entertainments which were not connected in some way with the duties of his office. In this respect he gave offense to many by declining to accept invitations to public and private entertainments at which he did not consider his duty required his attendance. By this course, however, he was enabled to take good care of his health, and kept up the dignity of the office; and it cannot be said that he in any way lowered that dignity which belonged to the highest office in the gift of the voters of his native city.

The political upheaval which carried Mr. King into the Mayoralty was of a very peculiar character, and the wisdom of the people in choosing him was verified by the course which he pursued. The movement which elevated him was moral as well as political. It was not only an effort to throw off the dominating influence of the few bosses, but to uproot their corrupt and unscrupulous methods. Mr. King's occupancy of the chair of Chief Magistrate of Philadelphia reflects, in a clear light, the unwavering qualities of his character in his defiance of all efforts to drag him down from the high level upon which such an election had placed him. He steadfastly held to the moral standard of those who trusted him with power, and his record bears investigation with credit to himself and to the wisdom and judgment of those who were instrumental in placing him in the position he so conscientiously and acceptably filled. No man attains perfection either in or out of office; but Mr. King made few mistakes, and none that were culpable. If he erred at all, it was on the side of prudence and caution.

Since his retirement he has had many opportunities to gratify ambition in a business way had he felt disposed to entertain them. He has been offered the Presidency of several trust companies and banks, but declined them all, preferring the peaceful walks of retired life.

It is not known to many of his friends that for years Mr. King has cultivated a taste for poetry, and his productions in verse are full of delightfully expressed soul-breathings. His "Faith, Hope and Charity," "Birds and Flowers," "Green Leaves Under the Snow," "Rosy-Breast Robin," and his most recent production, "Cricket on the Hearth," are attractive compositions, glowing with the true spirit of the poet.

Mr. King greatly enjoys the beauty of the Park, which he has done so much to make a pleasure-ground for the people. In the spring and autumn he takes his daily walks there when the weather is clear. The summer months he spends at Saratoga Springs. His prudence, temperance, regularity of living and careful business habits have secured for him an ample fortune, enabling him to enjoy existence and have made his latter days bright with the sunshine of a well-spent life. He can be pointed to as a shining example of a model public officer, enjoying retirement at an age ripe with the fruits of honor, integrity and industry. His patriotism is undoubted; his honesty unquestioned; his public services untarnished by any stain, and he walks the streets of his native city honored and respected.

GEORGE F. GORDON.



HON. EDWIN H. FITLER.

EDWIN HENRY FITLER.

HON. EDWIN H. FITLER, the first Mayor of Philadelphia under the new City Charter, was born in that city December 2, 1825. His father, William Fitler, was a prominent and successful tanner and leather dealer at Second and Otter streets. The old Fitler mansion at that corner still stands, and, although no longer occupied by the family, is often referred to by them as a place of pleasant memories.

Mr. Fitler received an academic education, and proposed to devote himself to the practice of law. With this end in view he entered the office of Charles E. Lex, studying conveyancing at the same time with his brother, Alfred Fitler. The bent of his mind, however, was mechanical, and after four years of study he decided to abandon the profession and follow his natural inclinations. The knowledge thus acquired, however, had proved exceedingly valuable to him, and has been one of the sources of his remarkable success in business. He can say, as can few manufacturers, that in a business of forty years he has been able to avoid being involved in a single litigation. He entered the cordage house of George J. Weaver at Germantown avenue and Tenth street, and in two years had so mastered the details of the business that he was qualified to take the place of any skilled workman in the trade, and was admitted as a partner in his twenty-third year, the firm becoming George J. Weaver & Co. Under his management labor-saving machinery was introduced, and as improvements appeared were at once adopted, thus largely increasing the business and reputation of the firm. Many of the improvements in the machinery are of Mr. Fitler's own conception and application. It is greatly to his credit that his inventions have always been given freely to the public, and never patented. In 1859 he purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Weaver, and the firm became Edwin H. Fitler & Co.—a name which has become a trade-mark throughout the world. The firm consists of himself and his two sons, Edwin H. Fitler, Jr., and William W. Fitler. As the business increased, the old factory became too cramped for their operations, and in 1880 the works were removed to Bridesburg. The present plant covers fifteen acres of ground, filled with the best modern machinery, and the product is the largest in the United States. The esteem by which he is held by his colleagues in the trade was evidenced by his election as President of the American Cordage Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Fitler's relations with his employés deserve special mention in these days of labor agitation. Many of his workmen have been with him for from twenty to thirty years. The cordial and friendly intercourse which is apparent upon his visits to the works shows that a warmer relation exists between him and his operatives than mere contracts for wages and service. There has never been a strike at the Fitler Cordage Works.

While thus closely devoted to the advancement and personal management of

his business, Mr. Fitler has recognized his full duties as a citizen. At the outbreak of the civil war he threw the whole weight of his personal influence in favor of the National cause, and his money, time and business counsels were often asked and freely given to the government. His own patriotic spirit spread to his employés, and, although their enlistment involved heavy pecuniary sacrifices and much business inconvenience, he not only cheerfully encouraged it, but personally saw that no company left the city better equipped for the duties of the field than that organized at his own works. His prominent position in the Union League brought him into the political arena, where he was always known as an earnest advocate of Republican principles and the selection of competent men for office. When his counsels were overruled, the political leaders found that they were the losers.

Mr. Fitler's financial position, second to none in the city, rests not so much upon his wealth as his high sense of honor and known integrity. His word when given is never qualified or questioned. As a business man he is known for his keen perceptions, his ready grasp and apprehension of all the points of the subject, and the rapidity and correctness of his decisions. No better illustration of his promptness and energy can be given than to mention that on two occasions when his Germantown avenue works were destroyed by fire the contracts for rebuilding were signed before the firemen left the ground. His counsel and advice are often sought by others, and always cheerfully given. In political affairs, while unwavering in his own Republican faith, his course has always been marked by a wise and liberal forbearance towards those who sincerely and honestly differed with him in their opinions and purposes. He is noted for his hospitality, and while maintaining the social position to which he is entitled by his circumstances, he avoids all unnecessary display.

Mr. Fitler is a Director of the National Bank of the Northern Liberties and the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is also Vice-President of the Union League, and is, *ex-officio*, a Director of the Park Commission; a member of the Board of City Trusts, the Public Buildings Commission, and a Manager of the Edwin Forrest Home. In 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the Centennial Board of Finance, and did his full share of the work which made that exhibition a success and credit to the city of Philadelphia.

The passage of an "act to provide for the better government of cities of the first class in this commonwealth" by the Legislature on June 1, 1885, was the most important event in the history of Philadelphia since the consolidation. By it the whole system of the government of the city was changed, and the Mayor assumed responsibilities and duties greater than those resting upon the chief officer of any other municipality in the country. The ends and aims sought to be attained by this change had been widely disseminated in the public press and canvassed by the people. It is probable that no public measure was ever as fully discussed by the great body of citizens as this one, pending the passage of the bill. The office of Mayor was clearly understood by all to be one that, if filled

by a designing or incompetent incumbent, could be used to the great detriment of the public interests. Moreover, the position was further complicated by the fact that there were no precedents to be followed; and that the new Mayor would have to formulate and lay out a course of action to be followed by his successors, and select men competent to understand and carry out his plans. Hence it was seen that the new incumbent must not only be a man of wide experience and business sagacity, but also one who would stand to his opinions and convictions against strong political and social pressure. With singular unanimity Mr. Fitler's name was at once suggested not only in all the councils of the Republican party, but in the conferences of the independent citizens; and, although he knew that the proper fulfilment of the duties of the office would involve heavy personal and pecuniary sacrifices, true to his previous record, he accepted the nomination. The enthusiasm aroused by his stirring political principles and prominent business and social position, together with his incorruptible integrity, was marvellous. All attempts to array the opposition of the working classes against him on account of his wealth met with signal failure, and in February, 1887, he was elected by nearly 30,000 majority, the largest ever given to any Mayor of the city. His course since he assumed the office has amply sustained the expectations which had been raised, and has won the hearty approval of all the best citizens, irrespective of party. With him professional politicians have no influence, nor has he sought to advance any personal aims by the power thus placed in his hands. His highest ambition is to faithfully enforce the laws, and lay a broad and safe foundation for his successors to carry on and complete the work, for which the charter was framed and intended to accomplish.

Mr. Fitler's name was presented by the united vote of the Philadelphia delegates to the Republican National Convention, recently held at Chicago, supplemented by the votes of several delegates from his own and other States, as their choice for President of the United States, and while he did not in any sense seek the office, he naturally appreciated the honor conferred by their advocacy of him for the nomination.



Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

MAJOR-GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, whose fame as a soldier belongs not to Pennsylvania alone, but to the whole country, was born at Montgomeryville, Montgomery county, February 14, 1824. While he was yet a child the family removed to Norristown, where his father, Benjamin F. Hancock, engaged in the practice of the law. Here he attended the academy until his sixteenth year, when he received an appointment to the West Point Military Academy, from which he graduated number eighteen in his class, June 30, 1844. Among those who were his classmates in that institution were Grant, McClellan, Buell, Rosecrans, Reynolds, Longstreet, Pickett and Stonewall Jackson. It is said that when General Scott asked young Hancock on his graduation to what regiment he wished to be assigned, he answered: "The one which is stationed farthest West." Accordingly, he was appointed, July 1, 1844, Brevet Second-Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, then stationed at a frontier post in the Indian Territory. On June 18, 1846, he was commissioned Second-Lieutenant, and thereafter was conspicuous during the war with Mexico for gallantry displayed in the several contests at San Antonio, Molino del Rey, Cherubusco and the city of Mexico, in recognition of which he was, in August, 1848, brevetted First-Lieutenant, to take rank from the date of Cherubusco. After his return he was made Regimental Quartermaster, and served as such until 1849, when he became Adjutant of his regiment. In November, 1855, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and at the outbreak of the late Civil War he was stationed at Los Angeles, Cal. Here he exercised a powerful influence in calming the storm of passion and fanaticism which threatened to separate that section from its allegiance to the Union. Relieved at his own request, he hastened to Washington, reported for service, and was assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Robert Anderson; but before entering upon his duties he was appointed by President Lincoln a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, September 23, 1861, and placed in command of a brigade of four regiments attached to the division of Gen. W. F. Smith.

When the Peninsular campaign opened in the spring of 1862 this division, with Hancock's brigade in advance, was the leading column. By his brilliant charge on the enemy at Williamsburg he won the brevet rank of Major United States Army, and the cognomen of "Superb." His conduct during the campaign on the Peninsula led the General-in-chief to urge his promotion to Major-General United States Volunteers, and subsequently to three brevet commissions in the regular army. He was made a Division Commander on the field of Antietam. He was subsequently conspicuous for bravery at Fredericksburg, where, though badly wounded, he refused to quit the field. A second time he was recommended for promotion as Major-General of Volunteers, and this time he obtained it. For

gallantry at Chancellorsville, June 10, 1863, he was assigned by President Lincoln to the command of the Second Corps, and led it in the movement to oppose the advance of Lee in his second invasion of the North, which culminated at Gettysburg. After the death of General Reynolds, and during the absence of General Meade, he practically commanded the army during that famous battle. Not a plan of his was changed, and the result of that desperate struggle attests his military genius. Just at the final struggle on July 3d, when Pickett's charge had spent its strength, he fell severely wounded, and was borne from the field, and his fall probably prevented the Confederate retreat from being turned into a rout. He did not report for duty again until December 15, 1863, when he was prominently named in official circles as the future commander of the Army of the Potomac, but he disclaimed all desire for that position. Being physically disqualified for field duty, he was assigned to recruit his depleted corps. All through the North an ovation from patriotic citizens was given him, and swords of honor were presented him. He rejoined his command, March 18, 1864, and at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, was again wounded, though he would not quit the field. Here he won his Brigadier-Generalship, regular army. He was actively engaged in the campaign of 1864 until June 17th, when he was compelled to turn over the command of his corps on account of the wound that he received at Gettysburg, which had never healed. He shortly after resumed duty, and for five months was in every contest and victory. He returned to Washington in November, 1864, where he undertook the task of recruiting a veteran corps of fifty thousand men. In February, 1865, he was appointed to command the Middle Department, with head-quarters at Winchester, Va., where he remained watching the enemy until Lee's surrender. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General United States Army, for "gallant and meritorious services at Spottsylvania," and July 26, 1866, he was promoted to Major-Generalship in the army, and assigned to the Department of Missouri.

In the subsequent year, August 26th, he was transferred to the Fifth Military District, comprising Texas and Louisiana, succeeding General Sheridan; and while here issued his famous General Order No. 40, placing the military in subordination to the civil authorities, and which, though containing declarations that will be forever classic in the literature of civil liberty, was in antagonism to the general sentiment then prevailing at the North, and led to his transfer, at his own request, from that department to the Division of the Atlantic, with head-quarters at New York.

After General Grant became President he was sent, March 5, 1869, to the Department of Dakota; but on the death of General Meade, which took place November 6, 1872, he was again assigned to the Division of the Atlantic, and retained that command until his death, with head-quarters in New York City until 1878, and subsequently on Governor's Island.

General Hancock, though a soldier and not a politician, was frequently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and in the convention held

at Cincinnati in 1880 he received the nomination on the second ballot; and at the election in the following November, out of eight million eight hundred and ninety-one thousand and eighty-eight votes, he received four million four hundred and forty-two thousand and thirty-five, lacking only seven thousand and nineteen votes of the majority. On the evening of the day of the election he retired to bed at seven P. M., and when at five o'clock on the following morning he was told by his wife, "It has been a complete Waterloo for you," he replied: "That is all right; I can stand it," and in another minute he was asleep. He accepted his defeat as a soldier, and kept on the even tenor of his way, only appearing in public when his presence was required to add grace to some public pageant. His last notable appearance was at General Grant's funeral, of which he took full charge. This was soon followed by his own illness, which terminated fatally, February 9, 1886. Though the apparent cause of his sickness was a virulent carbuncle, which appeared on his neck, it is said that he really died from diabetes. He was buried at Norristown, February 13th.

In his youth Hancock was a tall, thin and rather effeminate-looking stripling, but in his prime he was a model of manly strength and beauty. He was a clear and independent thinker and a good writer, and though mere politicians, as O'Connor remarks, may affect to sneer at his political utterances, some of them will probably survive and receive approval when his critics are forgotten. No man was more generally and sincerely loved. He was courteous to all men, and faithful to his friends. His family affections were particularly strong. The pet names of his wife were the last words that he spoke. The death of his only daughter in 1875, and that of his only son at the close of 1880, were calamities that made him feel that all earthly honors were no more than "a peck of refuse wheat." In his last days he was wrapped up in devotion to his grandchildren. It is as a soldier, of course, that he will be known to posterity, and on his military achievements his fame must rest.

Doubtless his place is among the foremost of those generals who never fought an independent campaign, for in every duty of soldiership, except the highest, he was tried and never found wanting. He was not only brave himself, but had the ability to inspire masses of men with courage. He was quick to perceive opportunity amid the dust and smoke of battle, and quick to seize it. He was impulsive, and yet tenacious. He had the bravery that goes forward rapidly, and the bravery that gives way slowly. Above all, he was loyal—loyal to the soldier under him, loyal to the commander above him, and loyal to the nation over all. He was not only in every great battle of the Army of the Potomac, but in the brunt of every great battle, and it is his peculiar glory that no comrade ever complained of him. He was a friend of McClellan, and did him valuable services; Burnside could rely on him for all that ability could do to amend the work of folly; Hooker put full faith in him; Meade could trust him to choose the field of battle and almost fight it; and he was to Grant as his right arm. All men did him honor. Doubleday, who quarrelled with Howard, had nothing but praise

for Hancock. Sickles, who quarrelled with Meade, was prompt to do homage to Hancock for the succor given to him at Gettysburg. Even the military critics, who delight to explain the blunders and shortcomings of soldiers, have united in commendation of him, and pronounce his record almost without a flaw.

Grant says of him: "Hancock stands the most conspicuous figure of all the general officers who did not exercise a separate command. He commanded a corps longer than any other one, and his name was never mentioned as having committed in battle a blunder for which he was responsible. He was a man of very conspicuous personal appearance—tall, well-formed, and, at the time of which I now write, young and fresh-looking. He presented an appearance that would attract the attention of an army as he passed. His genial disposition made him friends, and his personal courage and his presence with his command in the thickest of the fight won him the confidence of the troops serving under him."

General McClellan says of him: "Hancock received a brigade early in the formation of the Army of the Potomac. He was a man of most chivalrous courage, and of a superb presence, especially in action. He had a wonderfully quick and correct eye for ground and for handling troops; his judgment was good, and it would be difficult to find a better corps commander."

Gen. Francis A. Walker, in an address before Vermont veterans, said of Hancock: "While he was not master of the science of logistics, like Meade and Humphreys, he could conduct a long march over bad roads, with artillery and trains, better, in my humble judgment, than any other officer of the war, Federal or Confederate."

Perhaps his best eulogy is the blunt declaration of General Sherman to a reporter in search of adverse criticism during the Presidential canvass of 1880: "If you will sit down and write the best thing that can be put in language about General Hancock as a gentleman and an officer, I will sign it without hesitation."

On January 4, 1850, while stationed at St. Louis, he married Almira Russell, of that city, who survives him, and, after a life of wifely devotion, has written in her widowhood a volume of reminiscences which is one of the most graceful tributes ever paid to a deceased husband.

E. T. F.



GEN. ABSALOM BAIRD.

GEN. ABSALOM BAIRD.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, the present Inspector-General of the United States Army, was born in Washington, Pa., August 20, 1824. His great-grandfather was John Baird, who served as an officer in the army of General Forbes, which captured Fort Duquesne from the French in 1758. John Baird did not live to return from this expedition; but he left an only child, Absalom Baird, born in Chester county, Pa., who served throughout the entire war of the Revolution in the medical staff of the army commanded by General Washington. Dr. Absalom Baird afterwards lived in Washington, Pa., where he practised medicine, and at the same time held prominent offices, the gift of his fellow-citizens. He was Lieutenant of the county to provide for defence against the Indians; was Sheriff of the county, and served for some time as State Senator.

William Baird, the youngest son of Dr. Absalom Baird, was the father of General Absalom Baird, and was a man of many varied attainments, an accomplished scholar, and an orator of elegance and force. General Absalom Baird graduated from Washington (Pa.) College in the class of 1841, and then for three years studied law in the office of the Hon. Thos. M. T. McKennan, well known at that day as a man of many brilliant qualities, he being the second person that filled the position of Secretary of the Interior, and representing the district in Congress for many years.

The family of Absalom Baird, as can thus readily be seen, is fully identified with the early history of Pennsylvania, and from that State he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1845, graduating ninth in a class of forty-three that included such names as Gillmore, Parke, Benét, Holabird, Saxton, and others not unknown on the roll of fame. Having been assigned to the First Artillery, he quickly found himself engaged in hostilities against the Seminole Indians (1850-53), and was recalled to West Point as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, in which position he served for nearly seven years. After another interval of frontier service in Texas, the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion found him on duty at Fortress Monroe, from whence he was ordered to Washington to take command of Magruder's Battery, Colonel Magruder being then absent. This battery (afterwards famous as "Ricketts'") was one of the chief reliances for the defence of the National Capital in these early days of the war, and Lieutenant Baird's disposition of it was both skilful and effective. Having commanded the battery during the eventful period from March 10 to May 11, 1861, the Manassas campaign found him the Adjutant-General of Tyler's Division, in which capacity he was engaged in the action at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, and in the battle of the First Bull Run, three days afterwards. As Assistant Adjutant-General he was assigned to duty in the Adjutant-General's office at Washington, and in this position his well-known executive abilities were

brought prominently into play during the confusion and disorder attendant upon the defeat of the National forces—a due recognition of these abilities procuring for him the rank of Major and Assistant Inspector-General November 12, 1861. As such he served with the Fourth (Keyes's) Corps of the Army of the Potomac, acting as Inspector-General and Chief of Staff, and was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4, 1862, and at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. The general afterwards became so thoroughly identified with the exploits of the Western army that many, who know his history intimately in connection with Western campaigns, seem to be unaware that he had also "stood the brunt" of Eastern fighting at Manassas and on the Peninsula. Having, however, been made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, April 28, 1862, a week before his participation in the battle of Williamsburg, he was assigned to the command of the Twenty-seventh Brigade of the Army of the Ohio, and at once turned his face westward to begin a career of which any soldier might be proud, and which, commencing with the capture of Cumberland Gap in June, 1862, only terminated with the surrender and consequent dispersion of the rebel army under General J. E. Johnston at Durham Station, North Carolina, April 26, 1865. During the whole of this period, without intermission, it can be said of General Baird that he was constantly in the field; and how gallantly he performed his part, how brave and meritorious his conduct proved to be, is readily learned from the mere enumeration of the honors conferred upon him by his country—honors that were well earned and worthily bestowed.

After the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, September, 1862, General Baird was given command of the Third Division of the Army of Kentucky, and was engaged at the defence of Franklin and the repulse of Van Dorn's assault upon that place, April 10, 1863. In the Tennessee campaign of General Rosecrans he was engaged in all the arduous operations preliminary to the battle of Chickamauga, September 19–20, 1863. On the part of General Baird and his division these included the advance upon Tullahoma, capture of Shelbyville, June 27, 1863, crossing the Cumberland mountains and Tennessee river, and the action at Dug Gap, September 11, 1863.

Upon the heroic conduct displayed by General Baird at the battle of Chickamauga it is needless to dwell at length. If General George H. Thomas has been called the "Rock" of Chickamauga, assuredly General Baird may be justly considered as one of the main strata of that rock; for the gallant struggle made by him and his division stands brightly out amid the confusion and disaster of that conflict. The mere fact that, according to Van Horne ("History of the Army of the Cumberland"), Baird's division lost 2,213 men, will go far to prove how stubborn was the resistance offered by it to the onslaught of the foe; and had all done equally as well, Chickamauga might easily have been one of the grandest victories of the war for the National cause. In this connection we cannot refrain from quoting the remark of General Hazen, who himself acted a very gallant part on this bloody field: ". . . In carefully studying this battle, one cannot fail

to be impressed with the most worthy and heroic service of two division commanders, who stand out conspicuously from all the rest—Brannan and Baird" ("Narrative of Military Service, W. B. Hazen, Boston, 1885"). For his conduct in this battle General Baird received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army, dated September 20, 1863: "For gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga."

With the rest of the Army of the Cumberland Baird's division underwent what is known as the "Siege of Chattanooga," scanty rations and much hardship being the most prominent features connected with that episode. But an ample opportunity for revenge presented itself when, at the sound of the signal guns from Orchard Knob, the divisions of Baird, Wood, Sheridan and Johnson rushed upon the entrenched foe at Missionary Ridge, and with an ardor that could not be abated, without orders from the general commanding the army, succeeded in driving Bragg's masses from the summit of the Ridge, a position in which they vainly deemed themselves impregnable. In this assault General Baird's division held the extreme left of the line, and, after capturing the rifle-pits at the foot, gallantly rushed upon the main line, capturing many guns and prisoners and losing many men in return. From his own report we quote: "The rebel troops which had occupied the works were in retreat up the mountain, while numerous batteries, both in our front and far to our right and left, opened upon us a heavy cross-fire from the crest. For a time this cannonade was indeed severe; the atmosphere seemed filled with messengers of death, and shells bounded in every direction." . . . The question as to who first reached the summit of the Ridge gave rise to some contention and bickering; but how free from any feeling on this point was General Baird can be seen by quoting further from his report, wherein he says: "It is difficult to determine questions of slight precedence in point of time in a rivalry of this nature, and when all act nobly they are unimportant." His division lost in killed and wounded in this battle 565 men (there were none missing), out of an effective force engaged of 1,679, officers and men. Missionary Ridge procured for General Baird the brevet of Colonel in the regular army, dated November 24, 1863: "For gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn."

During the period of inactivity following the battle of Missionary Ridge, General Baird's division was located at Ringgold, Ga., to hold the gap in Taylor's Ridge through which the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta passes. In this position he was twenty-four miles in advance of our army at Chattanooga, and but sixteen miles from Dalton, where the main rebel army was encamped. The only troops that were in supporting distance of him were the divisions of General Johnson and General Davis, who were posted about seven or eight miles distant, and who each had a point of his own to guard. It was perfectly practicable for the rebel army to cross the mountain any night on either side of General Baird, and surround his entire command. But with his usual watchfulness and constant alertness he held this perilous position for many weeks, being

thus in fact the advance-guard of the army lying around Chattanooga, and this position he only quitted when that army, in the early part of May, 1864, began its general advance movement for the invasion of Georgia.

In the campaign and series of tremendous struggles that then ensued, commencing with the turning of General Johnston's army out of Dalton, and finally ending with the capture and subsequent destruction of Atlanta, General Baird performed an important part at the head of the Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps. From the battle of Resaca, May 14, 1864, onward his division was constantly either fighting or marching in pursuit of the enemy, who certainly did not yield without exacting a bloody compensation in return. Engaged in the movement against Pine Mountain, with almost daily severe engagements, from May 28 to June 20, 1864; then in the battles about Kenesaw Mountain from that date to July 2; again at the fight at Vining's Station, July 9; the combat at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, and Utoy Creek, August 4 and 5, the division under its commander behaved most gallantly, winding up the campaign with the sanguinary battle at Jonesboro' on September 1, the city of Atlanta falling next day. In this battle Este's brigade of Baird's division lost 330 men, and General Baird had two horses killed under him within the space of ten minutes. For his services in this and the following campaign General Baird received the brevet of Major-General of Volunteers, dated September 1, 1864: "For faithful services and distinguished conduct during the Atlanta campaign, and particularly in the battles of Resaca and Jonesboro', and for general good conduct in command of his division against Savannah."

The same month found Sherman's army engaged in the pursuit of General Hood, who sought by operating on Sherman's line of communication to turn his army northward once more, and in this pursuit General Baird's division again had its full share of active movement. But the march to the sea being finally determined upon by General Sherman, Hood was turned over to Thomas, Atlanta was given to the flames, and the army marched out gayly to pursue its course to Savannah. Sherman himself tells us in his "Memoirs" that "the most extraordinary efforts had been made to purge this army of non-combatants and of sick men; so that all on this exhibit may be assumed to have been able-bodied, experienced soldiers, well armed, well equipped and provided, as far as human foresight could, with all the essentials of life, strength and vigorous action" (Vol. II., p. 172). Still in command of the Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps, General Baird, forming part of that gallant array of brave hearts, found himself "marching through Georgia."

About this period Major Nichols, an aide on the staff of General Sherman during this march, gives a very vivid pen-and-ink portrait of General Baird, which brings him before us as he appeared to his confreres in arms: "General Baird is one of the most elegant officers of the army. Of medium stature, fine form, a prepossessing face, tawny side whiskers and full mustache, a clear blue eye and a fair complexion, he personifies the ideal of a gentleman and a soldier.

His manners are perfect and in harmony with his appearance. Besides this, he is an accomplished soldier, distinguishing himself upon every occasion ("Story of the Great March," G. W. Nichols). And, saving that time has whitened the tawny mustache and somewhat aged the form, the same description would fittingly apply to the present Inspector-General of the United States Army. The march through Georgia proved to be mainly uneventful, though the division was engaged in numerous small actions and skirmishes from November 16 to December 13, 1864, and was present at the surrender of Savannah on December 21, passing the Christmas and New Year in that city, which Sherman presented to President Lincoln "as a Christmas gift." Not long did the army tarry in Savannah, for its face was set northward, and it began the long, tedious march through the Carolinas, General Baird's division being on the extreme left, or inland wing of the army, brushing away the puerile attempts of the enemy to delay their onward progress, assisting Kilpatrick's cavalry in its advance, witnessing at a distance the burning of Columbia, and at length finding itself face to face with the rebel army under General Johnston, their old antagonist, at Bentonville, N. C., March 20, 1865. Here the division was seriously engaged for the last time, and after being present at the capture of Raleigh, April 13, and the surrender of Johnston and his army at Durham Station, thirteen days later, the holiday march to Washington commenced, and General Baird had the pleasing satisfaction of marching at the head of his division through the city of Richmond, then presenting but a sorry sight after its recent tribulation of fire. And, proudest day of all, that 24th of May, 1865, when the Western army marched through the Capital of the Nation up Pennsylvania avenue, past President Johnson and his Cabinet, with streets lined by thousands of their fellow-citizens cheering them on. To quote General Sherman: ". . . Sixty-five thousand men, in splendid physique, who had just completed a march of nearly two thousand miles in a hostile country." And then, "Grim-visaged war smoothed his wrinkled front," and General Baird and the old fighting Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps parted company forever.

For his services during these campaigns General Baird received the brevet, dated March 13, 1865, of Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Atlanta, Ga.;" and he was further brevetted, the same date, Major-General United States Army "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion."

The war being now ended, the mass of the volunteer army was mustered out of the service, and with it nearly all of the officers who had served as generals of volunteers, a few only of these latter being retained, consisting of such of them as had rendered particularly marked service, this being done more as a compliment to them than anything else. The Army Register for 1865 contains the names of 282 brigadier-generals, while on the register for 1866 there are but eighteen, including the name of General Baird, who was not mustered out until September 1, 1866. After serving some time at Louisville, Ky., he was assigned

to the command of a district comprising Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland, which he held until he was urged to take charge of the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau, etc., in the State of Louisiana. He filled the position of Assistant Commissioner for that State, with head-quarters at New Orleans, from November, 1865, to September, 1866, he being at the same time military commander of the Department of Louisiana under General P. H. Sheridan, who was then in command of the Division of the Gulf. General Baird's administration of this office was characterized by firmness and justice, and perfect impartiality in his decisions between good men and bad men, between rebels and Union men; and too much credit cannot be given him for his unswerving devotion to duty while engaged in the management of the bureau, and its attendant trials and annoyances. Strong inducements were held out to him by persons surrounding President Johnson to perform political acts, on his own responsibility, which they were unwilling to be held accountable for. This he would not do, but insisted strongly on having definite and distinct orders for all unusual acts required of him. There was intense hostility at the time between President Johnson on the one hand and Secretary Stanton and Congress on the other, and it speaks well for General Baird that Secretary Stanton at all times sustained his administration, and showed entire confidence in him.

It was during this situation that the terrible and bloody riot of July, 1866, took place in New Orleans, upon which General Baird declared martial law at once, and took possession of the civil government of the city. For this action he was relieved from duty by President Johnson, and mustered out of the volunteer service; but his action was approved by Secretary Stanton and by Congress, and his policy was continued by General Sheridan, who went much further than General Baird in his measures to restrain the lawless reactionary rebel element remaining in the community.

So, after four years and a half of service as a general officer, General Baird returned to his duties as a Major and Assistant Inspector-General, proudly conscious that in all that period there was no stain upon his gallant and loyal record. After serving in the Inspector-General's Corps as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, he was commissioned Brigadier-General and Inspector-General, United States Army, September 22, 1885, which position he still holds. In July, 1887, he was selected by the Secretary of War and the General of the Army to witness and report upon the autumn manœuvres of the French army. Accompanied by an officer of lower rank, he spent August and September of that year in viewing the English and French armies. He had the honor of receiving from the President of the French Republic the Cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honor. He is nearing the end of his term of service in the army, and when he retires there will be but one opinion of his record, and it will be voiced in the words: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

DAVID FITZGERALD.



GEN. SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

GEN. SAMUEL DAVIS STURGIS.

PENNSYLVANIA has many sons who have won distinction as officers of the regular army, and among the most deserving of honorable mention is Brevet Major-General SAMUEL D. STURGIS, who, after having served his country faithfully and well for more than forty years, participating creditably in two important wars, has recently been placed on the retired list with the rank of Colonel United States Army.

General Sturgis was born at Shippensburg, Cumberland county, June 11, 1822. He is the son of James and Mary Sturgis, both of whom died at Burlington, Iowa, at an advanced age. The progenitor of the family in this country was William Sturgis, who emigrated from County Armagh, Ireland, and settled in the Juniata valley about 1745. His wife's sister married Rev. John Davis, from whom are descended Rear-Admiral Davis of the United States Navy, and his father, Hon. John W. Davis, who for many years was a member of Congress from Indiana, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Minister to China. One of William Sturgis' sons, also named William, was a Lieutenant in the United States Army, and fell at the battle of Lundy's Lane. This circumstance led General Scott, "the hero of Lundy's Lane," to interest himself in securing for the nephew, now General Sturgis, an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, where he was entered as Cadet at Large, July, 1842. He remained at the Academy four years, graduating in the class of 1846, which also included Generals McClellan, "Stonewall" Jackson, Foster, Reno, A. P. Hill, Pickett and Wilcox.

Immediately after graduating he was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Dragoons and assigned to the company of the noted Captain Charles May, then in Mexico with General Taylor. He participated in the memorable campaign which included the victories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Buena Vista. On February 20, 1847, two days before the battle of Buena Vista, he had volunteered to reconnoitre the enemy from a mountain, behind which they were supposed to be concentrating. In the performance of this duty he was captured and held a prisoner for eight days. The firing upon him, however, discovered the enemy's presence, and Captain May, who escaped, returned to General Taylor's camp at Aqua Neuva, thirty miles distant, where he reported the probable death of the young Lieutenant. The information thus obtained of the enemy's presence and position caused General Taylor to fall back to the strong position at Buena Vista, which was afterwards so successfully defended by his little army against four times its number. So much had the result of Lieutenant Sturgis' reconnaissance to do with the plans of the engagement which followed that Carleton, in his history of the battle, gave him great credit for his services. At the close of the Mexican war he marched via Chi-

huahua, the Gila river and the Colorado desert to Los Angeles, California, a journey that occupied six months. Here he was engaged on frontier service for over two years, when he was ordered to New Mexico, where he remained three years. While *en route* to his new station he was appointed Regimental Quartermaster and stationed at the head-quarters of the regiment at Fort Leavenworth, then in the Indian Territory.

In 1852 he resigned his position as Quartermaster, and proceeded to join his company in New Mexico, accompanied by his wife and infant daughter, reaching Albuquerque, after a series of mishaps and delays, on the seventy-second day out from Leavenworth. Here Colonel E. V. Sumner, at that time commanding the department of New Mexico, requested him to accept the position on his staff of acting Adjutant-General, which he did, retaining the position for over a year and until Colonel Sumner was relieved by the arrival of General Garland, who brought with him a regular Assistant Adjutant-General.

On January 16, 1855, he commanded an expedition against the Apache Indians, in which he gained a brilliant victory. For this achievement the Legislature of New Mexico passed a resolution giving him a vote of thanks, and also one asking the President to promote him. In compliance with this request he was on March 3, 1855, commissioned a Captain in the First Cavalry, which regiment he joined in the following summer at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

In this and the succeeding years of 1856 and 1857 he aided in keeping the peace during the troubles which convulsed Kansas at that time, and also operated against the Cheyenne Indians, under Colonel Sumner, taking part in the battle of "Solomon's Fork" of the Kansas river, July 29, 1857. In 1858 he went with the Utah expedition, and when this was abandoned he marched with his company south to Fort Arbuckle in the Indian Nation. He afterward assisted in establishing a new post, three hundred miles west, on the False Wachita, which was named Fort Cobb. From this post he marched, in June, 1860, in command of the "Southern Column," consisting of six companies of the First Cavalry and a considerable body of friendly Indians, to operate against the Kiowas and Comanche Indians. Two other columns, one under Colonel Crittenden and another under Major Sedgwick, started from New Mexico with the same object, but Sturgis' column was the only one that succeeded in overtaking the Indians, and in the engagement which followed so thoroughly broke them up and scattered them, that the Secretary of War in his annual report said, that he "anticipated no further trouble in consequence of Sturgis' successful operations against them." This expedition was determined by the arrival of a scout bearing a despatch from the Secretary of War directing Sturgis to give over the further prosecution of his campaign, march his troops to Fort Smith and settle the difficulties then existing between the Indians and the white settlers, upon what was called the "neutral lands." After having made a satisfactory settlement of the points in dispute, he returned to Fort Smith, where the opening of the civil war found him with his little family, consisting of wife and three chil-

dren, and a small garrison amounting to not over one hundred enlisted men. After the firing upon Fort Sumter all his officers, Captain McIntosh and Lieutenants Lomax and Jackson, resigned and went south, so that when his post was attacked on April 23d by a large force sent against it from Little Rock by Governor Rector, consisting of two steamboats loaded with troops and ten pieces of artillery, he had not a commissioned officer left to assist him.

Being already surrounded on the land side of the post by the militia of Van Buren and of the town of Fort Smith, eight companies of which were posted on the avenue in front of the gates ready to intercept his retreat when he should be summoned by the river expedition which had arrived at Van Buren, four miles below, Captain Sturgis quietly prepared to evacuate the post, then no longer tenable, and save all public property possible. Accordingly, at 9 o'clock p. m., April 23, 1861, the two companies were silently mounted, and, with twenty-four loaded wagons, passed out of a side gate, and, without discovery, crossed the Poto river and began the march to Fort Wachita, one hundred and sixty miles distant. This was reached in safety, Captain Sturgis by his prompt action thus saving all the arms, ammunition, stores, horses, etc., which would have been very valuable to the rebels.

An incident deserving mention as illustrative of the bravery and patriotism of the wife of Captain Sturgis, and showing her fitness to be the wife of an army officer, occurred at the evacuation. In order not to attract attention to the proposed night movement by preparation, nor to impede or embarrass the march of the troops by having to care for her comfort, Mrs. Sturgis determined to risk the danger and annoyances of capture in the fort. In company with her three children she was found by the Confederate Colonel Borland, when he took possession an hour after the evacuation, sitting on the porch of the commandant's quarters ready to surrender at discretion. Mrs. Sturgis and her children were permitted to leave for St. Louis on the last boat which was at that time allowed to communicate with the country north of the Ohio river, and they arrived safely in St. Louis a week after the evacuation.

Upon reaching Fort Wachita he, with his force, joined the troops under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Emory, which were just about evacuating all that part of the country, and they marched to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After reaching this post Captain Sturgis, who was promoted Major of the First Cavalry on May 3, 1861, as a recognition of the important service which he had rendered in successfully removing the stores and munitions from Fort Smith, and upon whom the command had devolved, soon after organized a force of some two thousand three hundred men, consisting of the First and Second Regiments of Kansas Volunteers and some regular troops, and marched down along the Missouri border, hoping to intercept the flight of Governor Claiborne Jackson and the officials accompanying him. This, however, was rendered impossible owing to a heavy rise in the Grand river, just after the fugitives had crossed over, by which the whole country was flooded, and, as the bridges were all burned or

destroyed, Major Sturgis was compelled to change his course and joined forces with General Lyon, then marching towards Springfield, Mo.

Having reached the vicinity of Springfield, General Lyon established his headquarters there and assigned Major Sturgis to the command of the troops in a camp, some twelve miles from the city, which he named Camp McClellan. Realizing the great danger threatening the largely outnumbered Union forces from the Confederate hosts that were then gathering against them, General Lyon called a consultation of his officers, and it was determined that but one alternative remained—to endeavor by a hasty march to surprise the enemy, to make battle, confound and scatter them, and, before they could recover, retreat to a stronger position. This resolve—a sort of forlorn hope—was acted upon, and the little army marched forth and encountered the enemy at Wilson's creek, on August 10, 1861. General Lyon, supported by Major Sturgis, led the attack in front, while Sigel was directed to conduct a flanking movement, which he successfully made, but the results of which were soon lost through an error of that officer, by which his men were routed and driven from the field. Meanwhile Lyon had attacked the enemy, and while leading a Kansas regiment whose Colonel had fallen he was killed, and the command devolved upon Major Sturgis. Notwithstanding he was known to but few of the men and that they were aware of the fact that Sigel had been routed and Lyon was dead, Major Sturgis was equal to the occasion. Inspiring his men by his coolness and bravery he fought the overwhelming force of the enemy for almost three hours, beating in detail their centre and right, and compelling them to fall back in disorder. Finding that his ammunition was about exhausted he took advantage of the confusion of the enemy while they were in no condition to follow him and ordered a retreat, which he accomplished in good order, safely reaching Springfield, where he was joined by Sigel, and to whom under the belief that he was commissioned a Colonel, he accorded the command. The next day, however, having ascertained that Sigel was without a commission, he resumed the command and continued the retreat to Rolla, Mo. For his services in this campaign he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army and commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers dating from August 10, 1861, the order conveying the brevet reading, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Wilson's Creek." *

* The part taken by General Sturgis in the battle of Wilson's Creek has never received proper recognition except in the conferring of the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, and of Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, which show, indeed, that his services were understood and appreciated by President Lincoln, but the Germans of St. Louis and those politicians who catered to that element did all in their power to exalt the part taken by Franz Sigel, who was put forward as the representative German in the Union army, and in order to do so they sought to ignore the services of Major Sturgis in that battle. Sigel successfully made his attack as directed by General Lyon, but by want of caution was led into mistaking another portion of the Confederate forces for the main body of Lyon's troops, and was defeated in a few minutes, and, after losing five of his six guns, which were turned against the Unionists, he and the thirteen hundred men under his command were driven off the field and took no part in the desperate fighting that occurred after Lyon fell. Even authorities that are

General Sturgis was soon after this placed in charge of the troops at the St. Louis Arsenal, and early in September was sent in command of a force to co-operate with General Pope in North Missouri against a rebel column under Generals Harris and Green. These Confederates having been driven south of the Missouri river, he was sent in command of about eleven hundred men, consisting of the Twenty-seventh and a portion of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, all raw troops and without artillery or infantry, to the relief of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, Mo. After hard marching by day and night he reached the river opposite Lexington at daylight on the morning of September 20th, just after the gallant Mulligan had surrendered. The enemy sent a force of three thousand men across the river to attack General Sturgis' force, who, realizing his inability to successfully oppose them, retreated to Liberty, Mo., and then took boat for Kansas City. In October of that year he participated in General Fremont's movement against Springfield, Mo., having command of the right wing. In November he served as chief of staff to Major-General Hunter, commanding the Department of Missouri, and started on a tour of inspection of the Ohio and Mississippi river posts in December.

In the spring of 1862 he was placed in command of the district of Kansas, with head-quarters at Fort Leavenworth, and, after bringing something like order out of chaos there, was ordered to Washington, D. C., where he was placed in command of the defences of the National Capital—some fifty-eight fortifications and

generally accurate appear to have been misled by accepting parti-an and unofficial reports, current at the time, which were contrary to the true facts. For instance, Appleton's Cyclopaedia, in the biographical sketch of General Lyon, states in substance as follows:—"Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis, who assumed the command when Lyon fell, soon after ordered a retreat." And Colonel's Hay and Niclay, in that portion of their "History of Abraham Lincoln," published in the June [1888] number of the *Culture* magazine, commit the same error in stating that the principal fighting had occurred and that the battle had been virtually won before Lyon was killed, and lead their readers to infer that Major Sturgis retired with his force when Lyon fell without further fighting. A reference to the "Official Records of the Rebellion," published by the War Department, will show the following to be the true facts of the case. In Vol. III, Series 1, p. 64, and succeeding, may be found the statement in the Official Report of Major Sturgis that General Lyon was killed about 9 A. M., but the battle did not cease until 11:30 A. M. General Lyon fell in the full belief that the day was lost, as is shown in the Official Report of Major (now Major-General) John M. Scofield, who was a member of General Lyon's staff. Commencing on page 61 occurs the following:—"Early in this engagement, while General Lyon was leading his horse along the line on the left of Captain Totten's battery, * * * * he received a wound in the leg and one in the head. He walked slowly a few paces to the rear and said:—'I fear the day is lost.' " And on page 62 he refers to the closing of the battle "at about 11:30 A. M." etc. So that although Lyon fell early in the combat, and when he believed that he had lost the day, Major Sturgis took command and carried the battle on through nearly three hours of bloody work, virtually defeating the enemy, before he ordered a retreat. In fact, by a reference to the Official Reports of Major Halde-man, Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt, of Captain (afterwards Brigadier-General) James Totten, of Captain (afterwards Brigadier-General) Fred. Steele, and others, it is clearly shown by the whole context that the hardest fighting occurred under Major Sturgis' command, *after* General Lyon was killed. We make this statement in justice to General Sturgis, as we believe that he has not been accorded the proper credit for the gallant fighting and careful generalship which he displayed at this battle, nor for the skilful and masterly retreat he conducted, the repute for which has frequently been given to Sigel, who was not in command.—[EDS.]

about twenty-two thousand men. This charge he resigned about August 25, 1862, to take command of a force for the relief of General Pope, who was being severely pressed by the enemy in Virginia. He joined General Pope at Warrenton Junction on the morning of August 27th, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862. General Pope, in his official report of the battle, says: "General Sturgis deserves high praise not only for the valuable services rendered in the battle, but also for having reached the battle-field by passing a division which did not reach the field at all."

On the reorganization of the army, after the second battle of Bull Run, he commanded the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battles of South Mountain, September 14th, and Antietam, September 17th, and in several skirmishes while in pursuit of the enemy. It was General Sturgis' division that stormed and carried the bridge at Antietam, commonly called "Burnside's Bridge," on the left of the line. After he had sent in the Second Maryland and the Ninth New Hampshire, and they had been driven back with great slaughter, he selected the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and the Fifty-first New York regiments, and, heading them himself, carried the bridge at a charge and under a fearful fire. General McClellan, recognizing the gallant work done by General Sturgis, directed General Burnside, to whose corps (the Ninth) Sturgis' division belonged, to have the division paraded, and say to them "that by their gallantry at the bridge they had relieved his right wing and saved the day." This order General Burnside obeyed.

He continued with the Army of the Potomac in its march along the Blue Ridge, participating in its Rappahannock campaign, and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. For his services in this battle he was brevetted a Major-General in the regular army. When the Ninth Corps was sent West in the spring of 1863, he accompanied it and was engaged in the operations in Central Kentucky until July of that year. He then acted as Chief of Cavalry for the military Department of the Ohio, and was engaged for a time in organizing the militia of Cincinnati during Morgan's raid. He continued as such until the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., in September, 1863. On October 27th, of that year, he was promoted Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, United States Army, and during the winter of 1863-64 he had command of a body composed of some five thousand cavalry and some infantry and artillery, with which he operated in front of General Longstreet's army in East Tennessee. On December 29, 1863, he fought the battle of Mossy Creek, in which he defeated the rebels with very heavy loss, and drove them in upon their main army. On January 13, 1864, he captured the Confederate General Vance and his command, and on January 16th was engaged in an action near Dandridge. He fought the battle of Fair Gardens, Tenn., on January 25th, routing General Martin's division of rebel cavalry, capturing his artillery and driving him across the French Broad river upon the enemy's main army under Longstreet. On February 2d he attacked and destroyed a camp of rebels and Indians near Onallatown, N. C.

In May, 1864, he commanded an expedition which started from Memphis against General Forrest, who occupied Jackson, Tenn. He engaged that commander at Bolivar and drove his force as far as Ripley, and thus cleared that portion of the country of rebel troops. On the 1st of June following he marched again from Memphis with orders to penetrate to the south and find and engage Forrest, who was reported to be organizing a large force for a fresh raid. General Sturgis' command was a heterogeneous one, made up of fractions of regiments, all strangers to each other and to their commander. Added to this the rain fell in torrents during the entire march, which was through a country with bad roads and altogether barren of supplies for either man or beast; so that after marching ten days he encountered the enemy in strong position and fresh from the railroads, and was defeated at the battle of Brice's Cross Roads, near Gun Town, June 10th.

From July, 1864, to August 24, 1865, he was in command of the Sixth Cavalry awaiting orders, and on the latter date was mustered out of the volunteer service. Besides the brevets previously mentioned, General Sturgis had received the following brevets: Brevet Colonel, United States Army, August 29 1862, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Second Bull Run, Va." Brevet Brigadier-General, United States Army, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of South Mountain, Md." and Brevet Major-General, United States Army, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va."

After being mustered out of the volunteer service he went to Texas in command of his regiment, then the Sixth United States Cavalry, and after remaining on frontier duty for two years he was ordered to Washington, D. C., and placed on a board of officers for the revision of the tactics for the cavalry service. He remained on this duty until April, 1869, and on May 6th was appointed Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, and joined his regiment in camp near Fort Hayes, Kansas. During the winter of 1869-70 he was in command of Fort Leavenworth, and from there was ordered with his regiment to the South for the repression of the Ku-Klux, with head-quarters at Louisville, Ky. From April, 1873, to May, 1877, he was stationed first at St. Paul, Minn., then at St. Louis, Mo., in charge of the mounted recruiting service there, and later at Fort Lincoln, Dakota. In May, 1877, he marched with his regiment from the last-named post to operate against the Sioux Indians north of the Yellowstone, but was deflected to move against the Nez Perces, whom he encountered on the Yellowstone river in a battle which lasted the greater part of a day, the Indians being defeated but escaping north in the night. He was on leave of absence from October, 1877, to February, 1878, when he again assumed command of his regiment and the middle district of the department at Bear Butte, Dakota, and selected the site of the new post of Fort Meade. He remained in command there until the spring of 1881, when he was appointed by President Garfield as Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., which position he retained until the spring of 1885,

when he returned to the command of his regiment at Fort Meade, remaining there until he was retired from service by operation of law on June 11, 1886, at the age of sixty-four and after forty years of active service. The warm affection entertained by his soldiers for him was shown upon this occasion. An article which appeared in the Chicago *Times* says: "There was a grand turn-out of the citizens of Fort Meade and from Deadwood to witness the ceremonies, and many of the old soldiers whose terms of enlistment had long since expired, and who are in business or on farms in the vicinity of the post, were in to see their old commander. . . . An occurrence took place just as the veteran was leaving the grounds which must have gratified him exceedingly. He had taken leave of the officers, entered his carriage and started on his way when, at the confines of the fort, he found all the enlisted men of the garrison formed in line, of their own accord, to give him a last good-bye. General Sturgis was very much affected by this demonstration, and when he alighted and undertook to address them, his emotions choked his utterance. He re-entered his carriage, and amidst a tempest of cheers and farewells drove away."

While stationed at Fort Leavenworth General Sturgis was married, July 5, 1851, to Miss Jerusha Wilcox, daughter of Dr. J. C. Wilcox, of the Western Reserve, Ohio, and has had eight children born to him—five sons and three daughters. Three of the sons died before attaining their fifth year. His eldest son, James Garland Sturgis, graduated at West Point in 1875, and was killed on June 25th of the following year at the Custer massacre in the battle of the Little Big Horn River. His other son, Samuel Davis Sturgis, Jr., born at St. Louis, August 1, 1861, entered West Point in 1880, graduated in 1884, and is now a Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery. The eldest daughter, Nina Linn Sturgis, was married to Mr. Hercules L. Douseman, of St. Paul, Minn., who died in 1886, leaving his widow with five children, but well provided for. His second daughter, Ella Maria, is the wife of Hon. John D. Sauter, son of Gen. John Sauter, a gentleman well known throughout the Northwest, with the progress of which he is intimately identified. Mr. and Mrs. Sauter reside in Mitchell, Dakota, where he is President of the First National Bank. The youngest daughter, Mary Tyler Sturgis, is still unmarried.

Two of General Sturgis' brothers have been in the service of the United States. Dr. William Sturgis, his eldest living brother, now residing at Macon, Ill., entered the army July 21, 1862, as an assistant surgeon, and served in various capacities from time to time; first as medical officer in charge of the sick and wounded of about two thousand rebel prisoners, and then as acting Superintendent of Hospitals, but for the most part as Surgeon in charge of the United States General Hospital at Camp Butler, Ill. He resigned some time after the war in 1866. His younger brother, Henry Bacon Sturgis, served throughout the war on General Sturgis' staff, with the rank of Captain, and resigned June 21, 1865. He resides in Nebraska.

C. R. D.



GEN. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.

GEN. WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE ELLIOTT.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT, only son of Commodore Jesse Duncan Elliott and Frances Cain Vaughn, was born at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., on March 31, 1825. He accompanied his father on a cruise in the West Indies in 1831-32, and again to France in 1835 on board the frigate "Constitution," bringing to the United States our Minister to France, Hon. Edward Livingstone. On this cruise young Elliott was an acting midshipman in the United States Navy, but on his return to the United States he went to the preparatory school of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and subsequently to the college, leaving the Sophomore Class in 1841 to enter the Military Academy at West Point, where he remained until June 30, 1844. He began the study of medicine, but owing to the death of his father, in December, 1845, he was unable to complete his medical education, and re-entered the army in May, 1846, as a Second Lieutenant in a regiment of mounted riflemen. He was acting Adjutant of this regiment during its organization, until replaced by the extra First Lieutenant appointed to fill that position.

In December, 1846, he was ordered to Mexico, and was with General Scott's command from the mouth of the Rio Grande to its landing at Vera Cruz in 1847. Being disabled by rheumatism, he was sent north from Vera Cruz, and was ordered upon recruiting service, remaining until the return of the troops from Mexico in August, 1848. He was promoted First Lieutenant on July 20, 1847. During the winter of 1848-49 he was at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and in May, 1849, left for Fort Laramie, Wyoming, then Nebraska Territory, his company forming part of the garrison of that post, where it remained until October, 1851. His regiment was, in 1852, transferred to Texas for service on that frontier, and he was its Quartermaster from April 1, 1852, until promoted Captain July 20, 1854. He was actively employed against the Indians on the borders of Texas until 1856, when he was transferred to New Mexico, and was actively employed against the Indians of that territory until the "War for the Union," in 1861.

On the call for volunteers by the President in April, 1861, he was ordered to Elmira, N. Y., as mustering officer, but was soon ordered with recruits from Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to New Mexico and Fort Leavenworth. These recruits were sent to Southwestern Missouri as part of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon's command, Captain Elliott being assigned to Company "D," First United States Cavalry (now Fourth Infantry), and, as senior officer, to the command of the five companies of cavalry composing the regiment.

After the death of General Lyon and the return of his army to St. Louis, Captain Elliott was tendered the Colonelcy of the Second Iowa Cavalry by the Governor of that State, his commission being dated September 14, 1861. His

promotion as Major of the First United States Cavalry bears date November 5, 1861. After his regiment was organized it was sent to Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo.; thence to New Madrid, forming part of Gen. John Pope's command for the operations at Madrid and Island Number Ten. It was thence transferred to General Halleck's command in front of Corinth, Miss. There it was brigaded with the Second Michigan Cavalry, of which Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan was then Colonel, and the brigade was commanded by Colonel Elliott. His brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army was conferred for "gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Island Number Ten on the Mississippi river." His brevet of Colonel was for "gallant and meritorious services in the raid on the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, and in the siege of Corinth, Miss." This was the first cavalry raid of the war, and for its successful conduct Colonel Elliott was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, June 11, 1862.

In August, 1862, he was ordered to the Army of Virginia as Chief of Cavalry, and was engaged and slightly wounded in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862. From September, 1862, until February, 1863, he was on duty organizing cavalry regiments for service against the Indians in the Northwest. From February, 1863, until October, 1863, he was on duty in the Shenandoah Valley and in command of the Third Division, Third Army Corps, when he was ordered to report to General George H. Thomas, and by him assigned as Chief of Cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland. He was actively engaged during the winter of 1863-64 in East Tennessee, and in the Atlanta campaign until October, 1864.

In December, 1864, he was assigned by General Thomas to command the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and participated in the battles around Nashville. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General United States Army for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and Major-General of Volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., and Major-General United States Army for "gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war." From August, 1865, to March 1, 1866, he was in command of the district of Kansas, when he was "honorable mustered out" of the volunteer service. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the First United States Cavalry, August 31, 1866, and was assigned to duty in the Pacific States and Territories until April 4, 1878, when he was promoted Colonel of the Third United States Cavalry. At his own request, after over thirty years service, he was retired March 20, 1879.

After his retirement from the army General Elliott was appointed Vice-President of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and while attending to his duties in the office of this company he was suddenly stricken by an attack of heart disease which terminated fatally, June 29, 1888. His decease was widely noticed by the press of the country and lamented by the people.



Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE.

GEN. JOHN RUTTER BROOKE.

GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE, one of the most popular and distinguished officers in the regular army, was born in Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, July 21, 1838. His father, Major William Brooke, had been a captain in the American army in the war of 1812, and his mother was a daughter of David Rutter, one of the early iron manufacturers in the State, residing near Pottstown. The family is an old one, and its record in this country dates from 1692, when John Brooke and his wife, with two sons, James and Matthew, emigrated from Yorkshire, England. Before sailing the father had purchased from William Penn fifteen hundred acres of land, to be taken up anywhere between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers where unoccupied or unclaimed plantations could be found. The parents died soon after landing, and the sons took up a tract in Limerick township, now Montgomery county, where they settled. Matthew Brooke had four sons, one of whom, also named Matthew, was the father of Thomas Rees Brooke, whose son William, above referred to as an officer in the war of 1812, was the father of Gen. John R. Brooke, and lived and died on a farm that was part of the original family purchase.

Gen. Brooke's education was obtained in the common schools of his native county and at Bolmar's famous seminary at West Chester, where he received a full English course. He was in his twenty-third year when President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers appeared, to which he responded with alacrity and enthusiasm. He at once recruited a company for three months' service, and became its Captain, his commission bearing date April 20, 1861. After their discharge on the expiration of the term of enlistment, he began to recruit a regiment for three years' service. On the 17th of August, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on their arrival at Washington, on the 7th of November following, they were mustered into the United States service, and became a part of the Army of the Potomac, the regiment being assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Army Corps.

It was not, however, until Sunday, June 1, 1862, that the command participated in a general engagement. This was at Fair Oaks Station, where Colonel Brooke's regiment was under fire for four hours, and held their position, under fearful odds, against some of the best troops of the enemy, directed by their ablest commanders. "Here," says General Walker, in his "History of the Second Army Corps," "Col. John R. Brooke, leading the Fifty-third Pennsylvania for the first time into fight, displayed that cool daring, that readiness of resource, that firmness of temper which were to raise him high among the most illustrious of the young soldiers of the Union, while his splendid regiment responded to every call with easy courage and prompt manœuvre." In this battle of Fair Oaks

Colonel Brooke had a horse shot under him, and his command lost ninety-four killed, wounded and missing.

When the army was ordered to evacuate Fair Oaks and fall back to the James river, Colonel Brooke's command was detailed as part of the rear guard, and was almost continually under the fire of the enemy's artillery. It was his regiment that destroyed the bridge over the White Oak Swamp, and held the enemy in check when they attempted to rebuild it. At the battle of Malvern Hill, which followed, his regiment was in the reserve, and did not become actively engaged. After this battle they retired to the James river and went into camp, nothing of interest transpiring.

Colonel Brooke commanded French's brigade during the time that general was at the head of the division. The command left Harrison's Landing for Newport News when the Army of the Potomac retired from that place. Here they took transports for Alexandria, and were immediately marched to the front, participating in the second battle of Bull Run. From there he went to the Antietam campaign, and in that battle was in the thickest of the fight on the right in command of a brigade. General Walker, in his book describing Colonel Brooke's part in the battle, says:

"He threw his force, composed of the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth New York Regiments and his own, Fifty-Third Pennsylvania Regiment, into a gap in the Union lines, which the Confederates had discovered and were seeking to penetrate. He led the brigade in person, seeming to be everywhere."

In his official report General McClellan particularly mentions Colonel Brooke and his brigade for the efficient service they rendered. Colonel Brooke remained with the Army of the Potomac, and while at Harper's Ferry was sent out in charge of a large command under General Hancock to make an important reconnoissance. The enemy were found at Charlestown, where an engagement took place. After accomplishing the object of the expedition the command returned to Harper's Ferry.

In the battle of Fredericksburg Colonel Brooke, besides commanding his own renowned Fifty-third Regiment, was instructed to also look after the Twenty-seventh, which he did most efficiently and gallantly. His command lost heavily, his own regiment going into the fight with sixteen officers and three hundred men, and coming out of it with but six of the former and one hundred and thirteen of the latter, they having been part of the force sent to assault the enemy and drive them from Marye's Heights and from behind the famous stone-wall. He remained with the army during the winter, and took part in Burnside's mud march; also in the battle of Chancellorsville, which occurred early in May. Colonel Brooke had been assigned to the command of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, in April, 1863, which was formed for the express purpose of giving him a command worthy of his ability as a reward for and in recognition of his services and fine action at Marye's Heights. The promotion in rank which he had clearly earned, however, was not accorded him, a mistake

at that time too frequently made by the authorities in Washington. Without enjoying the rank and honor that he deserved and had won by desperate fighting, he handled this brigade as only a Colonel at Chancellorsville, and on the march from in front of Fredericksburg to Gettysburg, where he arrived with the troops on the evening of July 1st. Early the next day his force was under arms, and in the afternoon he was ordered to move to the left of the line near Round Top, to assist in defeating Longstreet in his attempt to capture that position. He led his brigade on a charge through that terrible fight in the wheat field, driving the enemy nearly a mile. Walker, in his "History of the Second Army Corps," describes this charge in these words:

"And now from the rear approaches Brooke. Relieving the regiments of Cross, which fall back to the road—ali iut the regiment and a half on the left—he flings his brigade with one mighty effort upon the enemy. He will not be denied. On through the wheat field in spite of all, across the rivulet choked with the dead, into the woods, up the rocky slope, clean into the open space beyond and into the very sight of the Emmetsburg road, Brooke pushes on in his splendid charge, driving Semme's Georgia brigade before him. But impetuous as has been his advance he has not outstripped Zook's brigade, which comes up on his right—Zook's brigade no longer, for that intrepid leader has fallen with a mortal wound. Roberts, too, of the One Hundred and Fortieth is killed. Brooke assumes command of the entire line thus thrust out on the extreme verge, far beyond Birney's original position, and there anxiously awaits the arrival of reinforcements which shall make his flanks secure. But none appear; the enemy are pressing him actively in front and on both flanks; his retreat is threatened; Brooke sees that he must retire; at the word his regiments let go their hold and fall back. Stricker on the left handles the Second Delaware with great courage and address, beating back the enemy who seek to cut off the retreat; while Frazier with the One Hundred and Fortieth performs a like soldierly office on the right, and thus this gallant command falls back to the road, having lost one-half its numbers."

In this fearful assault Colonel Brooke was wounded, but did not leave the field. His command was also engaged in the third day's battle at Gettysburg. After the battle he followed in the pursuit of Lee until the Confederate General had passed beyond the Rapidan.

In the fall of 1863, while a portion of the Army of the Potomac was in New York on duty in suppressing the draft riots, Lee made an attempt on the right of Meade's line, which resulted in a number of combats, and compelled Meade to retire to Centreville to more thoroughly secure Washington. In this movement Brooke was actively engaged in several encounters with the enemy. The manœuvring of the armies resulted in the occupation of the ground held by each before it commenced. Then followed the Mine Run campaign, in which his command took a prominent part. This military movement closed the active operations in the field until the following spring, which found him still commanding the Fourth Brigade.

When General Grant reorganized the Army of the Potomac, in March, 1864, Colonel Brooke, who for a year had commanded the brigade above mentioned, was now, with his force, still retained in the First Division, Second Army Corps, under General Hancock. Colonel Brooke, or, rather, General Brooke as it should have been, at once took an active part in the battles of the Wilderness

and the Po river. On the 12th of May, at Spottsylvania Court-House, his brigade was in the advance in Hancock's famous charge on the enemy. In this the grandest charge of the war, Brooke distinguished himself again for his bravery and skill. His command captured several pieces of artillery, and immediately turned the guns of the enemy upon the foe, doing good execution. An entire rebel division, with its commander, General Johnson, were taken prisoners.

The retreat from the south to the north bank of the Po led to a bloody battle, in which the brigade of Brooke was engaged. General Hancock, in his official report, remarked :

"During the heat of this contest the woods on the right and in the rear of our troops took fire. The flames had now approached close to our line, rendering it almost impossible to retain the position longer. The last bloody repulse of the enemy had quieted him for a time, and during this lull in the fight General Barlow directed Brooke and Brown to abandon their position and retire to the north bank of the Po. Their right and rear enveloped in the burning woods, their front assailed by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, the withdrawal of the troops was attended with extreme difficulty and peril, but the movement was commenced at once, the men displaying coolness and readiness such as are rarely exhibited in the presence of dangers so appalling. It seemed, indeed, that these gallant soldiers were devoted to destruction. The enemy, perceiving that our line was retiring, again advanced, but was again promptly checked by our troops, who fell back through the burning forest with admirable order and deliberation, though in doing so many of them were killed and wounded, and many of the latter perished in the flames.

"One section of Arnold's battery had been pushed forward by Captain Arnold during the fight to within a short distance of Brooke's line, where it had done effective service. When ordered to retire the horses attached to one of the pieces, becoming terrified by the fire and unmanageable, dragged the gun between two trees, where it became so firmly wedged that it could not be moved. Every exertion was made by Captain Arnold and some of the infantry to extricate the gun, but without success; they were compelled to abandon it. *This was the first gun ever lost by the Second Corps.*

"Brooke's brigade, after emerging from the wood, had the open plain to traverse between Block House Road and the Po. This plain was swept by the enemy's musketry in front, and by their artillery on the heights above the Block House bridge on the north side of the river. Brown's brigade in retiring was compelled to pass through the entire woods in its rear, which were then burning furiously. Although under a heavy fire, it extricated itself from the forest, losing very heavily in killed and wounded. Colonel Brown crossed the river some distance above the pontoon bridge, forming his troops on the right of Brooke, who had also crossed to the north bank on the pontoon bridge.

"I feel that I cannot speak too highly of the bravery, soldierly conduct and discipline displayed by Brooke's and Brown's brigades on this occasion. Attacked by an entire division of the enemy (Heth's), they repeatedly beat him back, holding their ground with unyielding courage until they were ordered to withdraw, when they retired with such order and steadiness as to merit the highest praise. Col. James A. Beaver, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut.-Col. D. L. Stricker, Second Delaware Volunteers, are particularly mentioned by Colonel Brooke for marked services and conspicuous courage."

Colonel Brooke was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers for his gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864. Colonels Miles and Carroll received a similar promotion, and General Walker remarks in his history of the corps : "Three finer examples of fiery valor in battle, of the steady and faithful performance of duty even to the dreariest work of routine in camp and on the march, could not have been found in one group in all the armies of the United States. * * * * Generals Miles and

Brooke had been conspicuous in every battle-field since the Sunday morning at Fair Oaks, not more for their indomitable bravery than for their command over men; their calm intelligence, over which the smoke of battle never cast a cloud; their restless energy in assault; their ready wit and abounding resources amid disaster."

General Brooke remained in command of this brigade, and participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which the Second Corps was engaged. On the 3d of June while leading his brigade on a charge at Cold Harbor against the rebels, who were in a fortified position, he was struck in the side by a grape shot, and so severely wounded in two places that for some time his recovery was considered very doubtful, compelling his retirement from active service for a time.

While still suffering from the wound, however, he reported at Washington for duty, and was assigned as President of a general court-martial sitting at Carlisle, Pa., and afterwards detailed at Washington, D. C., to examine officers for a veteran corps that General Hancock had been authorized to raise.

On August 1, 1864, he was promoted to be brevet Major-General of Volunteers, and after Hancock had organized the Army of the Shenandoah, he commanded the second division under him. At the end of the war his division was mustered out, and on the first of February, 1866, General Brooke resigned his commission. He returned home, and after a very brief period engaged in the iron business at Thorndale, Chester county. While there, and unsolicited on his part, the War Department tendered him a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry. The offer of the command was at the time a surprise to him, but as he had a taste for the profession of arms he concluded to accept. His commission is dated July 28, 1866. On taking this command Colonel Brooke was first stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico, and afterwards at Fort Stanton in the same Territory. On the 2d of March, 1867, about a year afterwards, he was brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General in the United States Army.

On the 15th of March, 1869, he was transferred to the Third United States Infantry, and for several years was stationed with the regiment at Fort Shaw in the District of Montana Territory. On April 6, 1888, he was promoted to be Brigadier-General in the United States Army.

General Brooke was married on December 24, 1863, to Louisa H., daughter of Leonard F. Roberts, of Warwick, Chester county. She died October 22, 1867, leaving two sons, William and Louis Roberts Brooke. Since his transfer to the regular army he was married on the 19th of September, 1877, to Miss Mary L., daughter of Hon. Onslow Stearns, of Concord, New Hampshire, ex-Governor of that State.

C. R. D.



GEN. S. WYLYE CRAWFORD.

GEN. SAMUEL WYLIE CRAWFORD.

GEN. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD, LL.D., was at the birth and death of the Confederacy. He heard the sound of the first gun of the rebellion, and felt its deadly purpose in the shock of its thud against Fort Sumter. In his life romance and reality have so mingled that the record of his career is a story of adventure and achievement. His experience takes a wide range, both in war and in peace. He has been physician, soldier, traveller and author, and, best of all, he has been a success at each. Much of the power which enabled him to win at everything he undertook came from a line of strong ancestry, both physically and mentally. On the paternal side his people came of the lowland Scotch of Ayr and Renfrewshire for centuries back. Margaret Wylie brought into the family, by her union with his grandfather, Nathan Crawford, a sturdy strain of characteristics of mind and body from the "Scot" of the North of Ireland. This union resulted in producing offspring endowed with the best traits both of head and heart of the Scotch-Irish stock.

When this marriage was yet young the Crawfords started for the United States, intending to land on the shores of Virginia to join a settlement of Scotch Covenanters, then located on the soil of the "Old Dominion." Storms, however, carried them further South, and towards the close of the century they sailed into the harbor of Charleston. Here the elder Samuel Wylie Crawford was born. From the chief city of South Carolina Nathan Crawford moved with his young wife and son into the interior, and settled upon the banks of Fisher's Creek, in Chester District, S. C., in a neighborhood peopled with citizens from his own country. Here they lived until August, 1794, when both parents died of the yellow fever, leaving a boy and girl orphans. Dr. Samuel Brown Wylie, a brother of Mrs. Crawford, who was an eminent scholar and citizen of Philadelphia, went down by sailing vessel and brought the children to Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia the elder Crawford was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He was ordained in the ministry, as many of his ancestors had been before him. Teaching the doctrine of the Covenanters, or instructing youth in the better class of education, was as conspicuous a trait in the Crawford family as their courage and industry. After his ordination he had a call to Franklin county, and settled along the banks of the Conecuhcheague Creek. Here he preached and taught until called to the charge of the Chambersburg Academy. In those days this was quite a pretentious educational institution, and is still a feature of the higher life of that section. Four miles from Chambersburg, on the Conecuhcheague Creek, was a farm which had early struck the fancy of Rev. Mr. Crawford, and he purchased it. At the beginning of his early teachings he married Miss Jane Agnew, of New York, one of the prominent family bearing that name, and so long noted as successful merchants. She was of French Huguenot descent,

grandfather having fled from Normandy, in France, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, with his infant son, the grandfather of General Crawford, in his arms. Of this union Samuel Wylie Crawford was born. He first saw the light and was cradled at Alandale, the old homestead on the Conecocheague, which is still in possession of the Crawford family. He was called for his maternal uncle, and, while the son was yet young, the parent was called to the charge of the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and here Samuel Wylie Crawford, the younger, was given a classical education, receiving the degree of A. B.

Having graduated later with distinction from the Medical Department of the University, Dr. Crawford obtained through the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, M. C., the required authority, and presented himself before the Board appointed to examine applicants for the position of Assistant Surgeon in the army. This board met in New York, and young Crawford, while awaiting his turn, was the guest of "Stonewall" Jackson, then an officer of the First Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton. But six passed of the many who applied, and Dr. Crawford stood first of the number. He was sent to the frontier as soon as there was an opening, and sailing for Texas, in 1851, he served at different forts, and was finally ordered to El Paso, where he remained for three years. Being then ordered East, he obtained leave from Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, to visit Mexico. He travelled through that country by easy stages, using his own conveyance, and arrived at the city of Mexico. The American Minister there finding that Dr. Crawford spoke the language fluently, asked that he might be retained for semi-diplomatic service. The request was granted, and Dr. Crawford remained for some time, during which he made the perilous ascent of the noted volcanoes Popocatapetl and Iztachilhuatl, and for which he was complimented by being made a corresponding member of the Geographical Society of Mexico. Having been sent to Washington with important treaty dispatches, and his work in this line being finished, he was ordered by the War Department to Newport, and thence, after two years, to the Western frontier. Here he saw service, abundant and severe, in Kansas, in the upper Missouri region and on the Platte. A portion of this time he was attached to the Second Regiment Infantry, which he joined near the end of the Kansas war at Fort Scott, Kan.—a regiment he was in after years to command as its Colonel, and of which Nathaniel Lyon was then one of the captains and an officer of the garrison. While at Fort Laramie, in 1860, he was ordered East for examination and promotion. The introduction to his lately published work, entitled "The Genesis of the Civil War," tells how he became very quickly involved in the stirring scenes that opened the great strife, and describes his receipt of the telegraphic order from the War Department to repair at once to Fort Moultrie, and report to the commanding officer there for duty. At that time it was an unusual way of transmitting the commands of the department, and the imperative terms of the order impressed him with its importance. He left Newport, where he was stationed

awaiting orders, and proceeded at once to Charleston, S. C., where he learned that his predecessor had just died of what was believed to be yellow fever, but the disease proved to be "break bone" fever, or *dengue*, which was very general in the community, but there were no more fatal results from it. Dr. Crawford was one of the few medical men in the community, and was thus brought into close and friendly relations with the residents. His sudden transfer to Fort Moultrie was the means of giving him a favorable opportunity of noting, studying and commenting upon the social and political phases of the secession movement just as it began to take shape immediately after Mr. Lincoln's election.

The story of Sumter is a long and interesting one. Its defence was heroic, considering the primitive conditions of our war material. Only two or three men were killed, and several wounded; but it was more important in its results than many battles where the loss in killed and wounded footed up many hundred. The bombardment of Fort Sumter lasted less than thirty-six hours, but, when the handful of Federal troops which had defended it surrendered what was left, havoc seemed to have reigned. The last officer to leave the surrendered fort was Assistant Surgeon Crawford, who remained by the side of a wounded man. The "Isabel," with the command on board, awaited his coming, and then sailed out to join the fleet beyond the bar, which had come down too late to give relief to Sumter.

The stern realities of war were now to be faced. The little handful of troops which had left Fort Sumter in ruins had reached New York harbor, and were resting on Governor's Island. They were the subject of much curious inquiry. They had witnessed the first stroke of war, and the officers, especially, were honored everywhere, and called upon to tell and retell the story of the bombardment and defence. Tragic as it was, it was very soon dwarfed by the dramatic stories of the fresh combats which followed each other in rapid succession. The line officers who came from Fort Sumter were rapidly promoted. It was not so easy to reward a surgeon, though equally deserving with the rest. Major Anderson had mentioned Dr. Crawford in his dispatches for efficient services, both as surgeon and commander of troops. He had gone further, and recommended that he be brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at Sumter; but for this there was no precedent. The President, in his practical way, very soon solved the problem. Mr. James Lesley, Jr., the chief clerk of the War Department, telegraphed Assistant Surgeon Crawford to come to Washington. He secured leave of absence and went to the National Capital. On his arrival, the President tendered him the position of Major of the Thirteenth Infantry, or of the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Sixteenth. After taking time for consideration, Dr. Crawford accepted the majority of the Thirteenth Regiment, of which William Tecumseh Sherman was the Colonel, and Philip H. Sheridan the senior Captain. He was commissioned the 14th of May, 1861, and reported to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans at Gauley Bridge, West Va., in October, 1861. His first duty was as Assistant Inspector-General of the Department. He served directly with the

troops, however, and rendered efficient service during the whole of Rosecrans' West Virginia campaign. Upon its conclusion he was recommended by his commanding General for appointment as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

On April 25, 1862, he was given his first star, and ordered to report to Major-General Banks, commanding the Department of the Shenandoah. He joined him at Strasburg just as Jackson and Ewell were moving upon Winchester, and at his request accompanied him personally through that battle. He was commended for meritorious services in General Banks' reports and dispatches to army headquarters. When the Army of the Shenandoah was reorganized he was given the First Brigade of the First Division (Williams'), and on the 1st of June led his command up the Valley of Virginia. During all the summer operations which followed in that section General Crawford took a prominent part. On the 8th of August he was thrown forward with his command to check the advance of the enemy's forces that were moving under Jackson towards Culpepper. He took up a strong position on Cedar Run, supporting Bayard and his cavalry under an artillery fire, maintaining his position until the arrival of his corps on the morning of the 9th. In the battle which took place, he commanded on the right, conducting a desperate charge of his brigade on the enemy's left, in which and in the subsequent hand-to-hand fight he lost half of his command. He was again commended by the commanding General for efficient service.

At the second battle of Bull Run he commanded the First Division of his Corps, but was not engaged. He moved with it into Maryland on the 4th of September, arriving at night on the field of South Mountain. At the battle of Antietam he commanded his brigade until General Mansfield was killed, and then took the First Division for the balance of the fight. In the engagement on the second day he was severely wounded while personally commanding the First Division of his Corps. He refused, however, to leave the field, and remained on duty although suffering severely from his wound. For his gallant conduct in this engagement he was highly mentioned in the report of his immediate commanding officer, and in the official reports of General McClellan. After the battle he was removed to his native home for treatment. It was a long time before he was fit for duty again. Before he was in condition to take command in the field he applied for some light duty, and was ordered to report as a member of Rickett's Military Commission, which convened in Washington, February 2, 1863. When able to mount his horse he was relieved of this duty at his own request, and ordered to report to General Heintzelman, commanding the defences of Washington. At the request of Governor Curtin, General Cameron and Col. A. K. McClure, he was placed at the head of the Pennsylvania Reserves. He assumed command of that famous division, composed of Sickel's, Fisher's and McCandless' brigades—troops which had once been led by Meade, Reynolds and McCall. By a forced march he joined the Army of the Potomac with his command at Frederick, Md., on June 23d, and was assigned to the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, under Sykes.

The battle of Gettysburg immediately followed, and in the second day's fight, when the troops in front were giving way before the onset of Longstreet's corps, General Crawford's division was thrown forward in front of Little Round Top, and had that terrible combat in and near the wheat field near the Devil's Den which has passed into history as one of the chief incidents of that bloody event. Twenty officers and two hundred men were lost in an hour from Crawford's division. For this work he was brevetted a Colonel in the regular army, and the order read: "For gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Gettysburg." After the war he purchased and still owns the Devil's Den, and the ground over which his troops fought in the battle.

In all of the operations that followed Gettysburg the Pennsylvania Reserves took their full share of duty; but there were little more than skirmishes during the fall and winter, and they were not called to face the hazards in a great engagement until the tussle in the Wilderness. When the army was reorganized, on the 25th of March, 1864, and the First Corps was consolidated with the Fifth, General Crawford was retained as commander of the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, under Major-General Warren.

From the Wilderness to Cold Harbor General Crawford commanded that division and shared the fortunes of Grant's army. On May 5 and 6, 1864, he was engaged with his division in the heavy fighting in the Wilderness. At Spottsylvania the division lost heavily, and from the morning of the 8th until the 11th of May it was almost continuously engaged. The severe work done by the division may be read in the terrific losses it sustained. From Spottsylvania to Cold Harbor the record of hard fighting was the same. Then followed the combat of the North Anna, and other minor engagements incident to the moving of a large army in a hostile country. Bethesda Church followed soon after. At this place General Crawford performed most important service with his division, and inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy in both officers and men. The combat was notable from the fact that it was fought by the Pennsylvania Reserves and a brigade of New York heavy artillery, the Reserves being within one day of the expiration of their term of service. It was one of those examples of sturdy heroism which characterized that famous organization during the entire war. At the moment it was called upon to fight this battle its muster-out rolls were being prepared, and thoughts of home filled the minds of its members. One day later at Bethesda Church the command was mustered out after more than a year of service under General Crawford, during which it had never been beaten, and had made a record for gallant and meritorious conduct which will live as long as heroic deeds are chronicled in history. All of the Reserves, however, did not go home. Two thousand of them re-enlisted and became veterans, serving until the end of the war. The fame of the "Bucktails" was perpetuated in name and deeds until Lee's surrender, and the One Hundred and Ninetieth and One Hundred and Ninety-First Regiments of the Pennsylvania Volunteers—the old Reserve Division—was represented until the last gun at Appomattox; but these veterans were taken from General Crawford's command.

The twenty-two regiments of the First Corps were shortly after, by order of General Grant, consolidated into a division and assigned as the Third Division of the Fifth Corps. To this General Crawford was assigned as a commander, in which position he continued until the end of the war. With the division he participated in the siege of Petersburg, the battle of Weldon Railroad and other engagements, and in Sheridan's terrific onslaught at Five Forks, which was the death-blow to Lee's army, he performed most conspicuous services. For his part in this battle he was brevetted a Brigadier-General in the regular army "for gallant and meritorious service." From Five Forks until Lee's surrender at Appomattox the story of hard work and good deeds was the same. The record was then made up, and upon the recommendation of his superiors he was brevetted a Major-General of Volunteers "for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Jericho Mills, Bethesda Church, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad," and "for faithful services in the war" he was brevetted a Major-General in the regular army.

After the close of the war General Crawford was granted a long leave of absence on account of disability from wounds received in battle. He finally made application to be assigned to duty, and took command of his regiment, the Second Infantry, with head-quarters in Kentucky. While on this duty he was made Colonel of the Sixteenth Infantry, which was later consolidated with the Second, losing its identity in the army list and becoming the Second Regiment of the peace footing. Thus, by one of those curious freaks of destiny, General Crawford succeeded to the command of a regiment of which, in 1859, he had been the Assistant Surgeon.

After the consolidation and the concentration of his troops at Atlanta, Ga., he was assigned to duty as military commander in Alabama. He established his head-quarters at Huntsville, and for three years commanded the troops in that State, to the mutual satisfaction of the Government and the people among whom he was stationed. The strain of the war, however, had been so great upon General Crawford that he began suffering again from his wounds, and he was retired upon his own application. The full grade of Brigadier-General of the regular army was conferred upon him by special enactment. This, with the rank of Major-General by brevet in the regular army, he still holds.

Years of active public service, both in war and in peace, had endowed General Crawford with a thorough knowledge of his own country. He had travelled extensively and seen much. His retirement gave him the opportunity to widen the range of his knowledge, and almost immediately after he left active service he went abroad; first with a view of visiting the sanitary institutions in the south of France, with the hope of there obtaining relief from the distress caused by the wound received in the war. At all the favorite resorts of the literati and military men General Crawford was a welcome guest. From the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, and Lord Wolseley as well as some of the other leading generals of England, he received attentions,

both military and social, and stood high in their esteem. While in Paris he became interested in the operations of Don Carlos in Spain, so he left the capital of France, and passing the Pyrenees in a private conveyance, joined Don Carlos at Los Arcos, and saw him fight the battle of Viana on the Ebro. After an interesting and extensive trip in Spain he returned to Paris, and was immediately sent for by Mr. Washburn, the American Minister. The demands of the American Government for the release of the "Virginius" and indemnity for the outrages committed at Santiago de Cuba were to be sent by special messenger to Madrid. Mr. Washburn had an interview with General Crawford and offered him this important mission, which he accepted, and the same night left for Spain, reaching its capital after a rough passage. At that time relations between the United States and Spain were very much strained and our Minister at Madrid was almost a prisoner in his own house. Immediately upon his arrival at the Spanish capital General Crawford reported his mission to the American Minister, who at once proceeded to inform the Spanish Government of the demands made by the United States. The reply of the Spanish Premier was prompt and satisfactory. In less than forty-eight hours after his arrival General Crawford left Madrid for the United States with Spain's acquiescence in the demands of his Government. After delivering the dispatches to the Secretary of State, Hon. Hamilton Fish, in Washington, he remained in this country for some time visiting friends and then again sailed for the old world.

During this trip he visited all the old Eastern countries, traversing the deserts in his visit to Syria. Egypt, Turkey and Palestine, and all the old lands rich in Biblical lore were carefully explored and new acquaintances made and fresh mines of information tapped. His classical training had developed a fondness for archæological study, and it was while at Aleppo, in Syria, in 1876, that he made a copy of the famous Aleppo Stone, of which the Biblical Archæological Society of Great Britain has reproduced a sketch from the drawing made by him under great difficulties. Upon his first attempting to sketch it the Moslem students drove him off, for it was worshipped by the Turks for its supposed curative qualities; he then appealed to the Pasha, who granted him protection while he made the drawing. It was fortunate for history that he did, for a year later, the Moslems, in their fanaticism, destroyed it, and but for General Crawford's perfect sketch, which the Archæological Society of Great Britain has preserved in enduring form, no authentic record of it would remain.

After these years of travel General Crawford, owing to trouble from his wounds, has been compelled to remain in America, excepting a short trip which he made to Iceland. For the past few years he has been engaged in putting in shape his notes of travel, but the major part of his time has been devoted to writing his book on the "Genesis of the Civil War," which has but lately been published, and is a story of Sumter, political and military. Only three of the officers of the little garrison at Fort Sumter are still alive. General Seymour is an artist in Italy; General Doubleday is still compiling his memoirs, and is en-

gaged in the active affairs of life; and General Crawford, the youngest of them all, though physically disabled, looks hopefully forward still to years of intellectual usefulness.

The history of the war records few such examples of rapid promotion, successful effort and efficient service. Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, was a physician; so was General Cialdini, who commanded the Italian army. Save in General Crawford's case, and in these two instances, no officer has ever risen to a high military command from the medical staff. The case of General Crawford is all the more notable from the fact that, while he was not a West Point graduate, he never failed in maintaining his position, and commanded the respect of all his comrades in the army, whether graduates of the military academy or men appointed from civil life.

In the higher branches of civil life General Crawford has also obtained a commanding position. After the close of the war the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Not long after his first trip to Europe he was made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, and also a Fellow of the Biblical Archæological Society of Great Britain. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a corresponding member of the New York Historical Society, as well as a member of the American Geographical Society and the Archæological Institute. He was twice a delegate of the American Geographical Society to the Geographical Congress in Europe. His immediate family connection with the University of Pennsylvania, his *Alma Mater*, has been long and honorable through a series of years, stretching back to the early part of the century. His great-uncle, Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, D. D., had been the Vice-Provost of the University and the distinguished Professor of Languages for many years. His father, Rev. Samuel W. Crawford, D. D., was the Principal of the Academical Department, and was eminent as well for his scholastic attainments and his admirable system of instruction as for the purity of his personal character. Two years ago General Crawford was chosen one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of the Alumni of the University, which position he yet holds. He has recently presented to the Trustees of the University six hundred and eighty-seven bound volumes and three hundred unbound volumes, comprising works of great value on Herculaneum and Pompeii, and a varied collection of works on Philosophy, Archæology, Science and Art.

In 1885 the Pennsylvania Reserve Association presented to the State a full-length military portrait of their old commander. It was received by the Governor (Hoyt) in a glowing and appreciative response, and now has a permanent place in the Capitol among the distinguished men of Pennsylvania.

General Crawford is now enjoying that higher phase of intellectual existence which comes to a man of his mature years who has lived a useful life of achievement, and stored away mines of information yet to be drawn upon. In the years to come his pen is to be as ready in giving them to the world as his sword was efficient in the defence of his country.

FRANK A. BURR.



GEN. E. BURD GRUBB.

GEN. EDWARD BURD GRUBB.

GENERAL E. BURD GRUBB, now residing at Edgewater Park, N. J., son of Edward Burd and Euphemia B. (Parker) Grubb, was born, November 13, 1841, in Burlington, N. J., and, while not strictly speaking a Pennsylvanian, his immediate ancestors were, and his business and social relations have been so intimately connected with Philadelphia and Philadelphians that he is looked upon as a citizen of that place. He is descended from distinguished Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather, Col. Peter Grubb, who commanded the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Associators in Washington's army during the Revolution, married Mary Shippen Burd, daughter of Col. James Burd, one of General Washington's staff, and owned the whole of the Cornwall Ore Mines. His father, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., an extensive miner of iron ores and manufacturer of pig-iron, died, August 27, 1867, at Burlington, where he had resided many years. His mother, a daughter of Isaac B. Parker, of Carlisle, Pa., was also a Pennsylvanian by birth.

General Grubb received his preliminary education in the grammar school of his native city, and matriculated in Burlington College, from which he graduated with first honors in 1860. In response to President Lincoln's call of May 3, 1861, he entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company C, Third Regiment of New Jersey, going into camp at Camp Olden, near Trenton. On June 28, 1861, the three New Jersey regiments reported to General Scott at Washington. The following July the Third Regiment formed one of the reserve regiments, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. At Fairfax, after the battle of Bull Run, the Fourth New Jersey Regiment was added, and the whole force (First Brigade) was placed under command of Brigadier-General Philip Kearney. When General Kearney took possession of Manassas Lieutenant Grubb was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and assigned to Company D, Third Regiment. The brigade being soon after attached to the First Division of the First Army Corps, embarked from Alexandria for the mouth of the York river. General Kearney being assigned a division, Colonel Taylor assumed command, and Lieutenant Grubb was appointed to a position on the latter's staff, where he remained until that officer's death. After the battle of Gaines' Mills, on June 27th, the New Jersey Brigade (then the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps), numbering two thousand eight hundred men, had left to answer at roll-call but nine hundred and sixty-five. The brigade was encamped near White Oak Creek, directly between the fire of the rebel and Union forces, when the former with sixty pieces of artillery commenced a galling fire. The New Jersey troops quickly formed in line, and Lieutenant Grubb was immediately sent for orders to General Slocum's headquarters in the face of the enemy's fire. Not finding that officer he returned, but orders being imperatively necessary he gal-

lantly repeated his dangerous ride, this time being successful. At Bull Run Bridge, 1862, General Taylor, without either cavalry or artillery to support him, bore the brunt of the battle, being nobly sustained by his men; but the day was lost to the Union forces, and General Taylor fatally wounded.

"Stonewall" Jackson said he had rarely seen a body of men who stood up so gallantly in the face of such overwhelming odds as did General Taylor's command. After the battle, in which General Kearney was killed and Jackson repulsed, General Pope withdrew the army to their intrenchments on the bank of the Potomac, the First Brigade resuming its old position at Camp Seminary. Here Colonel Torbert succeeded General Taylor, and Lieutenant Grubb was assigned to a position on his staff, having previously held and returned the commission as Captain of Company B, Third New Jersey Volunteers. Subsequently General Torbert's brigade distinguished themselves in the charge at Crampton's Pass, of the South Mountain, Md., where they annihilated Cobb's Legion and drove the rebels from the defences, capturing the position, September 14, 1862, Lee retreating across the Potomac, leaving his dead on the field. The enemy lost fifteen thousand men. The Fifteenth and Twenty-third Regiments were added to the brigade, and on November 23d Lieutenant Grubb was promoted to Major of the latter regiment, and on the 26th of the following month was again promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the same for gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg. On December 12th the brigade crossed the river to take part in the battle of Fredericksburg. General Torbert, in his official report, states that "Major Grubb, of the Twenty-third, deserves great credit for the manner in which he fought a part of the regiment." Another authority says that it was "due to him that the right of the regiment, when thrown into confusion by the terrible fire to which it was subjected, was rallied and led into the thickest of the combat at Fredericksburg."

The command was subsequently engaged at Chancellorsville, and here the same writer, speaking of Colonel Grubb, states that "always at the head of his regiment, mounted until his horse was shot from under him, then on foot, still animating the men and leading them on, himself the farthest in the front and last to leave the field, seeming to bear a charmed life, he moved from point to point calm and cool, the men nerved to daring by his example, until further exertion no longer availed." The Twenty-third afterwards went into camp at White Oak Church. A mutiny had almost broken out in the regiment by reason of receiving orders to cross the Rappahannock instead of being mustered out at Washington, *their term of service having expired*, when Colonel Grubb addressed them at evening parade so forcibly that they reconsidered their action and said they would go. Crossing the river they threw up a breastwork in front of the city and heights of Fredericksburg, upon which the enemy opened fire, but without inflicting loss. Finally orders were received to march for home. Upon reaching Beverly, N. J., a short delay ensued before the men could be mustered out. Late in June Lee marched into Pennsylvania, and Harrisburg was threat-

ened. When Governor Parker's proclamation was issued less than half the Twenty-third was in camp. Colonel Grubb, after assembling the men, asked all who would follow him to the assistance of a sister State to step forward, when the entire force volunteered. The regiment was received with hearty cheers in Philadelphia, but coldly in Harrisburg, though they were the first regimental organization to reach the city. They at once threw up rifle-pits on the banks of the Susquehanna, and from the Colonel down they worked with a will; but, before the labor was completed, were recalled to Beverly, and were mustered out.

Colonel Grubb was a popular officer. A strict disciplinarian, he managed to so direct those of his command that duty became a pleasure, and he never asked his men to face any danger which he was unwilling to share. In July, 1863, he was commissioned by the Governor to take command of the camp at Beverly, where he recruited and sent to the front the Twenty-fourth. By request of Governor Parker he raised the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and leaving Trenton, June 28, 1864, reported to General Grant at City Point, and was ordered by him to report to General Butler at Bermuda Hundred. Landing at Point of Rocks, July 1st, they were assigned to picket and garrison duties. On August 28th they marched to the extreme front at Petersburg, where they did duty in the trenches until their term of service nearly expired. On September 25th they were highly complimented in general orders by Major-General Birney, as being exceptionally a superior regiment of one hundred days' men. On March 4, 1865, Colonel Grubb was made Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers for meritorious service before Petersburg.

After his retirement from the service he resided until about 1873 in Burlington, where he became a member and President of Common Council for two years, and Trustee of St. Mary's Hall and of Burlington College.

Upon the death of his father, in 1867, General Grubb assumed the management of large iron interests in Dauphin, Lancaster and Lebanon counties, Pa. The well-known Cornwall ore-banks of Lancaster county are among his interests, though at one time they were owned by the family exclusively, the title having been received direct from William Penn.

General Grubb has travelled extensively through the Eastern Hemisphere, and his wife was the first white woman to pass through the entire length of the Suez Canal, the trip having been made in the company of her husband in Baron De Lesseps' steam yacht, he having letters of introduction to that eminent engineer. Upon his return to the United States he prepared an account of his travels, which was published in *Lippincott's Magazine* and extensively copied, and he was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

In 1878 General Grubb built the first coke pig-iron furnace in the State of Virginia at Lynchburg, and opened and operated largely the iron mines along the James river. He is President of the Lynchburg Iron Company.

General Grubb is a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Clover Club, the Union Club of New York and the New York Yacht Club, and has taken two of

the Bennett Prize Cups. He is also a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

He commanded the New Jersey Battalion in the Centennial ceremonies at Yorktown, Va., in October, 1881, and is Captain of the Philadelphia City Troop, an organization which served in the Revolutionary War as the body-guard of General Washington, and which has been kept up in Philadelphia ever since. On February 9, 1888, General Grubb was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for New Jersey, over Capt. Charles Merritt, by a vote of three hundred and seventy-seven to one hundred and twenty-three. He is an active member of the Republican party. In 1874 he removed to Edgewater Park, just above Beverly, N. J., where he resides in a delightfully situated country-seat with a park of twelve acres, handsomely laid out and fronting the river. He married, in 1863, Elizabeth Wadsworth, daughter of Rev. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, and the son of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the "Patroon," of Albany, N. Y. She died in Philadelphia, April 17, 1886, leaving one child, a daughter.



GEN. HARRISON ALLEN.

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GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, soldier, lawyer, legislator and ex-Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, was born in the town of Russellburg, Warren county, December 4, 1835, his parents being Samuel P. and Mary (Thompson) Allen. On his mother's side he is of American-German extraction; on his father's, of Scotch-Irish descent, the noted Gen. Anthony Wayne having been his father's great-uncle.

General Allen was reared on a farm until he reached the age of eighteen years, and during the winter months attended the district school. He was unusually industrious as a student, improving his leisure hours and gaining all the information to be acquired in the schools which the neighborhood afforded. He possessed a retentive memory, was quick to comprehend an idea and to act upon it, it being his aim to know his duty and to do it. In the school he was an excellent disclaimer, and exhibited ability and taste for such exercises. In the autumn of 1854 he attended the academy at Jamestown, N. Y., and during that and the following winter taught school at Farmington, in his native county, meeting with excellent success. During 1856 and 1857 he was a student in the academy at Randolph, N. Y., where he stood high in his classes, and received the highest honors of the school and the literary society of the academy. In the spring of 1857 he left school to engage in business, of which "lumbering" was an important part, in order to earn the money to sustain himself and prosecute his studies. In 1857 and 1858 he attended the Freedonia Academy. Here he again won distinction, securing the highest honors, one of which was his election to the Presidency of the literary society with which he was connected. In 1859 he entered the law office of Judges Johnson and Brown, of Warren, where he remained until the spring of 1861.

Having a taste for military affairs, he devoted considerable attention thereto, and served as *aide de camp* (with the rank of Captain) on General Brown's staff, Twentieth Division Pennsylvania Militia, and was promoted by election to Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment in his county. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he volunteered, April 20, 1861, for three months' service as a private, and was elected by the men Captain of the company. After two months he re-enlisted with his company for three years. He was ordered to Pittsburgh, and thence up the Allegheny river, twelve miles, to Camp Wright. He drove the first tent-peg on the ground, and had command of the camp, containing about four thousand men, until relieved by Colonel McLean, of Erie. At that time the Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves was organized, including his company (at Camp Wilkins), and he was elected by the men Major of the regiment, and commissioned by the Governor. He was tendered the Colonely of the Eleventh Regiment of Reserves, but declined it, preferring to serve under Col. John S. McCal-

mont, a West Point graduate, and remain with his men. The regiment became part of the Army of the Potomac.

In November, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was elected Colonel, serving during the term of his enlistment. He was brevetted Brigadier-General United States Volunteers for meritorious service, and was especially complimented for gallantry and efficiency by Generals Doubleday, Meade, Reynolds and Ord. He was in the engagements at Drainsville, Port Conway, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Williamsport. Here, as a mark of confidence, he was assigned by General Doubleday to command the advance line of the division, and successfully routed the Confederates, took possession of their line, and held it—the enemy retreating under cover of night. On the expiration of his term of service he returned to Warren, and resumed his law studies, and was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law.

In 1866 he was nominated on the Republican ticket as Representative in the Legislature from Warren and Venango District, and was elected. The following year he was renominated by acclamation, and elected by a majority of eleven hundred and eighty-two in his own county, running largely ahead of his ticket. He served with great credit and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, guarding their particular interests, and also faithfully conserving those of the whole State. During his term he took part in all the important discussions, especially signalizing his services by an eloquent speech upon the Constitutional Amendment. His influence as a legislator was marked. In 1868 he was a delegate-at-large to the Soldiers' National Convention at Chicago, and also a District Delegate to the Republican National Convention, by each of which General Grant was nominated for the Presidency. He took a very active part in the campaign which followed, in speaking and organizing. In 1869 he was a candidate for the State Senate in the Mercer, Warren and Venango District, against a very prominent member of his own party, and after an animated contest carried seventy-nine out of the ninety-nine delegates in his own county. The contestant, Judge Wetmore, withdrawing, he was nominated by acclamation, endorsed by the District Conference, and, after a hard-fought contest, was elected by over one thousand majority. During his term in the Senate, as in the House, he was always upon the side of right, and ranked as one of the strongest and most faithful members of that body, taking a leading part in all discussions with marked ability. He was earnest in support of all measures pointing to economy and reform. During the discussion upon the contested election cases in the Senate he received high compliments for his speech upon the Right of Petition. In 1872 he was elected Auditor-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the unprecedented majority of thirty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty, and entered upon the duties of his office December 2d of that year. During the heated campaign preceding his election to this office the Democrats of his own county passed the following resolution at a mass meeting held by them, giving him at the same time the proud title of "The Poor Man's Friend":

"He has been almost the first in every charitable enterprise, and has thereby blessed the homes and lightened the lots of the needy without reference to creed or condition. He has not only proven himself a good citizen, a true and brave soldier, but, when fortune had favored him with means, he opened his hand in charity and scattered his gifts liberally to the deserving poor, and many have blessed him for his acts of kindness. He has provided homes for the homeless, cheered the fallen, and strengthened and encouraged the weak when temptation was dragging them down to ruin and to death."

In 1874 he was renominated for Auditor-General by acclamation in the Republican State Convention. In 1880 he was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago, and was one of the noted three hundred and six members who voted continuously for the nomination of General Grant, and possesses the handsome medal which was struck off to commemorate their fidelity to the great commander. He took prominent part as a speaker in the great campaign for Garfield in Indiana and other States.

In 1882 General Allen was appointed by the President as United States Marshal for Dakota for four years. In 1886 he was elected Chairman of the Territorial Central Republican Committee of Dakota for two years, and in March, 1887, he was elected Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for that department. His administration has been very successful, resulting in a large increase in the number of posts and membership, notwithstanding the unfavorable times; and at the close of his first year he delivered an address that was everywhere highly commended, and of which we append the peroration:

"COMRADES:—My duties as commander of this department will soon end. The honor conferred in my election, and the kindness, courtesy, united support and fidelity of its officers, and all in this department, I fully appreciate and have sought to deserve. The condition of our department must be the evidence of success. I surrender the honored trust with great thankfulness for the honor conferred, and with the pleasing hope of the future prosperity of our grand and ennobling organization. Its mission is good, its purposes are pure and heroic. Be faithful to them and God will prosper it. Let not the voice of hunger or suffering be unheeded. Be as prompt to answer to the call of the needy as you were to respond to the demand of your country, and blessings will be your reward. Let not the helpless and hungered soldier languish at your threshold. Open wide the door, as you will ask at that last great day that it shall be opened unto you. Let your lives be evidences of fixed principles of right within you, that the coming generation may take pride in your present life, as they glory in your heroic past. As you were sworn to defend it, let the law of your God and your country be your guide. Be temperate in all things; in temperance and caution there is safety."

"Comrades, I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without congratulating you and expressing my great pleasure in the character evidenced in our members of the Grand Army of the Republic everywhere. In our post meetings, in our encampments, department and national, we see so positively fixed that grand principle of rectitude, temperance, obedience to law, and the requirements of duty so firmly instilled by your great sacrifices in defense of law. We may feel justly proud of the temperate and dignified character of our representatives and our meetings, evidencing the faith of our members that temperance means honor, dignity, prosperity and power, while intemperance means degradation, penury and want. Avoid it, as the serpent that beguileth, that your children may take heed, and shun its sting. Let your motto be, duty, dignity and honor. Let our lives be so marked that the youth of our land may take pride in our example and emulate our virtues. Honor the Government you have saved, in the faith of its honorable return. Its dignity and character enoble you as its defenders. Teach your children to cherish its sublime principles, planted in the graves of our sainted heroes, and watered with the blood of their fathers. Let no personal interest mar the perfectness of our brotherhood, nor chill that brotherly feeling so strongly cemented on the field of conflict. May our lives illustrate that ennobling motto of our

organization, 'Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,' so that when the last bugle shall sound we may all gather under our Great Eternal Commander in that last grand encampment to receive the proud plaudit—'well done.'"

At the present time General Allen is mentioned as the probable choice of the Republican Convention as candidate for delegate to Congress. One of the opposition journals, the Fargo *Daily Sun*, recently bore this remarkable testimony to his sterling character:

"Perhaps there is not a man in Dakota more widely known and more justly popular than General Harrison Allen. He has been in the Territory long enough to entitle him to the claim of being an old settler, and to enable him to fully understand the wants of the entire people. His ability as a statesman has never been questioned, and his long experience in public affairs has given him a prestige which could not fail to count at Washington, should he be so fortunate as to be sent there to represent the great Territory of Dakota. In addition to all this, General Allen is a thoroughbred gentleman in all that the word implies. His honorable and upright dealings, his affable and pleasing manners, and unimpeachable integrity have endeared him to all classes of Dakotains, and if the position of delegate is to be held again by a Republican, there certainly is no one who could wield a greater influence or more capably represent the Territory than the General. The *Sun*, for one, hopes the Republicans for once will show their good sense by nominating him."



GEN. HORACE PORTER.

GEN. HORACE PORTER.

THE name of Porter is a familiar and honored one in the higher life of Pennsylvania. The men and women who have borne it within the borders of this Commonwealth have made large contributions to its prosperity. David R. Porter, the father of HORACE PORTER, was Governor of the Keystone State for two terms, during years that will be reckoned among the most important of its existence, and in many ways he made a powerful impression upon the better features of its intellectual and material growth. Perhaps he was the most distinguished man of the long line of useful and important citizens who brought that name to this country, and, by their efforts, gave it a lasting place in the history of the New World. His immediate family came from near Londonderry, and he took a wife whose ancestors were born near Glasgow. Thus he endowed his children with the able strain of Scotch-Irish stock from both sides of the primary plant. For many generations, both in this and the mother country, the men and women of this family have been strong in the head and heart. The first of the Porters came to the United States many years ago, and there has been no cause, either of sentiment or with arms, fought on this continent in which its members have not taken a prominent part. Early in the history of Pennsylvania they settled on its soil. David R. Porter and his immediate ancestors spent most of their years in the State in which he attained so high a place. He was a man of strong intellect, and of many winning qualities. He inherited these attributes from a man who had already made his name prominent in our struggle for independence. Gen. Andrew Porter, who served with distinction through the revolutionary war, was his father. He, too, was born in Pennsylvania in the early Colonial days, and was a man who stood high as a mathematician as well as a soldier.

Horace Porter was born, on April 15, 1837, in the little mountain town of Huntingdon, a short time before his father was elected Governor. The boy saw very little of his native place, however, for he went to Harrisburg when quite young. His early education was obtained there and at the high school at Lawrenceville, N. J. He early learned the English branches, and studied the classics with a view of graduating at Princeton. He looked ahead to a professional career as a lawyer, or, rather, his parents did for him; but the tides of his own ambition changed the hopes of his family. Most boys, once in their lives, have a longing for a soldier's career. Horace Porter was no exception to this rule, for he inherited military ardor from his grandfather, Gen. Andrew Porter, of revolutionary fame.

West Point early became the aim and purpose of young Porter. This penchant took him to the scientific school of Harvard College. Very early in life he had evinced a strong mechanical turn. When he was twelve years of age he

invented a gauge to indicate the supply of water in the tanks which fed the steam boilers in his father's iron furnace. Later, he fashioned a bit machine, and all through his boyhood days was thinking out and perfecting some new device of greater or less value. But to these gifts were added strong intellectual powers which subdued his mechanical inclinations, or, rather, carried them into a higher sphere of action.

His training at Harvard College produced good results from the first, and in 1854 he was so far advanced that he set out alone to secure his appointment to the military academy on the Hudson. He went to Washington with a letter of introduction to President Pierce, and applied for an appointment to West Point "at large." He waited some time before securing an interview with the President, and then found that the list was already full. Although disappointed, he returned to school, and then turned in another direction and succeeded.

Nerr Middlesworth was the Congressman from his district. The next year he had the appointment of a cadet, and application was made to him. This singular man will be remembered as a most remarkable product of the old Pennsylvania Dutch life. He had brains and force, but both were as crude as his manners. Yet, in those days, he had great influence in politics, especially in his own State. No more picturesque citizen of a new Republic can be remembered than this Congressman, to whom Horace Porter applied for an appointment to West Point.

The second time young Porter went to Washington he carried little more than his application for a cadetship and recommendations from his teachers. He waited about the doors of Congress until he secured an interview with Mr. Middlesworth. This peculiar character heard the boy's story, and said:

"Well, young man, you are the first on hand. Give me your papers. It is an old and a good adage: 'First come, first served,' and I will see what I can do for you."

The lad again returned to college with nothing more definite as to his future; but, when he was least expecting it, his appointment came. Nerr Middlesworth had kept his word and Horace Porter entered the military academy in 1855.

His life at the military school was like that of most other boys of his age. He accepted the studies and discipline graciously, but was as fond of sport as almost any of the lads of his class. He was appointed Cadet Adjutant in his first class year. He took most naturally to engineering and ordnance—the two highest grades of study. The record tells how well he succeeded in them, for he was graduated in 1860 third in a class of forty-one bright scholars. He chose the ordnance arm, and was first made a brevet Second Lieutenant. He served as Instructor of Artillery at West Point for a few months after his graduation, and was a successful teacher. It was while he was acting in this capacity that the commission authorized by Congress to revise the studies at the West Point Academy arrived. Four distinguished men composed the Board—Jefferson Davis, Senator Foote, of Vermont, Major Robert Anderson, who soon after commanded at Fort Sumter, and Henry Winter Davis, United States Senator

from Maryland. Thus, while a lad, he was early introduced to the man who, in less than a year, was to head the conspiracy against the Government, in which the young officer was to play a prominent part.

After this experience he served for a time at Watervliet Arsenal, New York, and in April, 1861, just as rebellion was awakening the country to the realities of war, he was promoted to a full Second Lieutenant of Ordnance.

Communication with the National Capital was at that time, by the ordinary methods of travel, cut off. He was made bearer of important despatches to the authorities in Washington, and was compelled to reach it by ascending the Potomac river. The journey was full of hazardous incident, and he met with many interesting adventures by the way.

On June 7th the exactions of approaching conflict made him a First Lieutenant of the same arm of the service. Soon after he was ordered to the staff of Gen. W. T. Sherman, who had been assigned to command on the South Atlantic coast, and sailed with him from Fortress Monroe as an ordnance officer of the Port Royal Expeditionary Corps. At Hilton Head, S. C., and in erecting batteries of heavy artillery on the Savannah river and Tybee Island, in Georgia, he rendered valuable services.

The first real chance that was offered to test the mettle of Lieutenant Porter was at the siege of Fort Pulaski. He was the chief of artillery in that combat, and directed the guns against that work, which forced it to surrender. Q. A. Gillmore, who afterwards became a famous general, was at that time in command in front of Pulaski, and the artillery service of young Porter was so effective that he made an extended report upon it, which has been translated into several languages. Up to that time no masonry fortification had ever been breached at a greater distance than eight hundred yards range. Fort Pulaski was reduced at one thousand six hundred yards. This was such remarkable artillery work at that time that Horace Porter was brevetted a Captain for "gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Fort Pulaski." This was an unusual promotion for one so young at this stage of the game of war; yet this was not enough to show the commanding general's appreciation of his first really important service. In addition to this brevet he presented him with one of the captured swords, on which was engraved a suitable inscription testifying to his gallantry.

In the first attempts to capture Charleston young Porter was in the assault made at Secessionville, and received a slight wound in the hand. Soon, thereafter, he was transferred to General McClellan's staff, and acted as chief ordnance officer in the transfer of the Army of the Potomac from Harrison's Landing, Va., to Maryland, to take part in the bloody engagements of Antietam and South Mountain.

After Antietam he was made chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Ohio, and sent West. He remained in that position until he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. There he was assigned to the staff of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, joined him at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and served with marked distinction from there to Chattanooga.

At the battle of Chickamauga Captain Porter, as usual, was credited with distinguished services. At one time he was instrumental in holding a column of the enemy in check at a critical moment in the midst of the retreat by gathering some scattered pieces of artillery on a knoll, and surrounding them with some fragments of demoralized regiments that were pushing off the field. It was a bold stand, and not only served to hold the enemy for a while, but gained some valuable time in which trains could be got out of the way and saved.

When General Grant was assigned to the command of the Western armies, and relieved General Rosecrans at the foot of Missionary Ridge, Captain Porter was transferred to the staff of Gen. George H. Thomas, and was with him at Chattanooga when General Grant assumed his new duties. He met the distinguished soldier, with whom he was destined to occupy such important relations, not only in war, but in peace, under peculiar circumstances. Grant had made his famous horseback ride over the mountains in the rain, and had reached Thomas' headquarters in a rather dilapidated condition. He had probably been there half an hour when General Thomas summoned Captain Porter, and there, for the first time, he met the future general of the armies. He was sitting in a chair, apart from the other officers, with his head bent well forward, so that his chin almost rested upon his breast. He had asked enough questions of Thomas to be able to appreciate the desperate condition of affairs, and was in deep thought when General Thomas proceeded to introduce the young officer to his future chief. General Grant's clothes were muddy and wet, and this was a rebuke to General Thomas' idea of hospitality; so he invited him to go to his room and change his garments. General Grant declined, but moved a little closer to the blazing fire on the hearth at Thomas' suggestion. Grant asked Porter but a few questions that night, but requested his presence the next day. He then invited him to accompany him in the inspection of the lines and the location of the artillery.

During the siege of Vicksburg and his other operations along the Mississippi, Grant was desirous that Captain Porter should be sent to him for artillery service. His efficient work at Fort Pulaski had attracted his attention in the earliest days of the conflict. But his request was not granted, and Chattanooga was his first meeting-place with the young artillery officer. There was a reciprocal feeling between them from the first, and Porter was frequently summoned to headquarters.

In an interview not long after General Grant's arrival he informed Porter that he desired to make him a Brigadier, and give him command of troops in that army. He made that recommendation to the War Department, and among the papers and explanations which Porter the next day took to Washington from General Grant was the request for his promotion. But the authorities at the National Capital in those days paid about as much attention to General Grant's wishes as to the request of a messenger boy, and his suggestions were "pigeonholed." Porter, who, in the meantime, had been made a full Captain of Ord-

nance, after delivering his despatches, was assigned to duty in that department at Washington.

General Grant was not to remain long at Chattanooga, and Captain Porter did not remain long in a Washington office. The battle of Missionary Ridge brought Grant into the supreme control of all the armies of the Union. When he came East to assume his greater command the young artillery and ordnance officer, who had early in the war attracted his attention, was at once taken as a member of his personal staff, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. This advancement came a month before General Grant's grapple with Lee in the Wilderness. In this remarkable wrestle in the brush young Porter bore a conspicuous part; so gallant, indeed, that for his services on that field he was brevetted a Major in the regular army, and the order read: "For gallant and meritorious services."

From the Rapidan to the James he followed General Grant's fortunes, winning honors in every subsequent engagement by his quickness of decision, promptness of action, courage and judgment. He was the bright, attentive spirit of the Lieutenant-General's waking and sleeping hours during those terrible days of battle and march which brought Grant's army south of the James. When he decided to make the bold move for City Point and beyond, Porter was one of the two officers he sent forward to select the point where the army was to make the crossing. At the siege of Petersburg Porter was again brevetted for "gallant and meritorious services" in the engagement at Newmarket Heights, Va.

How well he executed the important trusts confided to him during the depressing days of 1864, whether of a personal or public character, may be read from the record, which says that on February 24, 1865, he was again brevetted a Colonel of Volunteers for "faithful and meritorious services."

After Grant broke the enemy's lines, and the pursuit of the Confederate Army began, he was a restless and untiring aid, and the sound of the last cannon had hardly ceased to echo over the hills about Appomattox, and the capitulation of Lee's army announced to the world, before he was made a Brevet-Colonel of the regular army. The order which placed this young man so well ahead on the army-roll summed up, as the reasons for this honor: "For gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion."

A little more than a month later he was made a brevet Brigadier-General for "gallant and meritorious services on the field during the rebellion."

The remarkable sum of his military achievements was now ready to be added up. The total was eight regular appointments and seven brevets—all "for gallant and meritorious services." Besides these substantial results of good deeds done, was "honorable mention" in the official reports of every battle and every campaign wherein he had borne a part.

General Porter, like many other young officers of ability, had little chance through his years of meritorious service to impress his fame or usefulness upon the history of battles and campaigns. He was a staff officer, and the commander

of a single regiment frequently had his gallant deeds sent out to the world and printed in the records of battles, while the often higher services of the staff officer were known only to the general he was serving. General Grant felt this, and years after the rebellion put in enduring form his estimate of General Porter's military work and ability. His words can be found in John Russell Young's "Around the World with General Grant." They read:

"We had a good many men in the war who were buried in the staff and did not rise. Horace Porter was lost in the staff. Like Ingalls, he was too useful to be spared. But as a commander of troops Porter would have risen, in my opinion, to a high command."

The demands of peace upon General Porter were fully as great as those of war. He continued the trusted friend of the general of the armies, besides being his confidant and reliable aid in military affairs. The close of the war naturally brought the peaceful conflict of "reconstruction." In this strange condition of national life, General Porter played an important part. His first duty, after the conflict, was in helping to dissolve the great army which the Union had marshalled for war. In the plans and purposes of sending back into citizenship the peerless soldiers who had followed Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and other Generals for the preservation of the Union, General Porter performed an important duty. It was General Grant's favorite axiom that, "Next to organizing an army, the dissolution of it was the most difficult thing." Feeling the importance of this work, he intrusted many of its details to General Porter, who in this service bore a conspicuous part.

In the beginning of "reconstruction" he was also charged with various inspecting tours in the South, to report upon the condition of the people and the manner in which they were accepting the terms of surrender, and various delicate matters of that description. His reports upon all the subjects were accepted by the general-in-chief with as much confidence as though they had been his own observations. Later, when General Grant became involved in the political complications which surrounded the conflict between Andrew Johnson and Congress, General Porter's tact was very frequently called into action with good results.

When General Grant accepted the position of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, during that difficult and trying time, he made General Porter Acting-Assistant Secretary of War, and entrusted to him some of the most delicate duties of that critical period. Porter was in that crisis not only a friend of the general-in-chief, and a soldier to obey all commands, but acted as the diplomat between the War Office and the White House through all the strained relations that settled about General Grant's connections with the administration then in power. He was afterward sent across the continent to report upon the location and distribution of troops, rendered necessary by the peace footing. His recommendations were always accepted, and the size and location of many of the army posts on the frontier were the results of his recommendations.

When General Grant became President General Porter was assigned to duty

with the executive at the White House, with his full military rank, and in the administration of public affairs, so far as the executive was concerned, no man wielded a more important influence with and for him. His tact, judgment, discretion and alert powers of mind and speech rendered him as valuable an assistant in the highest realm of civil life as in the discharge of the broadest military duties. Of all the soldier element which General Grant called about him, or kept within his reach, during the years from the close of the war until he ceased to be President, no man occupied a higher or broader position than Horace Porter. In the attacks which were made upon General Grant's administration of civil affairs, no reflections were ever cast upon General Porter, and he filled the full measure of his usefulness to his chief by standing close to him in those exciting days, and keeping true to his trust and friendship to the last. When the measure of his public life was filled to the brim, and he had witnessed the weakness and the strength of men in official position in war and peace, he parted company with the intrigues, disputes and shallowness of public life. He resigned a high place in the army only when his full duty to General Grant had been done, to accept a position in civil life which he had had under consideration for some time. He then entered the business world to become a successful man in the trades and traffics of life.

Few soldiers have lived who have done this. He had, before this, rejected the solicitations of politicians who sought to nominate him for Governor of his native State. It was something of a trial to turn away from the sentiment of succeeding to the same high office his father had so worthily filled. But this he did, and positively declined to allow his name to be used in the convention.

His first business position was that of Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car Company. Into this famous organization he came as a new power with a fresh purpose. He seemed to drop readily from the realm of high public concerns into the routine of careful railroad management. His duties with the Pullman Company brought him to New York, and he branched out into a financial power at a very early period. He was one of the projectors of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad of that city, and was chairman of the Finance Committee that raised the money to build it, and Chairman of the Executive Committee that erected and put it into operation. In the work of this railroad his power of invention came again into play, and he devised the ticket-boxes now used on the elevated roads and other appliances for caring for the fruits of the company's expenditures. In many of the railroad enterprises of the day he has had more or less of a place. He was the first President of the West Shore Railroad; built and followed its fortunes until it passed into the hands of the New York Central. He is still Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car Co., and besides the exacting duties of that position, is a prominent factor in other great interests. He is a Director of the Continental Bank of New York, and a Director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He has served as an active Director in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; Scioto Valley, St. Louis and San Francisco; Cedar

Rapids; Atlantic and Pacific; the Ontario and Western, and others of less note.

In addition to his multifarious duties, both as soldier and citizen, he has studied much and travelled to great purpose. He has thoroughly inspected his own country, and familiarized himself with its material and intellectual development, as well as its powers and complexion. He has studied French and Spanish, and is well versed in the literature of those countries. Unlike most business men, he, with all his work, has never neglected the graces of life, but cultivated them. He has always taken, and still takes, a great interest in art, literature and music. During the several tours he has made through Europe, he has gratified his fondness for art by studying the works of all the old masters, and in inspecting most of the fruits of human ambition of which the Old World can boast. Music is a part of his daily life, as well as study and labor. He is a great patron of the Opera, and a conspicuous figure about all musical and dramatic entertainments of the higher order.

The full sum of his life cannot now be made up. He is yet comparatively a young man, having but just passed his fiftieth year. It is an old adage that "Life is not a multitude of years, but a multitude of experiences." If this be true, his career has lifted him both in usefulness and knowledge far above his years. His life has been, in many respects, a romance, running from the primitive condition of Pennsylvania to the very summit of political, social and business influence, both in war and in peace. In the long range of human endeavor he never lost the confidence of his associates, and his friendship with and for General Grant was never dimmed. He saw a great deal of his old chief, even after they were separated. He lived beside him at Long Branch in the summer, and in the social life of his later years was always a conspicuous figure. General Porter was beside his coffin after death, and followed his remains to their final resting-place. He was selected as the orator of several of the most important memorial services that were held, and spoke words of eulogy to the sorrowing soldiers. He also wrote brilliantly of his old commander, both before and after he was dead.

His has indeed been a singular career. Few men have combined so many strong qualities. His literary work has stood well alongside of his other achievements, and his editorial articles and sketches in the old *Galaxy* and the present *Century* and *Harper's Magazines* show a high order of literary talent. His gifts as a speaker are broader even than his power with the pen. His wit and humor have enlivened many a social occasion, and his pathos and logic have instructed many an audience, who have listened to his addresses and lectures in most of the larger cities of the Union.

He is at the present day in the very fulness of all his mental and physical powers, having apparently many years of usefulness yet before him

FRANK A. BURR,



GEN. ISAAC J. WISTAR.

GEN. ISAAC JONES WISTAR.

GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, United States Army, was born in Philadelphia, on the 14th of November, 1827. His parents were Dr. Caspar Wistar, a physician of high standing, and his wife, Lydia Jones, eldest daughter of Isaac C. Jones. Dr. Wistar was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, and was descended from Caspar Wistar, who settled in Philadelphia in 1714, and became a large owner of real estate, and from whom many city titles are derived. He was the eldest son of Hans Caspar Wistar, who held a small public office near Heidelberg, under the Grand Duke of Baden, which had been hereditary for many generations.

General Wistar was educated first at the Friends' boarding school at Westtown, Chester county, and afterwards at Haverford College, Pennsylvania. In 1849 he went to California, overland, losing one-fourth of the party by attacks from hostile Indians on that long and then almost unknown road. He served as a foremast hand on the Pacific for several voyages, and afterwards passed two years in the service of the Hudson Bay Company as a "free trapper," or *courier des bois*, mostly in the far Northwest, wintering during one season as far north as the head waters of the Mackenzie river. Having been severely wounded in a conflict with the Rogue River Indians, he returned to San Francisco and studied law with Crockett & Page, who were distinguished lawyers of that day, the former afterwards becoming Chief Justice of that State. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and formed an association with the famous Col. Edward D. Baker, of Illinois, acquiring a large and important practice, both civil and criminal.

In 1859, Baker having been elected from Oregon to the Senate of the United States, their professional connection was dissolved, and Wistar returned to Philadelphia, where he recommenced the practice of the law; but in April, 1861, in conjunction with Baker, he raised and organized, under a special order of the President, the so-called "California Regiment" of sixteen companies, sixteen hundred strong, of which Baker became the Colonel and Wistar the Lieutenant-Colonel.

On the 21st of October, 1861, the right battalion of that regiment, with portions of the Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts Regiments, owing to some confusion of orders, were attacked in an untenable position at Ball's Bluff, Va., by an overpowering Confederate force, and, after a prolonged and desperate defence, were cut to pieces, the California battalion saving its colors, but losing over sixty per cent. of its force engaged, including Baker killed and Wistar severely wounded in three places. After a long illness Wistar recovered, but with his right arm permanently crippled, and became Colonel of his regiment, which was then, at the request of the State authorities, taken over from the roster of the United States and placed upon that of the State of Pennsylvania; and thus,

although the first three years' regiment that was enlisted in the volunteer service, it became the Seventy-first of the Pennsylvania line. It was brigaded in Sedgwick's famous division of the Second Corps, and soon became well known throughout the gallant Army of the Potomac.

General Burns, its brigade commander, has declared that at Glendale his brigade, with the Nineteenth Massachusetts, held forty thousand Confederates, comprising the Corps of Longstreet and Hill, with Magruder in supporting distance, at bay during the vital half hour when they attempted to pierce the centre of the Federal army on its march to Malvern Hill. At Gettysburg the Seventy-first and Sixty-ninth Regiments held successfully, though with terrible loss of life, the crucial position at the "Bloody Angle," and it was against their steady front that the memorable assault of Pickett spent its force in vain. Thus on two momentous occasions it was the lot of this regiment, with its gallant brigade associates, to meet and foil two great attempts to pierce the Union centre and cut the army in two. The success of either would, in all probability, have modified materially the issue of the war, and produced far-reaching consequences upon which it is now useless to speculate.

At the great battle of Antietam, after the repulse of the Corps of both Hooker and Mansfield, the division of Sedgwick forded the Antietam creek, and advanced a mile over level ground in column by brigade under artillery fire to the assault of Jackson's position. Here one of the bloodiest actions of the war took place, and in it Wistar was again severely wounded and left on the ground intermediate between the two armies, whence he was rescued twelve hours later under cover of night, speechless but living. For his services on that occasion he was appointed Brigadier-General, and commanded successively a brigade and division in the Eighteenth Army Corps, where he became well known to the country in many celebrated battles and for some enterprising distant expeditions. His effort to surprise the defences of Richmond, in February, 1864, displayed some of the most remarkable infantry marching of the war, and came very near accomplishing a successful entry by the back door into the Confederate capital.

At Charles City Court-House during the same winter, by a long and rapid march with one brigade of cavalry, he surprised and captured two entire regiments of Confederate cavalry, losing scarcely a man. The activity of his operations in the vicinity of Richmond during the winter of 1863-64 attracted public attention, and received special mention in the President's message. At the bloody battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, his command was the last on the line of battle of the Eighteenth Corps, from which it retired at leisure under orders to become the rear guard of the Army of the James in the retreat to Bermuda Hundred which ensued.

At the conclusion of the war, shattered by wounds and broken in health, he declined all invitations to a political career, and accepted the Presidency of the Union Canal Company, from which, in 1867, he was called to the charge of all the canals controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Pennsylvania,

and soon afterwards of those which it acquired in New Jersey, being in all about four hundred and thirty miles. At the present time, and for many years past, he has also had charge of all the coal-mining interests controlled by that great corporation, employing in the aggregate about eight thousand men of all ranks, and producing about two million five hundred thousand tons per annum.

At the celebrated reunion of the survivors of the Philadelphia Brigade and Pickett's Division at Gettysburg held at the "Bloody Angle" on the 3d of July, 1887, he took an active part, making his first and only public utterance since the war in the cause of concord and fellowship. His short address, delivered with a choking voice on that memorable spot in presence of the battered survivors of both armies, with the widow of the gallant Pickett sitting by, presented a unique and thrilling scene. The emotion and feeling of those scanty remnants of the two famous corps who had almost mutually destroyed each other on the same spot a quarter of a century before was indescribable, and the speaker's voice was constantly interrupted by the uncontrollable emotion of himself and others. The following is the address as reported in the *Philadelphia Press* of July 7, 1887:

COMRADES AND FRIENDS:—Upon me has been conferred the honor of delivering this completed monument to the en-tooly and pious care of the Battlefield Memorial Association.

We hope it may endure while these surrounding hills shall stand, not simply to mark for posterity this spot on which such momentous events transpired, but as a memorial from us few survivors to commemorate the far greater number of our glorious dead.

You must give me a minute to recover myself. I cannot look on your small array—pitiful indeed in numbers, though in nothing else—without contrasting it with the numerous and gallant body I once led, and the feeling is too much for me.

Your regiment, the Seventy-first of Pennsylvania, was mustered in on the 16th of May, 1861, by a captain of engineers, who afterwards became one of the greatest and most distinguished soldiers of our country, and whose great fame and reputation are among the most precious possessions of his fellow-soldiers and countrymen, General William F. Smith.

It served out its term in the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, but I will not enter on its history, which is well known to every gallant soldier of that army. It was entitled to be mustered out on the 16th of May, 1864, when the army was locked in deadly embrace with the brave Army of Northern Virginia; but, at the call of its corps commander, cheerfully remained and participated in the bloody assaults at Cold Harbor, where an historian has justly said that the Second Corps suffered losses from which, though it recovered and continued in service till the last day of the war, it was never afterwards exactly the same body it had been.

I cannot speak to you with calmness. If you think I can or ought to look on the scanty and battered remnant of your once splendid array unmoved, you are wrong. I cannot do it.

Enough, however, has been said here by far better orators, though one hundred times as much would be inadequate to express the reminiscences and solemn thoughts which this historic spot and our dwindled ranks of scarred and battered survivors send surging through our breasts and welling from our eyes.

I cannot look into your faces and speak with steady voice. I can say no more now, but will express one single sentiment which I believe will reach all of our hearts. That while life remains for this small remnant, we may every one of us, till our last breath, continue to cherish for our friends and comrades, affection, love and personal friendship, and to share with our gallant enemies of long ago—enemies, thank God, no longer—peace, concord and fellowship under one common flag forever more.

C. R. D.



GEN. JOSHUA T. OWEN.

JOSHUA THOMAS OWEN.

AMERICA owes a large part of her wealth and influence to her adopted citizens. Some of her most prominent men were born in other lands, but gave this country the benefit of their life-work, and the strong infusion of foreign blood which has permeated the veins of the Republic from the day of its inception until now has had much to do in developing its character and moulding its career. A worthy example of the better class of this foreign-born element of the American people was General Joshua Thomas Owen. He was a typical Welshman—quick-witted, level-headed, industrious and always bound to rise in the world.

He was born and spent his childhood in Caernarthenshire, South Wales, his father, David Owen, having removed to that section from Glamorganshire after marrying Jane Thomas, a Glamorganshire lass. The father was a manufacturer of woollens. Joshua was born March 29th, 1821, and was eleven years old when David Owen concluded to try his fortunes in the New World across the sea. The family, consisting of the father, mother, ten sons and one daughter, came to America in 1832, and settled in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. It was away back in the woods. The two or three railroads that were then struggling to establish the system which was to cover the country fifty years later with an iron net-work were slowly struggling into existence, and it seemed about the last spot on earth for an enterprising manufacturer to start a woollen factory. What took the shrewd Welshman there we do not know, but it did not take him long to find out that it was not the place for him. In 1835 he took his family to Baltimore, where he and his son Caleb engaged in the business of publishing and selling books.

During all this time young Joshua's education was being attended to, and at the age of eighteen, after a preparatory course at the Baltimore High School, he was ready for college. He entered Jefferson College, in Washington county, Pennsylvania—then under the presidency of Dr. Matthew Brown—and graduated in the class of '45. He returned to Baltimore, and, the senior member of the firm of Owen, Kurtz & Co., book publishers, having died, Joshua took his place and carried on the business with Mr. Kurtz for about a year.

In 1849 he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in teaching at the Chestnut Hill Academy, in conjunction with his brother, Dr. Roger Owen, who was afterward pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Hill. He did not, however, intend to make teaching his profession. In the same year he entered the law office of Samuel H. Perkins, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, though he did not begin the active practice of his profession until 1854. The next year he was elected a member of Common Council from the Twenty-second ward of Philadelphia, and in 1856 was sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature as a Democratic member on the general ticket. He served one term in the Legislature,

then retired to private life, and had built up a lucrative practice in his profession, when the War of the Rebellion broke out, and the eloquence and ardor of Hon. Samuel J. Randall induced him to volunteer. He enlisted as a private in the First City Troop of Philadelphia, but was shortly afterward elected Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia (three months' men). When this term of enlistment expired he organized the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to serve for three years. He saw a great deal of service with this command, and did so much good work that on November 29th, 1862, he was made a Brigadier-General. The Senate failed to confirm the appointment at that time, but in June, 1863, it was renewed and then confirmed.

Bates' history records the first successful bayonet charge of the war as the achievement of General Owen at the battle of Glendale in these words:

"During the night the corps moved on to White Oak Swamp, where it rested until morning, and then resumed the march to Charles City Cross Roads. The way was impeded by the trains and the progress was slow. After passing the junction of the Charles City with the Quaker Road, the brigade halted and was resting by the wayside. It was past two o'clock in the afternoon, when suddenly a terrific artillery fire was opened by the enemy on the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, holding the New Market Road, followed by a continuous discharge of infantry, accompanied by the well-known rebel yell. The enemy had approached under cover of a curtain of timber and, unheralded, was making a furious assault. At full speed General Sumner rode towards the spot where the regiment was resting and ordered Colonel Owen to lead forward his men at double-quick. As they moved over the open field, ploughed by shot and shell, General Hooker came on to meet them, crying out, with his usual enthusiasm in battle, to General Sumner as he approached: 'McCall holds them as in a vice, yet he must give way soon unless assisted. I am strong enough to the left of this road. If you will hold this open ground, I don't care how soon they come.' 'I have brought you,' said Sumner, 'the Sixty-ninth. Put it where you please, for this is your fight, Hooker.' The regiment was immediately brought up and posted across the field in a slight depression of the ground with a battery a little in the rear. Turning to Colonel Owen, General Hooker said, with an expression of the utmost determination: 'Hold this position and keep the enemy in check at all hazards.' As was predicted, the division of McCall was forced to retreat, and the wounded and stragglers began to pour back to the rear. On pressed the enemy in pursuit. To give his men assurance, Colonel Owen ordered them to kneel. Soon the rebel line emerged from the woods within fifty yards, when it was brought to a halt by a volley from the well-poised muskets of the Sixty-ninth. But now the enemy swarmed out from the woods in masses and began to extend his line on either flank of the regiment. It was a critical moment. The order to fix bayonets and charge was given, and springing to their feet the men rushed on in the most daring and impetuous manner, driving the enemy in utter rout, pursuing him beyond his original ground and holding it undisturbed until

midnight and until withdrawn. General Hooker complimented Colonel Owen on the field for having made this, 'the first successful bayonet charge of the war.' The loss was seven killed, twenty-two wounded and five taken prisoners."

General Hooker thus officially complimented Colonel Owen and his regiment: "About three o'clock the enemy commenced a vigorous attack on McCall, and in such force that General Sumner voluntarily tendered me the services of a regiment which was posted in an open field on my extreme right and under shelter from the enemy's artillery. This was the Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers under Colonel Owen. . . . After great loss the enemy gave way and were instantly followed with great gallantry by Grover at the head of the First Massachusetts Regiment, while the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, heroically led by Owen, advanced in the open field on their flank, with almost reckless daring. As Colonel Owen has rendered me no report of the operations of his regiment, I can only express my high appreciation of his services, and my acknowledgment to his chief for having tendered me so gallant a regiment."

General Owen was present and took part with his brigade in the battles of Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Bristow Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and was honorably mentioned by Generals Sumner, Hancock, Sedgwick, Howard, Hooker, McClellan, Meade and Warren.

General Owen remained in the army until August 10th, 1864, when he resigned because of difficulties with his commanding officer, General John Gibbon, and was honorably mustered out. Returning to Philadelphia, he resumed the practice of law, and in 1867 was elected Recorder of Deeds, which office he held for one term—three years. He then went to New York and founded the *Daily Register*. This at first was a newspaper devoted chiefly to commercial business, but upon the downfall of the Tweed dynasty it began publishing the calendars of the courts, and in 1874, under an act of Assembly, the President Judges of the Courts appointed it the official organ of the courts of record in New York city, a position which it still holds. General Owen had associated with him John Bryan and General Anson G. McCook. The General, however, continued his residence in Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1884 was honored by his fellow-citizens of the Twenty-second ward by an election to the Common Council. He died at his residence at Chestnut Hill on November 7, 1887.

Austin Boyer

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GEN. WILLIAM LILLY.

WILLIAM LILLY. DIED DEC. 1ST 1873.

A GENTLEMAN who ought to be an authority on the subject said, some years ago, that few men or corporations make money in the business of mining anthracite coal. There is little doubt of the truth of this, though the reasons for it are not apparent to the average man who usually looks upon the business as a peculiarly profitable one; and of this fact he sees what is good evidence all about him. To be a successful producer of the great commodity of which Pennsylvanians have a monopoly, requires the highest business sagacity and a thorough knowledge of the trade of the world. And even with these qualifications and the prudence and care which is always requisite in ordinary transactions, it sometimes happens that unforeseen events undo the work of the coal producer and bankrupt him almost in the midst of his prosperity. William Lilly, of Mauch Chunk, is one of the comparatively few men whose business sagacity has been sufficient to overcome the obstacles to wealth which constantly rise up before the producer of anthracite coal. Beginning life in humble circumstances, he has grown to be a large coal producer, and one of the foremost men in his section of the State.

He was born of sturdy revolutionary stock in Penn Yan, N. Y., in 1821, and removed with his father, Colonel William Lilly, to Carbon county, Pennsylvania, in 1838. As a boy he obtained employment in the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company. The line ran from the mines in the upper end of Carbon county, to the canal in Parryville, and it was the only steam railroad in the Lehigh Valley for many years. The great anthracite coal trade was still in its infancy, and for years the little road carried coal over the mountains, and down the winding Lehigh to Mauch Chunk, where it was reshipped to Philadelphia and New York in boats. Young Lilly was soon advanced to a conductorship, and finally to a more important position, which grew as the coal trade developed. He kept himself fully posted as to his business, saved some money and soon became a valuable man to his employers. In twelve years he was far ahead of his boyish companions on the road to success, and when he was twenty was elected Colonel of one of the militia regiments of the Lehigh Valley. He took great interest in military matters, and was a prominent figure on training days. In a few years he was elected a Brigadier-General, the youngest man in the State who had attained so high an honor. Beginning to take an active part in politics, as early as 1850 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature. He made an efficient member, and was re-elected for the succeeding term. He barely missed being chosen Speaker, an office which fell to Hon. John Cessna, who, like General Lilly, was then a strong Democrat, and who, with the General, changed his views at the beginning of the war, and became a pronounced Republican. During the next eight years General Lilly was ac-

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tively engaged in business, but he still took a leading part in the politics of the State.

In 1859 he associated himself with Ario Pardee, the late J. Gillingham Fell and George B. Markle in the coal business, at Jeddo, in Luzerne county. The enterprise was a venturesome one, but good management soon placed it on a paying basis. The war came on and the coal and iron trade began to be remunerative to a degree never before known. In a few years General Lilly was a rich man, and paid the government \$60,000 per annum as income tax. He is largely interested in the iron trade, and is a heavy holder of the securities of a number of corporations in the Lehigh Valley and elsewhere, and of the leading railroads of the country. In many of these companies he is a director, and he takes an active interest in their affairs.

Until the autumn of 1862, General Lilly was, as has been said, an active Democrat. About that time he went to Washington, as was his usual custom after the opening of Congress, and met the leading Democrats of the country. The time was an exciting one. The war had been going on for more than a year and the Union arms had met with reverses which almost made the struggle doubtful. Strong a Democrat as he was, General Lilly had never for a moment wavered in his loyalty to the Union cause, and he had never doubted the final success of the Federal arms. A few conversations with prominent Democratic Congressmen soon convinced him that he could not remain in the Democratic party and be as true a Union man as he desired to be. One day when he visited the House of Representatives he found fifty-five Democrats voting against a war measure, and he learned personally from more than thirty of these that they were strongly in sympathy with the rebels. He expressed to a number of gentlemen his firm belief that the rebellion would not be successful. One member replied: "I would like to see any Democrat on this floor who wants to see it put down." In further conversation General Lilly found that there were but few real Union men among his Democratic acquaintances in the house. Among them were the late Hendrick B. Wright, of the Luzerne district, and General Joseph Baily, of Perry county. When General Lilly had surveyed the political field to his satisfaction he said to a Pennsylvania member:

"I don't care about breaking personal friendships, but I have come to bid you a political good-by."

"What's the matter?" asked the astonished Congressman.

"Well," was the reply, "I have made up my mind never again to vote with a party which has failed to support the government in its hour of trial and need." Returning home General Lilly became a working Republican, and has remained one ever since.

He has attended no less than six National Republican Conventions, as delegate or alternate, and has been a member of every important Republican State Convention since 1863. He was a strong protective tariff man when he was a Democrat, and since, and occupied the chair at the great New York Tariff Con-

vention of 1881. He there stated his belief to be that the industries of the United States should be protected and fostered to the extent of giving them the preference in their own market. In local State politics he has always been on friendly terms with all Republican politicians in the commonwealth, though he has never been the henchman of any leader or clique. He has never asked for an office, though his friends have frequently mentioned his name in State Conventions for the governorship. On one occasion he received the second highest vote on the last ballot for that office, and his name was freely mentioned in connection with the nomination in 1882.

Fifteen years ago General Lilly became impressed with the fact that the time had come for the revision of the Constitution of the State. He urged his views upon his friends privately, and at the Republican State Convention of 1867, at Williamsport, he presented and advocated a resolution committing the party to his project of amending the fundamental law of the commonwealth. Being a member of the Committee on Resolutions he was successful in placing it in the platform. It was not, however, until some years later that the Legislature passed a bill which presented the subject to the people of the State, and the Convention to revise the Constitution was called by a large majority of the popular vote. At a subsequent election General Lilly was chosen a Delegate-at-Large, having been unanimously named by the State Convention for that position. He took a very active part in the proceedings of the Convention, which sat for nearly a year in Philadelphia in 1872-73. His attention to his duties was very exact—during the whole period he never missed a roll-call. Serving on the chief committees and often occupying the floor he gave his whole time to his duties, and took up his residence in Philadelphia that he might be able to do so. When the labors of the Convention were over, he expressed himself as satisfied with what the Convention had done. Since the new Constitution went into effect he has thought that some of its provisions might be modified with propriety and with benefit to the State.

General Lilly is still in the prime of life, though more than sixty years old. An active out-door life and a careful mode of living have given him at sixty-three the health and strength of a man of forty. In his habits he has always been a most temperate man. Since the year 1842 no intoxicating drink has passed his lips, and he has not used tobacco for more than thirty years. In appearance General Lilly is above the medium height, and robust in person. He wears long flowing whiskers, which are just beginning to be tinged with gray. He lives in an elegant mansion in Mauch Chunk. General Lilly has large wealth, and uses it liberally. His many charities are only known to the recipients of them. During the whole war he supported the families of five soldiers, and he now relieves the necessities of a large number of needy persons by paying them a regular annual income. In Mauch Chunk he is foremost in all town improvements, and he is extremely popular at home. Since 1840 he has been a leading Mason, becoming Master of his lodge, District Deputy and Grand Master. Royal Arch Chapter,

No. 181, is named after him, and he is an Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar and a life member of the Blue Lodge Chapter and two commanderies. Of late years his time has been so occupied that he has not given the attention to Masonry that he formerly did.

His reading and tastes have led him in the direction of a man of culture. He is a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the society of American Mining Engineers. He has a large and well-selected library, and for years has devoted himself to a careful course of reading. In his residence there is a gallery of fine paintings. General Lilly's habits are quiet and unostentatious. He rises early, and manages his large interests with hardly the aid of a clerk. Wherever he is known it is as a man of stainless honor. He has enemies, as every man of character, determination and decided opinion has, but no man lives who will say that William Lilly ever did a dishonorable act.

The sale of the personal effects, ^{of real estate} of General William Lilly was held at Mauch Chunk Pa., Dec 1st 1931.

THE HIGHTON, PA.
EVENING LEADER
DEC. 2-1931,

News Letter From the Mauch Chunks

At a public sale held Monday afternoon the property of Mrs. Julius Remmel on Broadway, was sold to James M. Breslin, the well known lawyer, for \$3,650. It was formerly the home of General William E. Lilly, deceased and is one of the finest properties in Mauch Chunk. The property in prosperous times would easily command \$25,000.

John G.



COL. EDWARD M. HEYL.

COL. EDWARD MILES HEYL.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD M. HEYL, Inspector-General United States Army, was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1844. He is a descendant of Rev. John Thomas Heyl, of an old and illustrious family of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, who came to America in 1730. Colonel Heyl's great-grandfather, John Heyl, served in the Continental Army during the Revolution, and was with General Washington at Valley Forge. His grandfather, Philip Heyl, of Philadelphia, was a large vessel owner and shipping merchant, engaged in the West India trade. He was captured by an English man-of-war on one of his ships during the War of 1812, and sent to Dartmoor Prison, where he was confined over a year. David Seeger Heyl, Colonel Heyl's father, was formerly a merchant of Philadelphia, and subsequently removed to Camden, N. J., where he was Collector of the Port for some years. He was married on October 12, 1836, to Caroline Julia Heath, of Philadelphia, who was Colonel Heyl's mother, a daughter of Charles Pettit Heath, a descendant of a prominent New Jersey family which originally came from Lancashire, England, and settled in New Jersey in 1670. Charles P. Heath received his early training in that State, and graduated from Princeton College; after which he came to Philadelphia, where he made his permanent residence, and was associated with its interests at that time in connection with the prominent men of his day. He was a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, 1818 to 1821. He married Esther Keeley, a daughter of Matthias Keeley, a well-known West India merchant of Philadelphia before and after the Revolution, whose wife, Hannah Thomas, was a great-granddaughter of Anthony Wayne, of Yorkshire, England, who commanded a squadron of horse under William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne, and afterwards came to America and settled in Pennsylvania in 1722. He was the grandfather of Major-General Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary fame.

Colonel Heyl received his elementary education at Plainfield Academy, near Carlisle, Pa., and later became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. While a student there, and when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted on the 12th of August, 1861, in Company E, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was appointed First Sergeant on October 1st following. On April 3, 1862, he was made a Second Lieutenant of Company M of that regiment, and received his promotion to the First Lieutenancy of Company I on April 1st of the following year. He became Captain of the company on August 4, 1863, and was mustered out at Philadelphia on August 24, 1864. Captain Heyl served throughout the war with the Army of the Potomac, and participated with distinction in the following battles and skirmishes: In 1862 at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Hanover Court-House, Savage Station, Jor-

dan's Ford, Charles' City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Unionville, Shepherdstown, Four Locks, Hartwood Church; in 1863 at Kelly's Ford, in Stoneman's raid, at Ashby's Gap, Amissville, Piedmont, Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville, Middleberg, Westminster, Gettysburg, Fountaintdale, Old Antietam Forge, Harper's Ferry, Shepherdstown, Salem Road (near Warrenton), Culpepper Court-House, Rapidan Station, Occoquan (or Yates' Ford), New Hope Church, and Parker's Store; in 1864 at Todd's Tavern, Warrenton, Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-House, Guinney's Bridge, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, and siege of Petersburg. He was captured at Hartwood Church on November 28, 1862, and confined as a prisoner at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., until February 2, 1863. At Kelly's Ford he was especially commended for gallant conduct and conspicuous bravery, where, on the 17th of March, 1863, he was selected to report to General Averill, with twenty-five picked cavalrymen, to lead the "Forlorn Hope" at daylight on that day. He charged with this detachment over the river, where the enemy's pickets made a bold stand. They were, however, driven back after a desperate resistance, in which a number of Lieutenant Heyl's squad were killed or wounded. The way was thus opened for the entire cavalry command, which soon after crossed and the memorable cavalry battle of Kelly's Ford was fought. He was also commended for valor and gallant soldierly qualities at the battle of Antietam, where, then only a Second Lieutenant, he rallied a broken retreating infantry regiment and charged with it, driving the enemy back and recapturing several guns and stands of colors. At this time Lieutenant Heyl was but eighteen years of age.

At the close of the war he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Ninth United States Cavalry on July 28, 1866, and joined his regiment at New Orleans in February following. He was from there ordered with his company to Northwestern Texas, where he was actively engaged in the field scouting. He was promoted Captain of Company M, Ninth Cavalry, July 31, 1867, and joined the company at Fort Brown, Texas, on January 1, 1868. He served at Forts McIntosh, Clark and McKavett, covering a period of three years. While in the field scouting he had a fight with the Lipan and Muscalera Indians on the Rio Pecos, Texas, June 7, 1869, and was mentioned in General Orders, Head-quarters Fifth Military District, for gallantry. For his fight with Kiowas and Comanche Indians, September 16, 1869, near the headwaters of the Salt Fork of the Brazos river, he was again mentioned for gallantry in General Orders, Head-quarters Fifth Military District. Captain Heyl also had a fight with Comanche Indians on November 24, 1869, on the South Fork of the Llano river, Texas, and was severely wounded by an arrow in the left side. He was mentioned for gallantry in this engagement in General Orders No. 229, Head-quarters of the Fifth Military District, December 13, 1869. For his action in these three engagements he was also recommended by the Department Commander for a "brevet" as major. From May to October, 1870, he was engaged in an expedition against Lipan and Apache Indians on the Pecos river in Texas.

On January 1, 1871, Captain Heyl was transferred to Company K, Fourth United States Cavalry, and joined the company at Fort Brown, Texas, in February. He left Fort Brown with his company on June 1, 1871, and marched to Fort Richardson, Texas, a distance of one thousand miles. He served at Fort Richardson from July, 1871, to June, 1872. From September to December, 1871, he was on an expedition against Comanche and Kiowa Indians, and had an engagement with Comanche Indians, near Fresh Fork, Brazos river, October 11th. He was again in the field during February, March and April of 1872.

He left Fort Richardson in June, 1872, in command of Company K, Fourth Cavalry, and Company I, Eleventh Infantry, as escort to the Texas and Pacific Survey Expedition, from which he returned, June 5, 1873, and took station at Fort Clark, Texas. During this expedition, which lasted one year, the command had several engagements with Comanche and Kiowa Indians.

He was in the field from July 1st to December 23, 1873. He changed station from Fort Clark to Fort Duncan, Texas, April 6, 1874, and was engaged in active service from May 10th to July 2d of that year.

Captain Heyl left Fort Duncan, August 4, 1874, on the Cheyenne and Kiowa expedition, marching by way of Forts Clark, McKavett and Concho to the headwaters of the North Fork of the Brazos river and Canon Blanco, Texas, where a supply-camp was established, and Colonel Mackenzie assumed command of the entire expedition. In scouting the Staked Plains, the headwaters of the Red river and Tule Canon, the command had several skirmishes with Cheyenne Indians and a fight at Cito Blanco Canon on September 28, 1874. On November 1, 1874, the command struck the main camp of the Cheyennes and Kiowas. The attack was made at daylight, and after an engagement, which lasted until three o'clock that afternoon, the entire camp was destroyed, and over twelve hundred ponies were captured.

Upon the conclusion of this expedition he was stationed at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and was actively engaged in the field, including an expedition against the Comanches on the Staked Plains, Texas, from November 1st to December 16, 1876. On November 22, 1876, he captured a party of Mexicans, with thirty stolen horses, at Canon Rescata, Texas. They had been raiding in the settlements, playing Indian and stealing horses. He was in the field from March to September 30, 1877.

Captain Heyl changed station to Fort Clark, Texas, January 1, 1878, and was in active field service most of the time until May 28th of that year, when he left for camp on Devil's river, where Colonel Mackenzie had assembled a large force for the purpose of making a raid into Mexico. The command crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico at three P. M., June 12, 1878, and marched to Remillena, Mexico, where they were met by the Mexican troops. Skirmish lines were thrown out, and the Mexicans retreated. Mackenzie recrossed the river to Texas on June 22d.

Captain Heyl was kept actively engaged in the field until October 1, 1878,

when he was ordered to New York City, and stationed there on recruiting service until October 1, 1880. He rejoined his regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas, on January 1, 1881, and left there on May 9th, of that year, on the Ute campaign. Having arrived at Fort Garland, Colorado, he marched to the Uncompahgre Ute Agency, Colorado, and camped near Cantonment, where he was engaged in removing the Indians until September of that year, when he marched from the agency in command of six companies of the Fourth Cavalry for Arizona, to take part in the Apache campaign, arriving at Fort Apache, Arizona, on September 26th. On October 12th he was at Camp Thomas in command of a battalion of six companies of Fourth Cavalry, and a battalion of two companies of the Ninth Cavalry. On October 17th he left Camp Thomas with the battalions under his command and marched to Fort Apache. The Apache campaign being over, he marched to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and took station there November 1st, where he remained until November 21, 1881, when he was granted sick-leave and went to Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico. On January 16, 1882, he was ordered to Philadelphia, Pa., on recruiting service, where he remained until October 18, 1883, when he was relieved from that service and joined his company at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. While stationed here he was in the field and settling difficulties with the Navajo Indians on the San Juan river, New Mexico, until June 29, 1884, when he changed station to Fort Apache, Arizona.

Captain Heyl was detailed as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Department of the East, July 10, 1884, and assigned to duty August 6th following. He remained on General Hancock's staff from that date until March 11, 1885, having been appointed Major and Inspector-General, and assigned to duty in that capacity in the Department of Texas. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General, September 22, 1885, on duty in the Department of Texas, where he is at the present date, March, 1888.

Colonel Heyl is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Society of the Cavalry Corps. He was married on October 6, 1886, to Mary Delphine Turner, a daughter of Major Henry S. Turner, formerly Captain First Dragoons, United States Army. She is a granddaughter of Major Thomas Turner, United States Army, and Eliza Randolph, great-granddaughter of Col. Robert Randolph and Elizabeth Carter, all of Virginia. Her mother was Julia M. Hunt, daughter of Ann Lucas and Captain Theodore Hunt, United States Navy, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Colonel Heyl is a brother of Surgeon Theodore C. Heyl, United States Navy, and Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, United States Army. His sister Helen married Hon. William J. Sewell, United States Senator from New Jersey.



COL. SAMUEL H. STARR.

COL. SAMUEL HENRY STARR.

COLONEL SAMUEL H. STARR, who was retired after nearly forty years of distinguished services in the United States Army, serving in all capacities and losing his right arm "from a wound in the line of duty," is now a resident of Philadelphia whom Pennsylvania is proud to recognize and adopt as a citizen. He was born at Leyden, N. Y., July 31, 1810, but at an early age was taken to Rome, in that State, where he received his education.

His father, who was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence and remarkable for his wonderful memory, was a hotel proprietor in that town, and entertained General Lafayette when he made his memorable visit to this country. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Henry and Achsah Ely, of Connecticut.

When the Nullifiers of South Carolina threatened trouble in 1837, Colonel Starr entered the army as a non-commissioned officer, and was stationed at Fort Moultrie. From 1834 to 1837 he served in the campaign against the Creek and Seminole Indians in Alabama and Florida. In the latter year he retired from the service, but upon the declaration of war with Mexico he re-entered the army as a Sergeant in the Corps of United States Engineers, and participated in all of the principal battles. He was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Cherubusco, and led the forlorn hope at the storming and capture of Molino del Rey. He took part in the capture of the Castle of Chepultepec and of the city of Mexico, and continued in Mexico until the conclusion of peace, in 1848, having been engaged in seventeen pitched battles.

He was appointed brevet Second Lieutenant, Second Dragoons, United States Army, June 28, 1848, "for distinguished services in the Mexican war," and served in Texas from 1848 to 1854, and in Kansas during the Border Ruffian troubles in 1855. He also served in the Sioux Indian and Utah expeditions of 1855-56, and in the Western Territories until 1861. During this time he had risen by successive promotions, and had become a Captain in the Second United States Dragoons, June 14, 1858.

In the war of the Rebellion he was assigned to the staff of Brigadier-General J. K. F. Mansfield, as *aide de camp*, and in May, 1861, was appointed Provost Marshal of the city of Washington, D. C., and subsequently was ordered on mustering duty to St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Philadelphia, Pa. In August, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Olden, Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in September received leave of absence from the War Department to accept the command. In December, 1861, four New Jersey regiments were ordered to report to General Hooker, near Budd's Ferry, Md., and were formed into a brigade as a part of the Army of the Potomac, and Colonel Starr, the senior officer, was appointed to its command. He continued in command of the brigade, devoting his energies to its drill and discipline during the winter

and spring of 1861-62, and also during the movement of the army down the Potomac to Fortress Monroe and its advance up the Peninsula and at the siege of Yorktown until May, 1862. Here, at the close of the siege, he was relieved from the command of the brigade, which was of his creation, and resumed command of his regiment.

On May 4, 1862, he was engaged at the battle of Williamsburg, where his regiment lost heavily and he was wounded. He was placed again in command of the brigade, and was engaged at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31st, and at Seven Pines, June 1st. Again resuming the command of his regiment, he was engaged with it at the battles of White Oak Swamp, Chickahominy, Seven Days' battles and Malvern Hill during the retreat of the Army of the Potomac to Harrison's Landing in 1862. He resigned his commission in the volunteer service, and his leave of absence was recalled October 20, 1862, having in the meantime been brevetted Major, United States Army, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Williamsburg, Va."

General Hooker's report of this campaign says of Colonel Starr while in command of the brigade: "His energy and courage were conspicuous in every part of the field." He was promoted Major, Sixth United States Cavalry, April 25, 1863. The command of the brigade of regular cavalry devolved on him June 13th, and in the action at Upperville, Va., June 21st, he was wounded in the side by a sabre thrust received during a charge on the rebel cavalry.

During Lee's march for the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania Colonel Starr hung on the flank of the Confederate army with his cavalry, skirmishing frequently with the enemy until they crossed the Potomac into Maryland, and on the 3d of July, at Fairfield, Pa., with the Sixth United States Cavalry, reduced by casualties to less than three hundred men, he engaged two brigades of the enemy's cavalry, checked their advance, and after a severe engagement, in which the regiment lost heavily, frustrated the object of the Confederates to make a flank attack upon a Union brigade.* Colonel Starr was severely wounded in

* This was really one of the fiercest cavalry engagements that was ever fought in civilized warfare, and of which little mention has been made in history. Colonel Harper, late Grand Commander G. A. R. Department of Pennsylvania, in an address recently delivered at Allentown, spoke of it as follows:

"COMRADES, they hold up to our view as a hero the leader of that desperate charge, but they neglect to give credit to those loyal and brave men who not only resisted, but repulsed that terrible onslaught. But what appears to me worse than all is the fact that they forgot to even mention the greatest act of heroism and bravery in the history of the civil war, namely, the struggle that occurred in that little hamlet, Fairfield, Pa., where a handful of our cavalry, under the leadership of Major S. H. Starr, attacked two brigades of cavalry and a battery of artillery, Confederate troops, and for several hours successfully withstood and repulsed charge after charge until reinforcements came to their rescue, although nine-tenths of them were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. This heroic act on their part completed the success of our cause, and drove the enemy in dismay from Pennsylvania soil, and to them belongs an equal share of honor."

The author is sorry Major Starr on that memorable occasion was in these words: "By Fours, Forward March, Trot, *Gallop, CHARGE!*" and these are watchwords of the survivors of the United States Sixth Cavalry in the annual reunions.

this action, receiving a sabre stroke on the head and a pistol ball through the right arm, which shattered the bone and rendered amputation necessary. This was performed four inches below the shoulder joint, July 4th. He was taken prisoner after the action while lying wounded at the house of Mrs. Blythe, in Fairfield, but was immediately released. For "gallant and meritorious services in action at Upperville, Va., he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army, June 21, 1863, and "for gallant and meritorious services in the Gettysburg campaign," he was brevetted Colonel United States Army, July 2, 1863.

Upon recovering sufficiently to return to duty he was assigned as Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for the State of Ohio from October, 1863, to September, 1864, when he was ordered to join Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley, Va. He commanded Remount Camp, Pleasant Valley, Md., in November, 1864, and was Special Inspector of Cavalry for the Armies of the Potomac and the James from November, 1864, to August, 1865. In October, 1865, he was ordered with his regiment to Texas, and placed in command of Austin. Later he was appointed to the command of the post at Tyler, Smith county.

A local paper, referring to his administration there during the trying reconstruction period, contained the following: "For the benefit of those who may feel disposed to still hang out against a just and peaceful restoration of affairs in the county, we would say that they might as well 'cave,' for there will be neither foolishness nor child's-play with Colonel Starr. He is one of your matter-of-fact sort of men, and has but one way of doing things—that way which he believes to be right, fearlessly and regardless of consequences. We don't believe that the present attempt of the Government to protect Union men in Northeastern Texas will end in an ignominious fizz. If necessary, Uncle Sam will send us more Butlers, Buells and Sterrs."

While in Texas he served on two military commissions, one held at Houston, and the other at Jefferson, being President of one. Upon his withdrawal from these bodies, it was said in a paper that "Colonel Starr has thought proper to ask to be relieved from the military commission, and that his request has been granted. We deeply regret this, for Colonel Starr's earnest efforts to fully understand the case peculiarly qualifies him to discharge his whole duty as a member of the court. He retires with the fullest confidence of the anti-mob portion of the community, but the whole tribe of desperadoes, and their sympathizers, will chuckle with inward delight at the success of the pressure that has been brought to bear upon the incorruptible old veteran. All loyal men and lovers of justice are proud to give their heartiest grip to the remaining hand of the one-armed soldier, and to express their sincere and unqualified approval of his course. Let us venture a suggestion why the old, one-armed veteran, Colonel Starr, asked permission to withdraw from the commission. The entertaining for a moment by the Judge Advocate charges preferred by the lawyers after the case had closed wounded the old hero's sense of honor, and induced him to take the step, notwithstanding, had the charge gone to the court, it would probably have overruled the objections of the council."

On December 15, 1870, he was placed on the retired list "on account of long and faithful service, and wounds received in action," with full rank of Colonel United States Army.

He joined some years ago the military order of the Loyal Legion, and is now living very quietly at his residence in Philadelphia.

In 1841 Colonel Starr married Eliza Kurtz, of New York city, a descendant of John Hart, of New Jersey, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. They have four children living—Achsah Kate, married to William Dougthett Price, son of Dr. William D. Price, of Florida, and grandson of Governor Duval, of Florida, who was the executive of that State during Jackson's administration, and a nephew of Judge T. Duval, of the United States Court in Texas; Annie M., married to Samuel Calvin Hayes, a direct descendant of John Calvin; Io Ursula and Samuel Benjamin Starr.

His daughters, to whom we are indebted for most of the facts in this sketch, remark: "His faithful services have never been properly recognized by the Government, but he looks inward and upward for his reward."



COL. HENRY C. DEMMING.

COL. HENRY CLAY DEMMING.

COLONEL HENRY C. DEMMING, though born in Geneva, New York, September 28, 1842, has been a resident of Pennsylvania during all the mature years of his life, and is now one of the prominent citizens of the capital of the State. He is a direct descendant, on his father's side, of that John Deming whose name appears in the liberal charter of 1662 granted by Charles II. to the colony of Connecticut, and afterwards concealed in the famous Charter Oak, and who is mentioned in Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of New England" as one of the principal settlers of Wethersfield, Conn. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Vierna Carpenter, was a native of Bennington, Vermont, and the surnames most familiar on the maternal side are Carpenter and Hildreth. They seem to have been among the earliest settlers of Vermont.

Before he was three years of age young Demming had been taught his letters by his mother, and when about thirteen years old he was prepared to enter upon a classical course. During his vacations he spent considerable time in the printing offices of his native village, sometimes working as roller-boy at the hand-press, and this led to his giving up his class studies and becoming an apprentice in the *Geneva Gazette* office. This apprenticeship, however, was summarily cut short, and he went to work on his uncle's fruit and horticultural farm, and helped to bring into profitable bearing the first vineyard of the many now dotting the high-ascending slopes surrounding the charming Seneca Lake.

His advent into Pennsylvania occurred in the summer of 1859, and, after many vicissitudes in search of employment, he entered Harrisburg on a bleak November day as a mule driver on the canal *en route* for the Paxton furnace with a boat-load of coal. The canal suddenly freezing up, navigation was declared closed for the season, and young Demming sought employment in the printing office of the *Harrisburg Patriot and Union*, and contracted to complete his apprenticeship in that establishment. Before the apprenticeship agreement expired the Rebellion broke out, and it was with great reluctance that he was obliged to forego the opportunity to enlist when the first call for volunteers appeared. On September 10, 1861, however, he tendered his services as private to Captain (afterwards Major) Charles C. Davis, of Company "I," Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, which regiment was then in Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg, drilling and awaiting orders to proceed to the front. Unfortunately, in a short time, he became involved in a hand-to-hand struggle with some drunken Welshmen who had deserted the regiment and he was advised to retire, as they threatened to take his life if he remained.

A second call having been made for three months' men, Mr. Demming immediately enlisted as a private, and, without personal solicitation, came within a few votes of being elected Second Lieutenant of the company.

On the call for nine months' volunteers the records show that young Demming was the first man to enlist as a private, connecting himself with Company "A," One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Being wounded in the right foot the first day in Camp Curtin by another man in the ranks accidentally dropping a musket upon it, he was taken to the camp hospital, where he was soon after detailed to assist the medical officers by keeping the records of their examinations of volunteers, and was subsequently detached for duty in the mustering office of Capt. Richard I. Dodge, of the regular army. During this service every opportunity was taken advantage of to drill with his company, or to accompany it when ordered to do special service—a not infrequent compliment, as by hard and persistent drilling by an accomplished captain they had attained a proficiency which led to a special request to display their skill in the various evolutions of a military company before President Lincoln and regular army officers at Washington. During and following his detached-duty service he was sent on important missions South, once to escort a body of convalescent soldiers, being appointed a Sergeant for the purpose, and subsequently to the Army of the Potomac, near Fredericksburg.

After nearly a year's service as a private soldier young Demming appears on the military roll as a Corporal of an independent company, formed for the purpose of assisting in the protection of Pennsylvania from invasion in 1863. In this capacity he did special service in the darkness of the early morning of the memorable 2d of July when portions of the invading hosts were sweeping down the Cumberland Valley to destroy Pennsylvania's capital and devastate the neighboring country. Corporal Demming was the principal in capturing in the Susquehanna river, opposite the present residence of Hon. Simon Cameron, in Harrisburg, a Confederate captain and scout who had nearly accomplished his mission, and, with a map of the fords of the Susquehanna from near Marysville to just below Harrisburg, was quite prepared to return to the Confederate cavalry advance, less than five miles away, to report favorably upon a plan to burn the public buildings and levy excessive tribute upon the citizens of the State capital. Mention of this event was made at the time in the daily papers of Harrisburg, and an account of it also appears in Bates' "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," Vol. V. A day or two afterward he volunteered to help convey four hundred thousand rounds of ammunition to the Union army near Gettysburg.

A few months thereafter Corporal Demming re-enlisted as a private, and was unanimously elected First Lieutenant of his company, and subsequently promoted to Quartermaster of his regiment, the One Hundred and Ninety-Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and afterwards acted as Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Officer under Gen. James Nagle in Maryland, Third Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps.

He then recruited a sufficient number of men to be entitled to a captaincy, but the emergency of the Government induced him to accept the First Lieutenancy of the company, which was subsequently assigned as Company "I" to the

Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, in the Army of the Cumberland, under Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas. Here Lieutenant Demming participated in the last campaign in Tennessee, and then in the memorable campaign of Gen. P. H. Sheridan in Texas, at the close of the war. In one of these campaigns Lieutenant Demming was assigned to duty on the staff of the corps commander, Maj.-Gen. D. S. Stanley, and then as mustering officer on the staff of the lamented Gen. George A. Custer. While acting in this latter capacity he aided in mustering out General Grant's original regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, and in January, 1866, he mustered in the last two volunteers of the war of the Rebellion, it having been ascertained that while they had served faithfully as soldiers they had never been duly mustered into service. Declining to accept a commissioned office in the Freedmen's Bureau, he was honorably discharged and returned to Harrisburg about April 1, 1866. Lieutenant Demming was subsequently elected to the Captaincy of a company of the "Boys in Blue," and was then promoted to Major and Judge Advocate by Gov. John W. Geary, serving in that capacity on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Thomas J. Jordan, commanding the Fifth Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, from October 12, 1870, until honorably discharged, June 30, 1874. On January 30, 1884, he was appointed by Governor Pattison an *aide de camp* on his staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and served as such throughout that official's term. He was recommissioned in January, 1887, as Lieutenant-Colonel by Governor Beaver, and appointed on his staff, being the senior of his rank thereon, and served until June 11, 1887, when he resigned, and was honorably discharged.

On September 11, 1887, Governor Scales, of North Carolina, tendered him a place on his staff as special aide, with the rank of Colonel, which he accepted in time to appear with the Governor at the Centennial Celebration of the Constitution of the United States, held in Philadelphia the same month. This position he still holds. Several times during the war he received injuries which required treatment at the hospitals, but the most serious ailment from which he suffered was a violent attack of typhoid fever contracted near Nashville, Tenn., from which he would in all probability have died had not the devotion of his wife, a native of Middletown, Pa., impelled her to leave her home at Harrisburg and go to him in the field, travelling a part of the way through a country infested with guerillas, and care for her husband until he was sufficiently recovered to bear removal home. During his terms of service Colonel Demming received less than \$100 in bounties of every description.

In civil life, since the war, he has usually followed the occupations of journalist or stenographer, although as far back as 1860 he excelled as a printer, his composition bill for one week, while employed on the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, exceeding ninety thousand ems, much of the work being "solid matter," a record that had not been equalled in Harrisburg at that time. He was the city editor of the *Harrisburg Daily Telegraph* while still a minor. He has from time to

time been a contributor to a number of the leading periodicals of the United States and Canada, and until recently was a correspondent of several of the great dailies. The *Farmer's Friend*, printed at Mechanicsburg, Pa., and enjoying perhaps the largest patronage of any agricultural paper in Pennsylvania, was started jointly by its present proprietor and Colonel Demming.

Since his school-days he has always been a student. He read law, with Hon. A. J. Herr, ex-State Senator from the Dauphin District, as his tutor, and devoted considerable attention to the study of medicine and the physical sciences. Astronomy, geology and mineralogy have been special studies, together with the acquirement of some knowledge of modern languages. Having devoted considerable time for several years past to practical mining he has acquired quite an amount of knowledge in that direction, and he has had numerous notices in the public press relative to his work and success in discovering and developing valuable deposits of iron ore and other minerals in Pennsylvania, Maryland and the South.

During the past three or four years he has given a great deal of time and attention to the development of several mines in Western North Carolina, and has brought to public notice a number of valuable gem minerals found in the South. His collection of gems and gem materials, made principally through the Marion Bullion Company and the Marion Improvement Company of North Carolina, is now perhaps as large, varied and unique as any other private collection of American precious and semi-precious stones. Colonel Demming's specialty, however, for a number of years has been phonographic reporting. Beginning with a "Pitman's Manual of Phonography" in 1862, which he still had with him on his final discharge from the army in 1866, he continued studying the art until the "Reporter's Manual" was mastered. In the winter of 1866-67 a position as amanuensis was secured on the Pennsylvania *Legislative Record*. During eight sessions of the Legislature he was employed, two years as an amanuensis, and then as a *verbatim* reporter. Throughout two of the annual sessions he did the entire *verbatim* reporting of the House of Representatives—a large, unwieldy, often disorderly body, but with such satisfactory results that on several occasions special appropriations were made him by the Legislature, the highest at any one session being \$1,000. Before the close of the session of 1874 Colonel Demming was obliged to lay aside the stenographer's pen by reason of the breaking out afresh of an army injury, on account of which since the rebellion he has undergone surgical treatment six times without cure. The same year he was enabled to resume reporting to a limited extent, and his professional engagements have steadily increased until he is now the "official" of four of the judicial districts of Pennsylvania, has regularly the reporting of all the civil cases in which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is a party, besides having been special official stenographer of the Department of Justice of the United States, and held other equally important positions. In addition to these official appointments he has been the stenographer of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture

since its organization in 1877, does the stenographic reporting for the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society (of which he is a member of the Executive Committee), and of various governmental departments of Pennsylvania, besides the stenographic work for a large number of medical, educational, scientific and other organizations, one of the most technical of which has been reported by him for nearly twenty years. In this line of work his engagements have extended into more than half the States of the Union and into Canada. The office facilities for the work have gradually grown to such an extent that an ex-president of the London Stenographers' Society, on visiting it, said it was the largest and most perfectly equipped stenographer's office in the world.

As an author on stenographic subjects most of his productions appeared for a number of years in the proceedings of the New York State Stenographers' Association, with which Colonel Demming became connected as an honorary member soon after its organization. On one occasion that leading association awarded him the first prize for the best address on Stenography, "competition open to the world." Several learned bodies, including the *Belles-Lettres* Society of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., have conferred marks of honor upon him in recognition of his literary merit.

Since the organization of the International Stenographers' Association Colonel Demming has been an active member, being honored with the first Vice-Presidency for the United States in 1882, and elected President at its session in Toronto, Canada, in August, 1883. The following year the association met at Harrisburg, Pa. This meeting was the most enjoyable one in its history. Every railroad and many other corporations of note in the city had previously tendered courtesies, the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad granting the use of special trains to several points of interest on their roads without cost to the members of the association or invited guests. The use of the Capitol was proffered them by resolutions passed by both branches of the Legislature, and the Governor honored them by a special reception at the Executive Mansion. In 1887 Colonel Demming was made a delegate to the International Congress in London, and has since been invited to attend the meeting of that body which is to be held in Munich, Germany, in 1889.

In political matters he has served the city of Harrisburg in her council chambers, and had the distinction of being named as a candidate for delegate to the convention which remodelled the Constitution of Pennsylvania. He was once nominated by a minority party for member of Congress, but without hope of election, although he received three times the vote of the regular ticket.

At an early age he sought out and became a member of the most reputable and prominent organizations and societies of his community, and is a life-member of several, including the Masonic fraternity. The list embraces twenty-seven, of which eleven are secret and sixteen are non-secret, including six of a religious character. In a number of them he has held official positions. As a compliment to his knowledge acquired in horticultural and agricultural pursuits he was

appointed Deputy Master of the Patrons of Husbandry, or Grangers, of Pennsylvania, and for a number of years served as such. He has been made an honorary life-member of the Harrisburg Typographical Union, and is a foreign associate life-member of the Shorthand Society of London, England. He was President of the Association of Survivors of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and is a member of and takes a deep interest in a number of other military associations, especially the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and the National Guard. He has always been a firm advocate of the policy for this country of ever being prepared for any trouble with foreign nations, and believes that every law-abiding American citizen should be respected, protected and defended wherever he may go; that foreign insults to Americans or the American flag should be promptly resented, and the offenders properly dealt with and speedily punished; that with this policy carried out our foreign commerce would be larger and more remunerative, our relations with other countries more equitable and cordial, and even the foreign missionary work of our churches more respected and fruitful.

Colonel Demming has also been very active in church and Sabbath-school work, having been an officer in his church more than twenty years, and a Superintendent of one Sunday-school from the time of its foundation until it was seventeen years old, besides holding other important official relations in the church of his selection at home and elsewhere. He has been Secretary of the General Eldership of the Church of God in North America, served as President of the Sabbath-school Convention of his church for that part of Pennsylvania east of the Allegheny mountains, and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Sabbath-school Association.

On October 20, 1863, he married Miss Kate E. Whitman, of Middletown, Dauphin county, and the union has been blessed with a family of five children. The two older of the four boys are now attending college, and the daughter and the other two boys are at school making preparation for advancement.



MAJ. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

GEN. SAMUEL B. MARKS YOUNG.

SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, Brigadier-General of Volunteers by brevet, and now Major of the Third Regiment Cavalry, United States Army, can, in the opinion of competent judges, discipline and drill cavalry better than any other field officer in the service.* He was born at Forest Grove, near Pittsburgh, January 9, 1840, and is of Scotch descent, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Scotland and settled in Lancaster county; but the family have been residents of Allegheny county since 1790.

General Young was educated at Jefferson College, and in early life was employed in farming, land surveying and civil engineering. The war of the Rebellion broke out when he had barely attained his majority, and he at once enlisted in Company "K," Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry, and remained with it until the expiration of the term of enlistment in August, 1861. He then recruited and organized a troop of cavalry from among the three months' men, and took it to Washington, where it was mustered into service as a temporary independent troop. He hired the services of a well-drilled sergeant from the Fifth United States Cavalry, which regiment was camped near by, and in an incredibly short time had a well-drilled and thoroughly disciplined body of men. The troop was made a part of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry in November, 1861, and he was commissioned Captain in the regiment. He was detailed by General Innis M. Palmer, brigade commander, to direct and supervise the squadron drills of the regiment, and he commanded the mounted patrol and provost guard in Washington during a portion of the winter. In March, 1862, he was ordered with his troop to accompany General McDowell's command to Acquia Creek, in steamers from Washington. Upon arriving at their destination he swam his horses ashore and attacked the enemy, capturing two lookouts and driving their pickets about ten miles. He was complimented by General McDowell in orders, and the troop was selected by that commander as his body-guard; but Captain Young asked and obtained leave to join his regiment at the front, and participated with his command in the battles of Mechanicsville on June 26, 1862, and at Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Peach Orchard and Malvern Hill, fought on the succeeding five days in the order named. While the battle of Savage Station was going on, he was selected by Gen. Fitz-John Porter to carry an important dispatch to General Naglee at White Oak Swamp, and was directed to take two

* General Mackenzie, in a letter written to General Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, in July, 1878, said: "Colonel Young can discipline and drill cavalry better than any field officer of the cavalry I know of to-day in our army. I saw him in an evne [sic] Lee's Brigade under the fire of Lee's infantry, on the 9th of April, 1865, and I thought then, and still think, that it could not have been done better. To him, more than to any other one brigade commander, was it due that Lee was blocked on the Lynchburg Pike."

squadrons of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, as it was then known that small bodies of the enemy's mounted troops were between the forces of Porter and Naglee. Shortly after starting they encountered a superior force of the enemy, and Captain Young at once deployed his men, directing them to act as skirmishers, and thus inferentially to increase their force, to keep up a show of advancing, and to continue firing for a couple of hours, and then to withdraw. He, with but one officer dressed as a private, and under the guidance of a negro, pressed on to carry his dispatches, which he succeeded in delivering after having narrowly escaped, by means of a ruse, from being captured, though the negro guide fell into the enemy's hands. He conveyed the first information to Naglee that Jackson's force was between him and Porter. Upon reaching Naglee's lines he and his companion were at first suspected as spies, but, upon being taken to the commander's head-quarters, were recognized and most sumptuously treated by that officer, who had the reputation of having the best mess-chest of any general in the Army of the Potomac.

Captain Young was engaged in several reconnoisseances and heavy skirmishes until September 14, 1862, when he participated in the battle of South Mountain. The next day, at the battle of Antietam, with one section (two pieces) of Tidball's Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Dennison, and two squadrons of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Captain Young charged the stone bridge on the Sharpsburg Pike under the fire and in complete range of the enemy's batteries. Though suffering heavy loss in both artillery and cavalry horses, he got into position and maintained it until reinforced. The position was held by the Union forces throughout the entire battle. Col. James H. Childs, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, temporarily commanding Averill's Cavalry Brigade, was killed by a shell after joining the advance to which he had ordered reinforcements. He had just expressed the opinion that, if Burnside would give him but one division of infantry, he would be in Sharpsburg in less than an hour. But Burnside failed to comprehend the situation and avail himself of the opportunity. Two days after the battle of Antietam Captain Young received a telegram from Governor Curtin notifying him of his promotion to Major, notwithstanding there was one captain in the regiment his senior. He was engaged in skirmishing at Thoroughfare Gap, Va., on October 17th, and at Hedgeville on the 20th, and took part in the cavalry engagements on November 2d and 3d at Union and Upperville, where he commanded three squadrons of the regiment and a section of Tidball's Battery, and was also in a skirmish at Ashby's Gap on the 3d. On the 4th he was in the cavalry engagements at Markham Station and Manassas Gap, and in the actions at Jessertontown on the 7th and Little Washington on the 8th. He was in a cavalry engagement at Corbin's Cross Roads on the 10th, and in a skirmish the same day at Gaines' Cross Roads. He participated in the cavalry engagement at Waterloo on the 14th. He took part with his command in the battle of Fredericksburg on December 13th, and was actively engaged in skirmishing with Mosby's men between Hartwood Church and Warrenton, December 21st and

22d. While detached to the left of Averill's cavalry, moving south from Warrenton on December 30th and 31st he attacked, with his command of two squadrons, the rear of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's column at Jeffersonville just at dark, capturing several supply wagons and two pieces of artillery.

In the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville campaigns the regiment was not seriously engaged, although he was in action at Hartwood Church, February 25, 1863, in a skirmish at Kelley's Ford on March 29th, and, just one month later, in an action at the same place. He was in a skirmish at Ely's Ford on May 2d, and participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3d and 4th. In the Gettysburg preliminaries, however, at Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville, Va., June 9th, 18th, 19th and 21st, and the engagement at Hanover, Pa., on the 30th, the squadron under Major Young's command won the commendation of General Kilpatrick and both the Generals Gregg, and he was complimented on all sides for its effective work.

After Gen. D. McM. Gregg drove Fitz-Hugh Lee out of his position near Middleburg, Va., on June 21, 1863, a running cavalry and horse artillery fight was kept up across Goose creek into Upperville, which lies in the mouth of one of the numerous gaps through the mountains, which formed the barrier between the opposing armies on their hide-and-seek fight and foot race for Maryland and Pennsylvania. In describing the part taken by his command in this campaign General Young says:

"Being charged through the day with the protection and support of Tidball's horse artillery, upon arriving at the crest of the hill overlooking the mountain village of Upperville, it looked as if Fitz-Hugh Lee was making a determined stand until his artillery could get into position well up in the gap. Tidball could do nothing but keep the road clear without great danger of killing our own men, and as he had no use for my cavalry at that particular time we drew sabres, descended the hill rapidly, keeping out of Tidball's line of fire until near the foot, when we came into the main thoroughfare, the battery checking fire for the purpose, passed through the gap in the lines of the enemy in column of platoons, by following the road which had been kept clear by the battery while the fight was raging on either side, wheeled into line to the left and charged Fitz-Hugh Lee's right wing in reserve. It was perfectly glorious for a few moments, and we seemed to be having the highest success until we were taken in the rear by a small organization, which, however, checked our success only momentarily. But the shock had been delivered, and the effect had reached to the other side of the road. The enemy's batteries from up the gap seemed to open on friend and foe alike, and it might be said that we separated just at that particular moment by mutual consent to catch our breath. The enemy fell back sullenly, but in good order, under cover of their artillery, into the gap, and we bivouacked for the night in the village and cared for the wounded of both sides. These operations, following so soon after Brandy Station, created great confidence in our cavalry, and a greater respect for us on the part of the same branch of the enemy's service than had previously existed, and this confidence and respect gradually grew and increased until the end of the war."

Gen. D. McM. Gregg's division of cavalry, to which Major Young's regiment belonged, was engaged in one of the hardest fought and most bitterly contested cavalry engagements of the war, on the right flank of the Union army at Gettysburg, where Gregg met and successfully resisted Stuart in his strong and bold attempt to turn that flank and get in the rear of the Northern forces. Following the battle of Gettysburg the division, after a rapid march, crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry in order to strike Lee's communications and trains near Shep-

ardstown. General Young, whose style of writing is as lively as his mode of fighting, says:

"We struck *a'* them, but it took all the next day and night, together with the strongest effort on our part, to get over our sorrow and regret for having done so, and get back to Harper's Ferry with some loss. In that affair, my command of some five hundred men dismounted from the Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry regiments posted behind a stone fence, successfully resisted three successive charges made between sunset and dark by a brigade of infantry. My men had exhausted all their carbine ammunition in repelling the second charge. The third charge was made just at dark, and was repulsed by the fire of our revolvers, which was held until the enemy's colors were within twenty paces of the stone fence. It required my utmost ability and persuasive powers to hold the men for this last assault. During the night we got out of their clutches, but they pressed us hard until daylight, when we were covered by friendly guns from the heights on Harper's Ferry. Our success in extricating ourselves was due to the superiority and discipline of our men, and to Gen. D. McM. Gregg, who as a soldier and division commander, for safety, hard fighting and manoeuvring troops under the strain of highest excitement, was one of the ablest cavalry commanders produced by the war.

"On October 12, 1863, when Lee was putting into execution his plans of passing the flank of Meade's army, by way of Culpepper and Warrenton, Va., Gregg's Division was ordered to cross the Rappahannock at Warrenton Sulphur Springs, and find and develop the enemy's movements in that direction. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry crossed the river, deployed a line of skirmishers, and, meeting the advancing enemy, soon became hotly engaged. The Fourth Pennsylvania and First Maine, under Gen. J. Irvin Gregg, the brigade commander, advanced rapidly to the support of the Thirteenth; the First Maine to the right, the Fourth Pennsylvania to the left. This checked the enemy's cavalry until their infantry supports closed up. I was posted with my battalion on the extreme left and front. The orders given to me by Gen. J. Irvin Gregg were: 'Hold in check any force that may come against you *at all hazard* until you hear from me.' Being in a woods I dismounted two troops in line in edge of woods bordering on a cleared field, where an enemy, advancing from that direction, would be exposed to our fire for several hundred yards without any protection. One troop, mounted, was refused on the left with videttes thrown well out to the left and front, and another troop, mounted, was held in reserve and as a guard for the led-horses. The brigade commander, after disposing the remainder of his troops to deliver or receive an attack, was directed to fall back in order to contract his lines, and accordingly sent orders by an aid, Lieutenant Martin, of Philadelphia, for me to fall back and draw in towards the right some distance, to a certain designated strip of wood, as there was a gap of several hundred yards that he could not otherwise fill up. Lieutenant Martin was severely wounded in attempting to reach me. Although ignorant of the facts I became uneasy, not on account of anything on my front or left, as the only thing discovered in either of these directions was a line of skirmishers, which kept up a constant and annoying fire but made no attempt to advance on us, but I had sent one orderly followed by another in a few minutes, and finally galloped off myself, in order to discover the continuity of our lines to the right. The enemy's infantry were through this gap, and being in the woods I was close on them before discovering it. Wheeling my horse suddenly, and paying no heed to the cry of 'Surrender, Yank!' I felt a paralysis in my right arm and saw my sabre drop. My horse was as much frightened as myself, and seemed to fairly fly back to my men. The trees, no doubt, preserved both horse and rider from instant death. The poor horse, however, tottered and fell while I was being assisted to mount one of the led horses. Being completely surrounded, our only chances for escape were to charge through the infantry to the right rear, or into the swamp on the left rear. As this last horn of the dilemma would probably terminate in the loss of the entire battalion as prisoners, the other horn was taken, together with a big 'horn' from a canteen, which did not contain water, to compensate for the loss of blood from my wound, which was considerable. The charge was made, Captain Grant, one of the bravest and most gallant officers of my regiment, riding at my side and leading it. I think he was the only officer in my command that was not wounded or captured in that affair. My second horse fell exhausted and dying from wounds in attempting to jump a deep ditch, behind which another portion of my regiment had formed waiting for us. The loss in my battalion was a little over sixty per cent. The troop, mounted, out to the left, and one troop dismounted, were captured almost entire, very few were killed, and a comparatively small number wounded. My right-elbow-joint was shattered by a musket ball, and I received some internal

injury on the pommel of my saddle by the fall of my horse, which kept me in bed for six months. Lieutenant Martin was put in the same box car with me at Catlett Station to be conveyed with other wounded to Washington, and he then told me that he was the third or fourth messenger Gregg had sent with orders for me to fall back. I resolved that before I again went into a fight I would find out the meaning of the term, 'at all hazard.'

After his convalescence, in June, 1864, he was assigned to duty at Giesboro Point, in command of the dismounted cavalry of Gregg's division awaiting a remount. On the 4th of July all the available men at Giesboro were ordered out armed as infantry and put aboard a train for Harper's Ferry, to assist in defending that point against Early, who was crossing into Maryland. When the troops were all aboard, orders were received placing Colonel Young in command of the provisional brigade consisting of his own dismounted cavalry, numbering fifteen hundred men (three battalions of five hundred each), and two regiments of one hundred days' infantry, numbering about six hundred each, in all about two thousand seven hundred men. Arriving at Sandy Hook, on the Potomac opposite and a little below Harper's Ferry, it was learned that Harper's Ferry had been abandoned and was occupied by the enemy, and that Sigel was holding Maryland Heights and a line across the valley to the bend of the river above; also that the telegraph wires were cut and some bridges destroyed. In writing of these operations General Young says:

"My command was hurried up the heights, and on passing the summit I had a full view of the battle in progress. Early had crossed at Williamsport, and sent Breckinridge's division down to clean up Sigel, while he pushed on towards Washington. Sending the staff officer to report my arrival and strength to General Sigel, I started my command on the double-quick towards Colonel Mulligan's left, his weak point, and riding at a gallop, reported to him in person. Sigel was not on the field, but back some distance in his tent. Mulligan approved my action, and told me if I could hold that point on his left and keep a certain battery in action just where it was, he was certain of repulsing Breckinridge. Mulligan's programme was carried out, but when the action was hottest, the particular battery referred to was about to limber to the rear, and was only prevented by the officer whom I had placed in command of the support with special instructions in reference to it. Breckinridge failed and withdrew, and my reserves were deployed to relieve Mulligan's tired men, who had been in the works nearly twelve hours. By order of General Sigel I was placed under arrest for not reporting to him in person, and for interfering with his pet battery (so I was told). Colonel Mulligan came over in person about dark to thank me for making it possible for him to defeat Breckinridge, and remarked that had I gone in person to find Sigel, and halted my command until my return, we would all have been prisoners at the time that he was speaking. I then told him that, notwithstanding his success, I was a prisoner in even a worse sense than being in the hands of the enemy. Some time during the night Mulligan, accompanied by a staff officer, aroused me to tell me that I was restored to my command, and that General Sigel was relieved and succeeded by General Howe. I learned from a staff officer that Colonel Mulligan entered a strong protest against my humiliation, declaring that my action had enabled him to repulse Breckinridge, and having been approved by him, he should share my disgrace if it was persisted in. This was characteristic, for Colonel Mulligan was one of the most high-minded, brave and conspicuously gallant infantry officers it was my good fortune to serve with during the war. The next day, as my brigade marched past the tents that had been occupied by General Sigel, we were horrified to hear the column, as if in accordance with a preconcerted arrangement, break out in the refrain:

"All dat is true I speaks mit you,
I fights no more mit Sigel."

We were gratified, however, after order was restored, to learn that Sigel was not within hearing. At Mulligan's request my brigade was assigned to his division. Early, who had been at the gates of Washington, was in a hurry to get back home, and so took the near cut across the Potomac between the

capital and Harper's Ferry. Our cavalry, during that campaign, was eminently successful in always finding out where Early's army had been. Wright followed close on Early's heels, with Crook trying to strike him on the right flank, but Early reached the Shenandoah before Crook could concentrate his scattered forces. Wright was ordered back before he reached Winchester, and Crook followed him through that place. Early turned back and struck Crook at Kearnstown, on July 24th. Here Colonel Mulligan was killed, and I received a musket ball in my right arm, shattering both bones close to the old wound and destroying the gutta-percha case in which I carried it bound across my breast. The bullet first struck my left breast pocket, and carried with it portions of official papers and cloth into the flesh of the arm. In October, however, I was back at Giesboro, and on my personal application was sent to my own regiment in front of Petersburg."

Colonel Young was active throughout the entire campaign with Sheridan's cavalry from Five Forks to the surrender, and led a charge of his brigade even after Lee had capitulated, that fact not being known to him, routing a brigade of the enemy and capturing its colors—the last colors captured from Lee's army. He participated during the war in eighteen battles, sixteen actions or engagements, and in thirteen skirmishes, and was present at many others. He was severely wounded at Warrenton, October 12, 1863, at Kearnstown and Winchester, July 24, 1864, and at Hatcher's Run, February 5, 1865. He has received four brevets. On March 2, 1867, he was brevetted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, United States Army, for "gallant and meritorious services in action" at Sulphur Spring, Amelia Spring and Sailor's Creek, Va., respectively; and previously, on April 9, 1865, he had been brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services during the campaign, terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee."

After the war closed he was mustered out of the volunteer service, July 6, 1865, and in the following year was appointed Second Lieutenant in the regular army, from which position he has been promoted until, April 2, 1883, he was commissioned Major, Third Cavalry. During these years he has been stationed at various forts on the Texan frontier, and been engaged in numerous expeditions against hostile Indians and marauding Mexicans. From February, 1871, to February, 1873, he was on recruiting service at Chicago, and was on duty under orders of the Lieutenant-General at the great fire in that city, October 8 to 15, 1871. In November, 1881, he was detached for duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, and for nearly four years was instructor, at times, in military law, cavalry tactics and hippology. At present (May, 1888) he is in command of Fort McIntosh, Texas.

Major Young is regarded as an unusually strict post commander, but he seems to possess the love and esteem of his men, who prefer to serve under him in the field, and never failed him at the critical moment. He claims that all soldiers cannot be governed by one iron rule, any more than all fish, flesh and fowl can be cooked together in one iron pot, and be palatable. He has the reputation of commanding the best drilled body of cavalry in the army, and has his men and their horses trained to perform evolutions that have surprised and elicited the encomiums of military officers generally for the remarkably perfect manner in which they were executed.

E. T. F.



CAPT. JOHN S. BISHOP.

CAPT. JOHN SOAST BISHOP.

JOHN S. BISHOP, who has passed through all the grades from private to Colonel of Volunteers, and who is now a Captain in the Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, U. S. A., is an excellent representative of the army officers who have been educated to warfare in the field. Though his military career has not been as brilliant as some who have had better opportunities to display their abilities his record is an exceedingly creditable one, and shows that he possesses in a marked degree the virtues of the ideal soldier—courage, fidelity, loyalty, endurance and a thorough knowledge of his duties.

Captain Bishop was born in Philadelphia, March 23, 1834, the eldest of eleven children of William and Catharine Bishop, and can claim revolutionary blood, as he is descended through his paternal grandmother from John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father was well known among the iron men of Pennsylvania as a successful builder of furnaces and the originator of many valuable improvements in them. His grandfathers were both men of large stature and great physical strength, and many of their progeny have these distinguishing characteristics. Captain Bishop is fully six feet in height, and at the age of fifteen, when employed in a rolling mill, he was able to lift five hundred pounds easily and to swing a seventy-pound sledge-hammer over his head, and now, when past fifty, is able to make a march of thirty miles in a day over the plains without perceptible fatigue. On his fiftieth birthday he made a march of over thirteen miles in about four hours.

He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, where he was always among the first in his classes, and served an apprenticeship with Altemus and the Gihons, well-known bookbinders in Philadelphia. On reaching his majority he went to Nashville, Tenn., and was employed in the office of the *Tennessee Baptist*. While there he became a member of the Shelby Guards, which gave him his first knowledge of military evolutions. In 1858 he went to Jacksonville, Ill., and was engaged there with Catlin & Co., in the book business, when the first gun fire on Fort Sumter was heard in the extreme limits of the North and West. Though he did not enter active service at that time he performed a useful part in recruiting and drilling three months volunteers, and the company which he then assisted in drilling afterwards furnished fifty-two officers for the service. In November of 1861 he was commissioned Major of the Thirty-second Illinois Regiment, but there being two fractions of regiments desirous of consolidating he resigned the following month. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Regiment, was made Sergeant on the organization of his company, and on June 4th was promoted to Regimental Adjutant. His regiment was sent to Alexandria, Va., to assist in the defences of Washington during the second Bull Run campaign and remained there until mustered out, when Captain

Bishop was unanimously recommended by the officers of the regiment for appointment as field officer of volunteers. He frequently requested to be sent to the front but was refused, his services being valuable with his regiment.

In 1863 business called him to Indianapolis, where he joined the Indiana Legion, in which he became Captain and served as such during the Morgan raid. He retained this commission in the Indiana Legion until June, 1864, when he resigned to enter the volunteer service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Eighth Colored Infantry. Relinquishing a very lucrative business, he organized the regiment at Louisville, Ky., and served with it at Owensboro and Munfordville, Ky., at Rock Island Barracks, Ill., and in the Department of Mississippi. While the regiment was on duty at Rock Island one of the sentries recognized his master inside the prison. The master, seeing his former slave on the parapet, picked up a stone with the intention of throwing it at the sentry, but the latter bringing down his musket, said: "None ob dat, massa. I'se de boss, now." The prisoners planned an escape on Christmas eve, 1864, and in some way had secured two ladders with which to scale the parapet, but the sentries detected the beginning of the rush and two firing at the same time killed the two leaders, thus effectually stopping the outbreak. While the regiment was at Owensboro, a company numbering seventy men was sent on an expedition up the river some twenty miles. On their return they were attacked by about one hundred and fifty guerillas and armed citizens. After a sharp little skirmish, in which three or four of the soldiers were wounded, the command captured ten of the enemy, and the report one of the corporals made of the fight—"We met 'em, we whopped 'em, and cotched ten ob 'em," was as good an example of brevity as Caesar's famous despatch.

During the service of the regiment in the Department of the Mississippi it received many compliments for its discipline, appearance and prompt and efficient performance of duty. On leaving Columbus Colonel Bishop received an address signed by a large number of the citizens complimenting the regiment very highly, and expressing their appreciation of the quiet and order which prevailed during the occupancy by negro troops, comparing them very favorably with their own soldiers. He remained the senior officer of the regiment during its whole period of service, and on September 19, 1865, was promoted Colonel. While guarding the line of the M. & O. R. R. he came into command of the District of Columbus, and when General Force was relieved he succeeded to the command of the Northern District of Mississippi. He remained with the regiment until it was discharged at Louisville, March 29, 1866. The officers and men of this regiment contributed over \$900 to the Lincoln Monument Fund.

In 1867, through the influence of Governor, then Senator, Morton, he received an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Thirtieth Regiment Infantry, U. S. A., and joined the regiment near Julesburg, Neb., in June, 1867. The headquarters and part of the regiment moved to the site of Fort D. A. Russell, leaving his company detached; and he was detailed as Assistant Quartermaster and Com-

missary. He served in the Department of the Platte, at North Platte (which post he built) and at Fort Sanders. In March, 1869, the Thirtieth Regiment consolidated with the Fourth Infantry, and in November of that year he was assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry, then serving in Montana, and has been with it ever since, living the life of a soldier on the frontier, enduring hardships and scarcely ever remaining at any post for a much longer period than a year. His first destination was Camp Cooke, Montana, which he was ordered to destroy, and to reach it he crossed the main divide of the Rocky Mountains in January in an open sleigh at midnight, during a driving snow-storm. After destroying this fort and being the last soldier at the post he marched to Fort Benton and then to Corinne, Utah, a distance of about six hundred miles, all of which, excepting seventy miles, he traveled on foot. To cross the Marias river between Camp Cooke and Fort Benton, which was then very high and running rapidly, he dismounted a wagon body, wrapped a "paulin" around it, sent a swimmer over with a small rope, then hauled over a larger one, launched his improvised boat and had a flying ferry. He swam his mules and passed men and baggage over in his boat without shipping as much as a bucket of water, and surprised his captain by marching into Benton about sundown.

While at Fort Bridger he met with a severe accident which kept him from duty for a year, and during his absence he was promoted to be First Lieutenant. Subsequently he was stationed at Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming Territory, situated in the mining region of the South Pass and in a country raided by the Sioux. He then went to Fort Fred Steele and from there to the Red Cloud Agency, now Fort Robinson, during the Indian troubles, returning to Fort Fred Steele in June, 1874, and in October of that year was ordered with his regiment to New Orleans during the election excitement, which threatened an outbreak. He was stationed in this vicinity until July, 1877, when the labor riots broke out in Pennsylvania and he was sent to Wilkes Barre, where he served as Quartermaster and Commissary and won compliments from General Hancock, Colonel Otis, the commanding officer, and the chief commissary and quartermaster for prompt and valuable services.* After leaving Wilkes Barre he went to Baton Rouge, where he remained for two years until the abandonment of the post in July, 1879, and was the last soldier to leave the post except the ordnance sergeant left in charge. He served as Regimental Quartermaster at Forts Leavenworth and Wingate, and for the next five years was on numerous scouting expeditions after the Indians in Arizona and other Territories. From September, 1885, to September, 1886, he was in command of his company in an expedition against Geronimo in

* Colonel Otis, in recommending Captain Bishop for the position of Assistant Quartermaster or Commissary of Subsistence, said: "I take pleasure in stating that Lieutenant Bishop acted in both capacities most efficiently during the time the United States troops were stationed at Wilkes Barre during a few months lately passed. His knowledge of the duties pertaining to these positions is very thorough, and his ability to exercise these duties is of a high order. The zeal and efficiency with which he performed his duties at Wilkes Barre deserve commendation."

the neighborhood of Horse Springs and in the Tularosa Valley, and on the eastern side of the Mogollon Mountains. The company marched over fifteen hundred miles in three months, and, although Captain Bishop's command formed the rear line, he was complimented for efficient service by his immediate commander, Colonel Biddle, and many others.

During all these years of constant change and laborious service he can say truly, as he did say to the Secretary of War in his letter dated June 17, 1878, now on file in the War Department:

"I have always endeavored to do my duty faithfully in whatever position I have been placed, have done a great deal of hard work, and never an hour of fancy duty. How well I have succeeded I can refer to numerous testimonials on file. I could add to these without end. . . . During all my staff services I have never had a stoppage against me, and all my accounts are settled up to the date of my present appointment."

After nearly twenty years of active service as Lieutenant he received in March, 1887, his promotion to Captain, and joined his new company at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. Captain Bishop is a strict disciplinarian but at the same time is courteous and kind, desiring that his soldiers should regard him as their friend as well as their officer. He is very fertile in resources, possesses considerable artistic taste and mechanical skill, and almost always carries with him a lot of carpenter and cabinet-maker's tools. He could easily qualify as a sharpshooter, for at target practice in 1886 he led the sharpshooters of his department, with a score of five hundred and forty-eight out of a possible six hundred. While in Indianapolis he wrote a small book on the war, which had a sale of sixty thousand copies.

In June, 1858, he was married to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Rachel Shepherd, a descendant of one of the old settlers of New York. They have three surviving children, two daughters and a son. The eldest is married to V. E. Stolbrand, who is Professor in the Colorado State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and is a son of Gen. E. J. Stolbrand, who was Chief of Artillery at the siege of Vicksburg. The other daughter is unmarried and the son, a promising young man, six feet three in stature, is now employed with the Phoenix Iron and Bridge Company, at Phoenixville, Penna.

Captain Bishop is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has been an Odd Fellow since 1857. He was an original member of the Grand Army of the Republic, as then constituted in Indianapolis in 1867, and has recently become a member of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion.



CAPT OTIS W. POLLOCK.

CAPT. OTIS WHEELER POLLOCK.

CAPT. OTIS W. POLLOCK, of the Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army, is a Pennsylvania officer who has rendered a great deal of valuable service to the Government, both in the late war and on the frontier, and, as many think, has not been adequately rewarded for it. He was born at Erie, August 7, 1833, and is the son of Charles and Elizabeth Wilson Pollock. The progenitor of the family in America emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania about 1750, and since 1800 his descendants have been farmers near Waterford, Erie county, where young Pollock spent the greater part of the first twelve years of his life. His maternal grandfather, Dr. John Culbertson Wallace, the first resident physician in Erie county, was a surgeon in General Wayne's army during his operations against the Indians in the Northwest, and a Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment of Pennsylvania militia in the war of 1812. Captain Pollock is also a great-grandson of Major James Gordon Heron, who was an officer in the American army during the Revolutionary War, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was for a time an Associate Judge of Venango county, residing in Franklin, where he died, December 30, 1809.

Captain Pollock's early studies included surveying and civil engineering, and at the death of his father, which occurred May 31, 1850, rendering it necessary that he should begin the battle of life early, he sought employment in railroad construction. In his eighteenth year he was employed in the construction of the Lake Shore Railroad between Erie and the Ohio State line, and before he was twenty years of age he was an assistant engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and in charge of a subdivision of the construction. Subsequently he was engaged upon the preliminary surveys of the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroad in Minnesota, and in 1857, while thus employed, was elected County Surveyor of Steele county, and served one term.

In the spring of 1861, while engaged in surveying oil lands on the little Kanawha river, in what is now West Virginia, the war broke out, and he at once entered the service of the Government as agent of the Quartermaster's Department established at Wheeling, under command of Captain Craig. His duties comprised the superintendence of the transportation and delivery of munitions of war to the different commands in West Virginia, and this he pursued diligently until October, 1861, when he was commissioned by Governor Todd a Lieutenant in the Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, which at that time was being organized at Marietta. The organization of this regiment was finally completed by its consolidation with the Twenty-second, under the command of Col. John W. Sprague. Pollock was made Regimental Adjutant, and in February, 1862, the regiment embarked at Marietta, moved down the Ohio river and reported to General Pope at Commerce, Mo. It marched thence with General Pope's command on New

Madrid. After besieging the place, and finally capturing it, the command crossed the Mississippi on transports a short distance below New Madrid, and moving up the river on the opposite side to a point across from Island Number Ten, captured and made prisoners the Confederate forces, thus securing Island Number Ten and opening the river as far down as Fort Pillow.

It now seemed to be the intention that Pope should move down the river with his army, and with the co-operation of troops from the interior to take Fort Pillow, and afterwards Memphis and so on, eventually opening the Mississippi to the Gulf. But the battle of Shiloh, which occurred on the 6th and 7th of April, caused a change of programme, and before Pope's army had time to disembark at Fort Pillow, he received instructions, in obedience to which he returned to Cairo, and thence up the Ohio and Tennessee rivers to Hamburg Landing, which placed him on the left flank of the combined forces of Grant and Buell, which were assembled on the west bank of the Tennessee river at Pittsburg Landing.

Halleck, in person, having assumed command, a forward movement was at once begun, which resulted in the capture of Corinth on the 30th of May. Just previous to the occupation of Corinth by the Federal troops, the affair at Farrington, which amounted to quite a respectable battle, was fought by Pope, and in which Lieutenant Pollock was engaged. On June 30, 1862, he was promoted to a Captaincy in the Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, and in the reports of the battles of Iuka, which occurred September 19th, and Corinth, October 4th, he was mentioned as having rendered gallant and meritorious services. In the latter battle his regiment, of which he was Acting Adjutant, occupied the most exposed position in the field, supporting Battery Robinett. It repulsed three desperate assaults of the enemy, and lost one-half of its numbers in killed and wounded. Only four of its officers came out of the fight uninjured. Subsequently Captain Pollock participated with the Ohio Brigade under General Fuller in the engagement at Parker's Cross Roads, where Forrest was defeated with great loss.

During the summer of 1863 he was on duty at Memphis as a member of a general court-martial, and after the union of Fuller's Ohio Brigade with a portion of the troops that had been engaged in the Vicksburg campaign under General Sherman, his company was employed in guarding railroads in Alabama and Tennessee.

In March, 1864, Fuller's Brigade moved down the Tennessee river opposite Decatur, Ala., then occupied by Confederate troops, and crossing the river just before dawn surprised and captured it. At this time Captain Pollock was acting Assistant Adjutant-General of Fuller's Brigade. Subsequently other troops assembled at this point, and Brigadier-General John D. Stevenson assumed command of the whole, to whose staff Captain Pollock was transferred as chief of outposts and pickets.

In the latter part of April a division was formed from the troops stationed at Decatur, and placed under the command of Brigadier-General James C. Veatch,

of Indiana, and ordered to join General Sherman at Chattanooga. Captain Pollock was transferred to the staff of General Veatch in the same capacity which he had served with General Stevenson. On arriving at Chattanooga, this division became the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, which, with the Second Division, was called the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps—commanded by Gen. J. M. Dodge, of Iowa—forming a part of the Army of the Tennessee under command of General McPherson.

The Atlanta campaign began on the 5th of May, and ended with the battle of Jonesborough, August 31st. Captain Pollock took part in all the battles and skirmishes of this campaign in which the Army of the Tennessee was engaged, among which were the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, on July 22d and 28th, etc. At the battle of Atlanta he barely escaped the fate of General McPherson. Not more than ten minutes before the general was killed Captain Pollock was on the same spot, having, without knowing it, run into the Confederate line, but managed to get away, bringing with him a rebel prisoner. In the march of the army under General Sherman from Atlanta to the sea he was with it, and was present at the conflicts incident to the capture of Savannah, and accompanied the Army of the Tennessee in its movement by water from Savannah to Beaufort, S. C.

At this point he was relieved from his position on division staff, in order that he might take command of his regiment—the Sixty-third Ohio Infantry—which command he held until the arrival of Sherman's army at Goldsboro, N. C., in March, 1865. During this campaign he was engaged with the enemy while on foraging expeditions, and at rivers where the crossing of the army was opposed, especially at the Salkehatchie and Edisto. Columbia and Cheraw were occupied without much resistance.

At Galesboro, a major having reported for duty, Captain Pollock was assigned to the staff of Gen. Frank P. Blair, then in command of the Seventeenth Army Corps, in the capacity of Judge Advocate and Assistant Provost-Marshal. While there news was received of the fall of Richmond. The movement towards Raleigh in pursuit of Johnston began on April 10th, and on the 11th the surrender of Lee was announced to the army. Soon after arriving at Raleigh Johnston surrendered to Sherman, and the "cruel war" was over. After remaining for some weeks in Washington and participating in the grand review, the Sixty-third Ohio proceeded to Camp Dennison, and was mustered out July 8, 1865.

Captain Pollock returned to his home in Erie, where he remained until February 23, 1866, when he was appointed by President Johnson a First Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army, and in September of the same year was transferred to the Twenty-third. His subsequent life is that of an officer on the frontier, undergoing arduous trials, subjected to constant changes; at one time conducting recruits to distant stations, at another establishing military posts and often pursuing hostile Indians. In 1867-68, when General Crook was

prosecuting the war against the Snake and Pi-Ute Indians, Lieutenant Pollock proceeded, under orders from him, to Fort Boise, Idaho, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles, for the purpose of procuring the services of friendly Indians in that vicinity to act as scouts. He started on his return on the 8th of January, 1868, with twenty-six Indians, two half-breed guides and interpreters, and four soldiers, all mounted, and a train of about thirty pack-mules. This march, which involved the crossing of Snake river and the Blue mountains, was performed in the middle of the severest winter that had been known for years. The slow progress caused by the ice in the river and the deep snow in the mountains, together with the intense cold of twenty-five or thirty degrees below zero, came very near resulting in the loss of the entire party from freezing and starvation. By dint of energy and perseverance, however, and the exercise of the greatest fortitude, he succeeded in bringing the party through without losing a man or an animal after a continuous struggle for existence of three weeks duration. The different members of the command soon recovered from their frost-bites and snow-blindness, and were all well again.

After different expeditions, such as carrying despatches to General Halleck, and conducting recruits to Camp Warner from San Francisco through a country infested with hostile Indians, Lieutenant Pollock was ordered on general recruiting service in the fall of 1868. In compliance with this order he proceeded *via* the Isthmus of Panama to New York, where he reported, and was ordered on duty at the depot at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and upon his arrival there was appointed Adjutant of the department.

The act of Congress reducing the infantry arm of the service from forty-five to twenty-five regiments went into effect March 3, 1869. This required the consolidation of regiments, and surplus officers were to be placed on a supernumerary list. It being understood that the places of those officers who were absent from their regiments would be filled by assignments from the supernumerary list, Lieutenant Pollock asked to be relieved from the recruiting detail, and to be permitted to return to his regiment. Accordingly, he was ordered to join a detachment of recruits that was being sent from New York to San Francisco. This was the first body of troops that ever crossed the continent on the Pacific Railroad. They left New York on May 20th, and arrived at San Francisco on June 20th, having stopped at Omaha several days *en route*. Lieutenant Pollock proceeded thence to Fort Vancouver, and delivered over his detachment. From there he joined his company at Camp Warren.

In December, 1869, he was appointed Regimental Adjutant and ordered to Portland, Oregon, which was regimental headquarters. In November and December, 1870, he was absent several weeks in Alaska, having been ordered to Sitka on duty as a member of a general court-martial. In January, 1871, the headquarters of the regiment were moved to Fort Vancouver, and in February, 1872, the entire regiment was transported from Oregon to Arizona. They proceeded by steamer from Portland to San Francisco, thence by steamer to Fort

Yuma, *via* the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California. Lieutenant Pollock, in charge of the non-commissioned staff and band, proceeded up the Colorado river to Ehrensburg, and thence by wagon to Prescott, a distance of about one hundred and seventy miles, and there reported to General Crook in command of the regiment and department.

In the fall of 1872 Lieutenant Pollock was again ordered on recruiting service, to report to the superintendent in New York city. In obedience to the order he had proceeded on his way as far as San Francisco, when he was informed at division headquarters that he had been promoted Captain, and in consequence the order sending him on recruiting service was revoked by telegraph from Washington. He then obtained a six months' leave of absence, and visited his home in Pennsylvania. At the expiration of his leave he returned to Camp McDowell, assuming command of Company "C" and the post, the command consisting of Company "C," Twenty-third Infantry, and Troop "E," Fifth Cavalry. He retained command of the fort until July, 1874, when the regiment was transferred from the Department of Arizona to the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha Barracks. Captain Pollock, with his company, arrived at Omaha Barracks on September 4, 1874. He remained in command of his company at this post until May, 1876, when he was ordered to Sidney Barracks, on the Union Pacific Railroad, about one hundred miles east of Cheyenne. He remained in command there, the garrison consisting of his own company and Company "I," until November, during which time, in addition to other duties, he had charge of forwarding supplies to the troops in the field under command of General Crook, who was pursuing the hostile Sioux.

He then received orders to proceed with his command to Fort Fetterman and report to General Crook, Department commander. He proceeded by rail with the two companies to Medicine Bow, where Colonel Dodge, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, assumed command, and they marched from there to Fort Fetterman. Here what was known as the Powder Run expedition was organized. The infantry, composed of nine companies and four companies of the Fourth Artillery, were united under the command of Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, and the eleven companies of cavalry were under the command of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Mackenzie in person. The expedition proceeded to Crazy Woman's Fork of the Powder river, *via* the cantonment Reno. From this point a camp of Northern Cheyennes was located, consisting of about one hundred and thirty lodges, in the foot hills of the Big Horn mountains. General Mackenzie, with his cavalry, succeeded in surprising the camp, capturing and destroying everything that it contained, including large quantities of meat, buffalo robes and ammunition. Mackenzie's loss was only about twenty-five killed and wounded. That of the savages was much greater. They fled to the mountains in a destitute condition, and, as the mercury was about fifty below zero and snow in the mountains was quite deep, they suffered intensely until they reached the camps of their Sioux allies. The expedition did considerable marching, but no more

fighting, finally returning to Fort Fetterman, and thence *via* Fort Laramie to Fort D. A. Russel, where it was disbanded. As a result of the campaign, the Northern Cheyennes shortly afterwards came in and surrendered, and Crazy Horse, the Sioux chief, did the same, and the war was thus ended. The campaign was made in the coldest winter weather. The troops were constantly on the march, and in tents when the mercury was freezing and the animals were perishing from the cold.

While the operations mentioned above were in progress, an order was issued transferring the Twenty-third Infantry to the Department of Missouri with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, to which place the companies that were engaged in the expedition repaired in January, 1877. Captain Pollock proceeded to Sidney and Omaha, however, for the purpose of closing up some business left unfinished at the opening of the campaign, and did not arrive at Fort Leavenworth until the latter part of February.

In July of this year the railroad riots became so formidable that the President ordered eight companies of the Twenty-third, under command of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, then its colonel, to St. Louis for the purpose of protecting Government property in that vicinity. This included Captain Pollock with his company, "C." After remaining there for two or three weeks, and the necessity for their presence having passed, they were returned to their respective stations.

In obedience to orders from the general commanding the department, Captain Pollock left Fort Leavenworth on the 21st of July, 1878, and proceeded with his company to Fort Hayes, Kansas, and there took station. In the fall of that year the Northern Cheyennes, who, after their surrender, had been located by the military authorities in the Indian Territory, near Fort Reno, became dissatisfied and broke loose from the authority of their Indian agent, and attempted to return to their old home in the North. During their progress through Kansas they committed many outrages, stealing horses and murdering the inhabitants. Captain Pollock's company was ordered from Fort Hayes in conjunction with other troops, to proceed to a point on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, where it was hoped that they might be intercepted in their attempt to cross to the northward. Notwithstanding the watchfulness of the troops, the Indians succeeded in crossing the railroad unobstructed. After long and fatiguing forced marches on their trail in pursuit, and when they had passed into the Department of the Platte, and were being pursued by fresh troops, Captain Pollock returned to Fort Hayes.

In the winter of 1879 the Twenty-third was transferred from Kansas to the Indian Territory. This was for the purpose of having more troops on hand in case of another attempt on the part of the Indians to break out as the Cheyennes had done. Four of the companies were left at Fort Supply, and the remaining six, including Captain Pollock's, marched to a point on the North Fork of the Canadian river near Sheridan's Roost, and there went into camp on March 6th. They proceeded at once to build a cantonment, which was accomplished by August, and the troops rendered comparatively comfortable.

On November 18th Captain Pollock obtained six months' leave of absence, and visited his wife's home in Alameda, Cal. Just prior to the expiration of this leave, five companies, Captain Pollock's among the rest, were ordered from the cantonment to Colorado for the purpose of keeping quiet the Ute Indians in the vicinity of Los Pinos Agency, who had been restless, and restore confidence to the settlers. Captain Pollock returned to the cantonment and made immediate arrangements to join his company, which he did by rail and stage, reaching their destination June 3, 1880, within an hour of the arrival of the command, which had marched a large portion of the way. The troops remained during the summer encamped along the banks of the Uncompahgre river.

During the summer what was known as the Ute commission, under the chairmanship of Hon. George Manypenny, of Ohio, which had been organized for the purpose of negotiating for the relinquishment of the Indian title in Colorado, and the removal of the Indians to Utah and elsewhere, arrived at Los Pinos Agency, and, when it became necessary for them to visit the Southern Utes, Captain Pollock's company was detailed to be their escort. He left Los Pinos Agency with the commission, having four six-horse wagons loaded with forage, rations and camp equipage, and two four-mule light wagons. They crossed the San Juan range at an altitude of twelve thousand feet to Silverton, encountering great hazard of losing the wagons, owing to the difficulty of preventing them from running off the beaten track along the edge of the mountains, which was narrow and crooked, into the canon hundreds of feet below. Their progress was tedious, laborious and dangerous, but the passage was finally accomplished in safety. From Silverton the route was down the Animas river to Animas City, thence across the Florida river to the agency situated on the Pine river, which they reached August 15th. From here the commission, accompanied by Captain Pollock, made a reconnoissance in search of a suitable place in which to locate the Utes after their removal, and, after following the La Platte to its confluence with the San Juan river, returned to the agency. Having completed negotiations with the Indians, the commission was escorted to Alamosa, and upon arriving at that place Captain Pollock separated from them and returned with his company and transportation by another route to the cantonment, located during his absence on the Uncompahgre river, about four miles below the Los Pinos Agency. He reached Klein's ranch on the Cimarron river, about twenty-two miles from the cantonment, the day following the killing of Johnson, a Ute Indian, son of one of the prominent chiefs (Chavanaux), by a freighter named Jackson, who was subsequently forcibly taken by the Indians from the civilian escort, who were conveying him to Gunnison City for trial, and killed. This resulted in the most intense excitement among the white population, and open war between the whites and Indians became imminent. The report of the affair made by Captain Pollock to the War Department, showing it to have been a wanton murder on the part of Jackson, and that his fate was nothing more than a case of lynching, which was published in the papers throughout the country, no doubt had the effect of

quieting the excitement and preventing an outbreak. After arriving at the campment, the construction of which had been commenced, he assisted in its completion, and with his company formed part of the garrison until October, 1881. During this time he was Superintendent and Chief Operator of the telegraph line which had been constructed by the troops to Gunnison City, receiving and transmitting all the messages passing between Generals Pope and Mackenzie relating to the final arrangements for conveying the Utes from Colorado to Utah, which, though a delicate affair, was successfully and peaceably accomplished.

In the fall of 1881 his regiment was ordered to the District of New Mexico, Captain Pollock with his company going to Fort Bliss, about a mile above El Paso, on the Rio Grande, where he remained performing regular garrison duty until June 1, 1884, with the exception of four months spent in California, on leave, in the summer of 1883. In June, 1884, the regiment was transferred to the Department of the East, and occupied the posts at Fort Porter, Buffalo; Fort Brady, Sault-ste-Marie, and Fort Mackinac. Captain Pollock's company was stationed at Fort Porter, where it still remains.

Captain Pollock is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and of the United States Military Service Institution. He has been twice married, and has three children, a son by his first marriage (Henry Burt Pollock, now a clerk in the Exchange National Bank of Little Rock, Ark.), and two daughters by the second marriage—Josephine Wallace, born December 29, 1876, at Omaha Barracks, Nebraska, and Winnie May, born May 3, 1879, at Alameda, Cal. His first wife was Ellen Thomas, of Buffalo, N. Y., and his present wife, Sarah A. (Thompson) Black, is a daughter of R. R. Thompson, Esq., of Portland, Oregon.



COM. GEO. W. MELVILLE, U.S.N.

COM. GEORGE WALLACE MELVILLE.

COMMODORE GEORGE W. MELVILLE, the eminent Arctic explorer and now Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Naval Department of the United States, is of noble Scottish lineage, and inherits the remarkable endurance that characterizes him from a long line of Caledonian ancestry. He was born in the city of New York, January 10, 1841, and his early life differed but little from that of other boys of his age and opportunities. His education was acquired at the public schools and completed at the school of the Christian Brothers and the Polytechnique School of Brooklyn. He left school about the age of sixteen and shortly after began work in the machine shops of James Binns in East Brooklyn, L. I.

He was but a few months past twenty when the Rebellion broke out, and within ninety days thereafter he was enrolled in the service of his country and began thenceforward to exhibit those sterling qualities of physical and moral heroism, constancy and endurance that distinguished him even amongst hosts of brave, constant, self-denying patriots. On the 29th of July, 1861, he was appointed Third Assistant Engineer in the United States Navy. Thenceforth Engineer Melville's life was an eventful one. He served throughout the war of the Rebellion in the North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons, and also in Wilkes' Flying Squadron. He was on duty on the Brazilian coast and took part in the capture of the rebel steamer "Florida" in the harbor of Bahia.

When the war was over, the army disbanded, and the hastily extemporized vessels of the navy diverted again into merchant service, the young engineer chose to remain in the service of the United States. He served successively in the West Indies, Brazil and the East India stations and at the various United States Navy Yards upon important Government duty during the first few years of peace. But his nature was that of an explorer and his restless disposition found no charm in ease. The project of searching for the previous expeditions that had sailed for the Polar seas, though so full of danger and so little promising any substantial results, possessed a charm for his hardy, adventurous spirit that gave him no peace until he found himself actually shipped for the frozen zone. He made three voyages in all to the Arctic regions, including the famous Polaris Search Expedition in the "Tigress;" the Jeannette Exploring Expedition, sent out by James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, and the Greely Relief Expedition in the "Thetis," sent out by the United States Government to relieve Lieutenant Greely. His exploits on these expeditions have been recorded in histories, and need but a brief mention here.

In the Jeannette Exploring Expedition, Engineer-in-Chief Melville commanded the famous whale boat and accomplished the feat of bringing his whole crew out alive. He was the first officer of the expedition to unfurl the expeditionary

flag, which he did on Henrietta Island, whither he had led a detachment to take possession of the newly discovered land in the name of the United States.

He led the party that discovered the bodies of Lieutenant DeLong and his ill-starred companions. It was under his charge that the rites of Christian burial were performed over these martyrs to science and humanity where perpetual winter had embalmed them with its Lerneal breath. They were, however, subsequently exhumed by orders of the United States Government and their remains brought to their homes, where they were laid to rest with impressive ceremonies amid the dust of their kin. In searching for the other boat's crew he fought his perilous and painful way, mile by mile, through the rigors of perpetual winter and floating archipelagoes of ice along the Arctic coast for over five hundred miles, surviving the privations that had been fatal to so many, and persevered until his search was rewarded by the recovery of all the records of the "Jeannette" expedition. He penetrated to the mouth of the Lena river in his search, and contributed to the geography of the world a new and important chart of that region.

In the Greely Relief Expedition he served as Chief Engineer aboard the "Thetis," the flagship of the Arctic fleet, and it was to his knowledge of the wants of such expeditions that the most important adjunct to success—the fitting out and furnishing of the fleet—owed its completeness and proficiency, and which more than anything else enabled it to succeed where others as brave and hardy had failed. The provisions, the clothing and the equipment for retreat as well as for advance into the domain of winter were all selected under his supervision and direction.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville has been a resident of Philadelphia for twenty-five years, where he is highly esteemed. He is as modest and unostentatious in deportment as his career demonstrates him to be brave and enduring in the discharge of perilous duties.

He has risen from grade to grade in his profession, passing through all the stages of promotion. In March, 1881, he was commissioned Chief Engineer in the United States Navy with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, and is at the present time Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Naval Department with the rank of Commodore, having been so commissioned on August 9, 1887.

As an instance of his ability to accomplish unusual feats and his capacity for extraordinary effort we may mention the fact that in the summer of 1887 he performed an unprecedented piece of work. In less than six weeks he prepared the general designs for the machinery of five different vessels of the new navy, though when he began his task expert engineers said he was attempting an impossibility. The plans were for the "San Francisco," two nineteen-knot vessels and two gun-boats.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic and of various Geographical Societies.

I. L. V.



REV. WILLIAM C. CATTELL, D.D.

WILLIAM CASSADY CATTELL.

WILLIAM CASSADY CATTELL, D. D., LL. D., a distinguished educator and preacher, was born at Salem, New Jersey, August 30, 1827. As a boy he attended the private schools of Salem, and in 1848 graduated at Princeton College. Having the ministry in view, he entered the Princeton Theological Seminary and graduated there in 1852.

He began his work as an educator in 1853, as Associate Principal of the Edge Hill School at Princeton. In 1855 he was elected Professor of Ancient Languages at Lafayette College, where his fine scholarship and his remarkable ability as a teacher made him very popular among the students. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees, and at once displayed the executive ability that was afterwards so conspicuous when he was placed, four years later, at the head of the college.

He resigned his chair at Lafayette to become the first pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church at Harrisburg, where he was installed by the Presbytery of Carlisle in the spring of 1860. A letter from a prominent member of his congregation to the writer of this sketch says:

The newly-formed congregation had separated from the parent church in Market Square to connect themselves with the Old School Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The departure or secession of so large and important a portion from the main body, with the purpose just stated, was expected to occasion more or less bitterness of feeling. It therefore required a man of unusual tact and great wisdom to keep the breach from widening and to allay, as far as possible, all the jealousies arising from a rivalry between the two congregations occupying the same ground and drawing their supplies from a then limited field. It is to-day the uniform testimony of both churches that no man could have met the peculiar conditions and suited the situation better than Mr. Cattell. His genial manners, rare tact and hearty sympathies served both to allay animosities and to harmonize conflicting interests. Under his ministry, as first pastor, the Pine Street Church began a career of usefulness which made it perhaps the most influential congregation in the large Presbytery of Carlisle. In the Sabbath-school, with a reputation even beyond the limits of the State, he was a zealous co-laborer and a judicious adviser, and on every public occasion his presence is still freely sought for and heartily welcomed. In the community Mr. Cattell was honored for his fine scholarship and noble Christian character.

His pastoral work at Harrisburg began just before the breaking out of the civil war, and it continued during the time that city was as one great camp, down to the closing days of 1863; and the writer of the letter adds: "In the urgent demands made upon the citizens of Harrisburg, when the bloody battles fought in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania filled the hospitals of the city with thousands of wounded soldiers, no one was more active to relieve the sick or more tenderly ministered to the dying, than the pastor of the Pine Street Church."

The pulpit utterances of such a man could not fail to attract public attention, and the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, in referring to one of his sermons repeated by

request, says: "The crowd on the occasion was greater than any which ever assembled to hear the delivery of any sermon in the city. The church was thronged long before the appointed hour for the delivery of the sermon, while the sidewalks in the vicinity of the church were covered with a patient mass of men and women anxious to get within hearing distance."

With what feelings of regret and sorrow the congregation parted from their young pastor may be seen from the minute adopted by them, and embodied in the following letter from the Session requesting a copy of his farewell sermon for publication:

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned, members of the Session, believing that the sermon preached by you on the last Sabbath of your pastorate will prove of great interest to the congregation, respectfully request a copy of the same for publication and private distribution.

We also desire to place on record the following resolution, unanimously passed at the congregational meeting held November 9th:

"WHEREAS, The Rev. W. C. Cattell has requested this congregation to unite with him in asking a dissolution of the pastoral relation, with a view to his entering on the duties of the Presidency of Lafayette College; therefore,

"Resolved, That, while we cannot cordially unite with our beloved pastor in requesting the dissolution of a pastoral relation in which he has become so endeared to us all, and so blessed of God, yet we will throw no obstacle in the way of the decision of the Presbytery; and if they should deem it wise and proper to dissolve the pastoral relation, we desire to place on permanent record our high appreciation of his services as a faithful preacher, our deep affection for him as a zealous and exemplary pastor, and our hearty admiration of those many qualities of head and heart which have endeared him at all times as a friend and counsellor; and that we will earnestly pray the great Head of the Church to make him eminently useful in the important and responsible duties of his new position."

Hoping that you will place the manuscript of your sermon at our disposal, we remain,

Yours, very truly,

F. WYETH, J. MCGORMICK, JR.,
H. M. GRAYDON, J. F. SEILER.

It was in October, 1863, that he was called from the work he so successfully conducted at Harrisburg to a new and wider sphere of usefulness—the crowning work of his life—to the Presidency of Lafayette College.

The general depression which followed the outbreak of the war was felt very seriously at Lafayette. In August of 1863 President McPhail resigned, and a special meeting of the Board of Trustees was called in Philadelphia "to take into consideration the propriety of suspending operations under increasing embarrassments," and it seemed as if the doors of the institution would be permanently closed.

Professor Owen, in his "Historical Sketches of Lafayette College," says:

It was at this critical juncture in the history of the college that we find the Board turning their attention to one who had been a professor in the institution, Rev. William C. Cattell, to whom they gave a hearty call to return to Lafayette and fill the vacant presidency. Dr. Cattell was at that time pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Harrisburg. His pastorate was one of marked success and usefulness; an able and devoted preacher, a man of warm and sympathetic heart, he had won the love of all his people, who, when he accepted the proffered presidency, consented to his separation from them with the utmost reluctance, and only under the conviction that he was called to a higher work. This indeed

has proved to be the case; but it was a work beset with great difficulties. Dr. Cattell was not ignorant of these, nor was he disheartened by them. He came to his new and enlarged sphere of labor with a strong faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise.

To his earnest zeal in the cause of education he added a knowledge of the ground and a keen insight, which enabled him to see the wants of the age in the matter of a higher education. His efforts at the very outset were characterized by that energy, prudence and tact which always masters difficulties, and which secured for him at once the hearty co-operation and confidence of the friends of the college.

President Cattell entered upon his duties in October, 1863, and was inaugurated in the old college chapel at the ensuing Commencement, July, 1864. Governor Pollock, president of the Board of Trustees, in his introductory address,* after referring to the recent discouragements and gloom of the friends of the college, says:

At this hour, and in analogy with nature, now robed in sunshine and smiling after the storm, the light of a genial sun now pouring down upon us through the riven and scattered clouds, Lafayette College stands revealed in the light of returning prosperity, and all without betokens favor, success and triumph! We have met to-day to witness the inauguration of one well known and appreciated by you all, and who has been honored by a most happy, cordial and unanimous selection by the Synod and Board of Trustees. We present him to you as the scholar and the man—the highest style of man—the Christian gentleman, and one who combines in a remarkable degree the quiet dignity of the Christian minister, the accomplishments of the scholar, and the no less important qualifications of an administrative officer.

And Professor March, in the "College Book" (published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., Boston, 1878), says: "He had been everywhere greatly successful. 'The new President,' says Ik. Marvel, who knows him, 'has wondrous winning ways.' Things began at once to brighten. The alumni showed new interest in the college; students began to come in; donations of money were obtained which relieved immediate wants; but the first great 'winning' was the good will of Mr. A. Pardee, of Hazleton, and the demonstration of it (his first gift of \$20,000 to the college) was described by Dr. Cattell, at a banquet† given to him by the citizens of Philadelphia, in 1869, upon the eve of his departure for Europe."

Every well-informed friend of education is familiar with the rapid and steady growth of Lafayette College under the administration of President Cattell. It has been described by the graceful pen of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik. Marvel) in *Scribner's Magazine* (December, 1876), and more fully by Professor Owen, in his "Historical Sketches of Lafayette College," prepared during the centennial year at the request of the United States Commissioner of Education. The limits of this sketch will allow only a brief reference to it.

* See the pamphlet containing the report of the exercises, with President Cattell's inaugural.

† Thursday evening, April 29th. The Philadelphia *Press* of the next day gives nearly a full page to a report of this meeting, printing President Cattell's address in full. The other speakers were Governor Pollock, Mayor Fox, Professor Traill Green, Dean of the College, Chief-Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Dr. Herrick Johnson, then pastor of the historic First Church of Philadelphia, now Professor in the Chicago Theological Seminary, Professor Samuel D. Gross, of the Jefferson Medical College, Hon. Henry Barnard, United States Commissioner of Education, and Hon. William Strong, afterwards of the United States Supreme Court.

The number of students increased from thirty-nine in 1863 to three hundred and nineteen in 1875. It has been the policy since then to keep the number at about three hundred, rather than to give the professors such work with a larger number as would prevent personal and individual attention. The college grounds were enlarged by successive purchases until they now include nearly forty acres, graded, terraced and beautifully ornamented. The two small buildings, which were made to answer for the accommodation of the thirty-nine students in 1863, have been renovated and enlarged and new ones have been added. Notable among these is Pardee Hall, erected at a cost of nearly \$300,000, and which is one of the finest college buildings in America. The whole building, with its furniture and scientific equipment, was the munificent gift of Mr. Ario Pardee. It was dedicated with imposing ceremonies and in the presence of a vast assemblage, October 21, 1873. The day was a gala one for Easton and the neighborhood. The afternoon was a general holiday. All the schools, factories and shops were closed, and a procession, gay with banners and music and over a mile long, ascended the hill and gathered around the building when it was formally transferred by Mr. Pardee to the trustees of the college. On the evening of June 4, 1879, this magnificent building was totally destroyed by fire.

But it soon rose from its ashes, rebuilt upon the same site, of the same dimensions and exterior appearance, but the arrangement of the interior much improved, as experience with the original building suggested. At the reopening, November 30, 1880, Prof. F. A. March delivered a most able and scholarly address before such a distinguished assembly as has rarely gathered in honor of any educational foundation in this country. It included the President of the United States, who came in a special car from Washington attended by several members of his cabinet, the General of the Army and the United States Commissioner of Education; the Governor of Pennsylvania, with his staff and the heads of the State Departments; the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; the Moderator of the Synod of Pennsylvania; and many other dignitaries of Church and State, and eminent educators, including many presidents and professors in our universities and colleges.

In 1863 the curriculum of studies at Lafayette was the traditional college course, based mainly on the study of Latin and Greek, but the second year of President Cattell's administration was signalized by a large advance in the direction of scientific studies. The classical course was still continued. In fact, the catalogue stated that the policy at Lafayette would be to give it greater efficiency year by year, "not only as the regular introduction to the special professional study of theology, medicine, law and teaching, but also as a thoroughly tried means of securing the culture and elevation of mind, and of imparting the useful and liberal learning which becomes a Christian scholar." But new courses of scientific, technical and post-graduate studies were successively added until "under this administration Lafayette has risen to her present commanding position, embracing departments of instruction widely different in specific scope

and aim, yet brought into stimulating contact, and so into the unity of a harmonious progress" (*Prof. Owen's Sketches*). Of course this rapid and splendid development, the history of which, says the New York *Christian Weekly*, "reads like a romance," required the expenditure of large sums of money for the new buildings with their scientific equipment, and for the support of the increased number of professors. And from all sides, in response to the appeals of the enthusiastic and ever hopeful president, came the donations, so that the capital stock of the college, which in 1863 was scarcely \$50,000, rose in a few years to nearly a million. The hard times commencing in 1873, and which produced for many years such financial distress throughout the country, seriously crippled President Cattell in his plans for the continued increase of the college endowments. But the printed Tables accompanying his annual report to the trustees show that in 1879, after four years of heroic struggle, the current expenses of the college were fully met and the "capital stock" again increased. These Tables report the same gratifying results each year till the close of his administration, notwithstanding the added strain and toil to the President that followed the destruction of Pardee Hall in 1879.

President Cattell always aimed to continue in the College the Christian work begun by his pious predecessors. The subject of his inaugural address was "The Bible as a College Text-Book." The year following his inauguration a religious revival took place, which Professor Owen describes as "perhaps the most remarkable of the great revivals that have characterized the recent history." And how faithful Dr. Cattell was to the high trust committed to him, as the President of a Christian college, may be seen from the glowing and eloquent words of Rev. George C. Heckman, D. D., ex-President of Hanover College, and a graduate of Lafayette, who delivered the oration at the semi-centennial of the college, June 27, 1882. He says:

We come back from the past on this semi-centennial to see the heroic faith and fidelity of the origin and early history of Lafayette College crowned with material and academic glory, for which our fathers long prayed, almost against hope. Our words are feeble to express our gratitude to God for the divine benedictions which have crowned the wise, watchful, indefatigable administration of President Cattell, and the munificent benefactions of Ario Pardee, William Adamson, John Welles Hollenback, John I. Blair and others. We have no tears to shed over some landmarks, immortal in our cherished recollections, but which have been swept from sight by the march of splendid and substantial improvements. We are only too glad in these filial visits to see our dear Alma Mater with youth and beauty renewed, with a growing vigor that makes her stronger than her sons, and in a more queenly dress than in those days of trial and poverty when we drank learning, honor and piety from her bosom. We have never had any other than feelings of admiration and gratitude for the devotion, statesmanship and triumphs—financial, academic and religious—which must ever make the administration of President Cattell distinguished in the history of Lafayette College and of American education. But believe one who stood as a silent, observant boy at the laying of these foundations in those far-off days—though now seemingly so near—that what thrills us most and makes this semi-centennial a prolonged "Te Deum" is this: that the administration upon which God has bestowed these successes and prosperities—through light and darkness, in ebb and flow, in joyful thanksgiving and glorious achievement—has ever been faithful to the divine origin and aim of this Christian college. As we gaze upon those beautiful grounds, so harmonizing with the splendid setting of nature; as we look out upon these many stately buildings and

study the academic equipment of our Alma Mater, we exclaim: "All these, and Christ with all!" We bless God and honor our noble President.

As a further testimony to his great work, from those who have watched it most closely and with the deepest personal interest, the following letter from Professor March has a peculiar and significant value. It is taken from a report in the *College Journal*, April, 1882, of a banquet given to President Cattell by the Alumni Association of Philadelphia on his return from a visit to Europe:

EASTON, PA., April, 1882.

The Faculty of Lafayette College desire me to thank the Philadelphia Alumni Association for their kind invitation to be present at the reception to be given to President Cattell on the evening of Thursday, April 13th.

If there is any reason for which the Faculty might be excused for going off in a body it is that we might join the Alumni in honoring the President who has cheerfully met so many trials and borne so much toil for the college, who has led its friends to so many triumphs over such great obstacles, and who holds such a place in the affection and esteem of all his associates.

We send our heartiest congratulations.

F. A. MARSH.

But these "many trials" and "much toil" of an administration that led the college to "so many triumphs over such great obstacles" could scarcely fail, after twenty years, to tell upon the President's health. In his report to the Board of Trustees at the beginning of the year 1883, printed in the *College Journal* of March, he says:

With such pleasant recollections of the year just closed (the most delightful to me since my connection with the college), and with such a brightening outlook, I enter upon the twentieth year of my Presidency with only one misgiving; and that is, whether, in the present state of my health, I have the strength fully to discharge the arduous and responsible duties which are inseparable from my position. I am deeply grateful for the generous and unfailing support of my colleagues in the Board and in the Faculty, and of the Alumni, but even with this help the continuous anxiety and strain of my ordinary work, and the necessity at times of unusually severe and prolonged exertion, seem to me to demand more than my present strength. But I am firmly persuaded that the great work here will continue with increasing power and usefulness, whoever may be the men honored of God to carry it on.

And this foreshadowing of his retirement from the arduous duties of the Presidency, taking definite shape as the year passed on, called forth from the public press, religious and secular, universal expressions of regret and of high appreciation of the great work he had accomplished for the college. The general sentiment was well expressed in the following editorial from the Philadelphia *Lumber Telegraph*:

Lafayette College has an unpleasant surprise for its commencement—one that will tinge this usual festive occasion with sadness. It is difficult to imagine Lafayette without President Cattell, for the college may be fairly said to be the outgrowth of the tireless energy and personal magnetism of that very exceptional educator. So devoted was Dr. Cattell to this institution that he has worn himself out in its service. Two years ago his health became so impaired through his ceaseless labors that he was compelled to take an unwelcome rest; the case has not bettered since, and his definite withdrawal from the responsibilities of the Presidency is now announced. Fortunately, Lafayette is now founded securely, beyond chance of wreck or disaster; any good man can carry on the work at its present stage, and this is the one con-

solution that the friends of the college and the friends and admirers of Dr. Cattell have. It may well be a lasting satisfaction, in his retirement, to the distinguished ex-President; who may be assured that his name will be honored in the halls of Lafayette as long as that college stands. And perhaps a man could not give his strength and his life more devotedly and more profitably than in just such a work.

Dr. Cattell received the honorary degree of D. D. from Princeton, and also from Hanover College, Indiana, and that of LL. D. from the University of Wooster, Ohio. He was Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1863, and again in 1876, when he was Chairman of the Assembly's Committee on Education. In 1872 he was Moderator of the Synod of Philadelphia.

He has made several visits to Europe and the East, and his travels and observations thereon have formed the subject of numerous lectures and public addresses. His preface to the report of the Hon. C. C. Andrews (Minister to Sweden) upon the educational systems of Sweden and Norway, made to the United States Bureau of Education, shows his interest in all educational matters and his habits of careful observation at home and abroad.

He was sent by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States as a Commissioner to the Presbyterian Church in Scotland and to the Reformed Church in Bohemia in 1869, and again in 1881. One of the pastors in Bohemia, Rev. L. B. Kaspar, of Hradiste, in a letter to the *New York Evangelist*, December 29, 1881, thus speaks of Dr. Cattell's visits to that country:

This is not the first time that Dr. Cattell has come to Bohemia. He was here in 1869 and 1870. That welcome visit is still remembered by many. It was more than an occasional tourist's trip. At that time Sunday-school work was almost unknown in our church. Dr. Cattell noticed this lack, and set himself at once on calling attention to it. In public addresses and in private conversation he pressed the subject on our pastors and people. Since that time his name has been closely associated with the Sunday-school work in our church. I trust that on the present visit he has had the satisfaction of seeing that his efforts have not been spent in vain. We have a respectable number of Sunday-schools now, and the work is growing still. And very well may I speak again of Dr. Cattell's efforts. He was not satisfied by coming to the capital and by looking at matters, as it were, through a telescope, but he spent much time in actually going about the country from place to place—which is not always very comfortable, I can assure you. Even this small, out-of-the-way place in the mountainous part of Bohemia (where this letter is written) has had the honor of his presence on a stormy Sunday three weeks ago.

And another pastor in Bohemia, the Rev. J. E. Szalatnay, of Velim, in a letter to the *New York Independent*, referring to Dr. Cattell's agency in establishing Sunday-schools in his country, says: "We speak of him as the father of our Sunday-schools."

In the midst of his arduous college duties, President Cattell found time to deliver frequent addresses at Educational Conventions and Teachers' Institutes in various parts of the country which have been widely noticed, especially his address before the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Convention in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, upon the place of the "Christian Latin and Greek in Classical Education," and the address before the same body at West Chester, on

"Technical Education." In 1860 he delivered the commencement oration before the literary societies of his Alma Mater at Princeton. His speech at the great ceremony of the inauguration of the statue of General Lafayette in Union Square, New York, was reprinted in France. Among the many articles from his busy pen that show his thorough work upon the subjects taken in hand may be mentioned his monograph upon what are called the German Peace Churches of Pennsylvania, contributed to the "Schaff-Hertzog Encyclopedia," under the title "Tunkers."

President Cattell's interest in all educational matters has made him many friends among the teachers in our public schools, with whom he has always been in hearty sympathy. Hence, when he was tendered the appointment by Governor Hoyt of the position of State Superintendent of Instruction, the friends of the common-school system looked hopefully for his acceptance. But the interests of Lafayette College were too dear to him, and though the work was congenial, he declined the appointment. A rumor of his appointment to this office having gained currency a year or two before, called forth the following protest against his leaving Lafayette by the editor of *The Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia:

We know that the men who cannot be spared from the places they are filling are just the men who are sought after for other places; but clearly, Lafayette College has the first mortgage on Dr. Cattell. He has linked his name so thoroughly with its growth and its splendid success that he ought not to be separated from it, and therefore, while we recognize the wise forecast of those who have named him for the important post of Superintendent of Public Education in the Commonwealth, we make earnest protest in advance against any movement which will remove Dr. Cattell from the post which he fills so worthily and so usefully.

The *Lafayette College Journal*, published by the students, quotes the above and adds:

We thank our friends of *The Presbyterian* for this graceful and well deserved compliment paid to our worthy President, and we assure them the Doctor will never leave Lafayette and "his boys." We cannot think of Lafayette without thinking of her genial President, nor do we see how the two could be disconnected. The true prosperity of the college dates from his inauguration as President. Since then he has toiled unceasingly for her advancement; and all who have watched the progress of the institution for the last ten years can tell with what success his labors have been crowned. He has infused new life and energy into every department; he has enlisted the sympathy of friends on all sides and has attracted munificent endowments from wealthy benefactors.

More than this, he takes great interest in the personal welfare of the students. His sympathies also enter into our sports and pastimes, and he enjoys keenly to witness the healthy, vigorous games on the college campus. He is proud to see "his boys" win applause by their muscular feats, and encourages them in that as well as in their more intellectual efforts. The students think of our President not as does the world, simply as a most successful financier and as an able executive, but as a warm personal friend. Contrary to the usual relations existing between college officers and students, there is, on the part of our boys, a strong attachment to our worthy President. In fact, we love the kind-hearted man who has ever encouraged us with his smiles, his words, his counsel, his purse and his prayers.

This loving, hearty testimony of the students fairly illustrates the cordial relations existing between the President of Lafayette and the young men he is accustomed to speak of as his "boys." They knew that in him they had not only a

wise mentor and a careful conscientious instructor, but a warm and sympathizing friend. They found in him a man who, in the midst of the serious work of his life, still retained the quick sympathies, the kindly heart and the "wondrous winning ways" of his youth. He has always used his power of personal magnetism to lift his students, whom he so much loves, into sympathy with all that is good and pure and just and righteous; and he has been truly fortunate in inspiring affection such as is seldom seen between men outside the family relation. There are hundreds of young men, scattered all over the land, and many of them occupying high positions, who never speak of him but with grateful love. Professor Owen, who was one of his students, says in the "Historical Sketches:" "His best work after all will not be recorded in the history of great buildings, of swelling endowments and new courses of study, but in the hearts and lives of the hundreds of young men whose characters were moulded under his personal influence. These will never forget the kind-hearted president, endeared to them alike as a faithful friend, a wise counsellor, and an eminent example of a life devoted with Christian fidelity to a great and good work."

President Cattell makes no secret of his joy and pride in being thus held in loving remembrance by "his boys;" and even in this brief sketch of his life and character we must make room for a few sentences from his address at a banquet tendered to him by the Seniors on his return from Europe in 1882, as they so well illustrate the peculiarly happy relations always existing between him and the students. The address is published, with a report of the other exercises upon this pleasant occasion, in the *College Journal* of March, 1882:

I am glad and grateful to be home again; and very pleasant to me has been the cordial welcome I have received from my friends in Easton, where I have spent more than twenty-five years of my life, and from my colleagues in the faculty, with whom I have been so long and so pleasantly associated. But I am touched even more deeply by the hearty welcome from the students of the college, which has met me at every turn in private, and which culminates this evening in the public and official greeting you have extended to me as a class. . . .

And let me assure you, my dear young friends, that, after all, it is just this intimate and cordial relation between the students and myself—of which this evening is such a happy illustration—that has chiefly sustained and served me in the exhausting work and heavy responsibility which my position, as president of the college, necessarily involves. I know the many and great opportunities for usefulness this position gives, and no man should lightly regard the call of Providence to such a work. I know also that to be at the head of a great college, like Lafayette, is generally regarded as an honorable distinction, and few men would acknowledge themselves indifferent to this; yet, let me again assure you, that the sustaining force which has kept me at work for Lafayette during all these years of toil and care has not been so much these things as the happy life I have led here among "my boys." . . . And I hold that no other college president has a greater right to be proud of the character and conduct of his boys than I have to be proud of mine, or who has reason to love them more—let me rather say, to love them as much. (Great applause.)

On Sunday, June 24, 1883, President Cattell preached in the college chapel his last baccalaureate sermon, and on Wednesday presided for the last time at the public exercises of Commencement Day, and conferred the Degrees.

The *Lafayette College Journal*, edited and published by the students, devotes

a large part of its issue for July to the subject of President Cattell's resignation, which, the editors say, "was not wholly unexpected, but it causes none the less sorrow." And this "sorrow" was expressed in many of the addresses reported in this number of the *Journal* made by the alumni who had gathered at the annual festival, under the shadow of this great loss to the college. A missionary from China, Rev. Charles R. Mills, D. D., of the class of 1853, said, at the alumni meeting on Tuesday, "the four sad days of his life were those on which he heard of the assassination of Lincoln, the burning of Pardee Hall, the murder of Garfield, and the resignation of President Cattell." The Alumni Association, by "a rising vote," adopted a minute expressing "their hearty appreciation of his distinguished services," and they put upon record "their fervent wish that some arrangement may be effected by the trustees and the faculty by which a season of prolonged rest may be secured to the President without severing his official connection with the college, and they earnestly hope that he will consent to any reasonable measures to this end." In the *Journal's* report of the alumni dinner the next day these tributes to the retiring President are renewed. The venerable and beloved Dean of the college, Dr. Traill Green, who presided, "eloquently alluded to President Cattell's great worth; he had served with six college presidents (at Lafayette and other colleges), and he knew none such as Dr. Cattell." The Hon. R. P. Allen, of the class of '55, in responding for the trustees, "spoke of the regret and grief with which they had accepted the resignation of President Cattell—their only comfort being that he had left the college in such a prosperous condition;" and the Hon. Wm. A. Porter, of the class of '39, formerly of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, "eulogized President Cattell, saying he had advised him twenty years ago not to accept the presidency, believing the condition of the college to be utterly hopeless! He rejoiced that he had been mistaken; but he believed that no other man living could have done what President Cattell has done."

The following is the minute adopted by the trustees of the college:

The Board of Trustees has received the resignation of President Cattell with emotions of profound sorrow. The Board has most earnestly used its utmost endeavors to persuade Dr. Cattell to withdraw his resignation and accept an indefinite leave of absence, with entire relief from all care and responsibility of the college, but considerations of his health, manifestly broken, have obliged him to decline their most urgent overtures.

The Board therefore most reluctantly accepts his resignation, to take effect on the twenty-fourth day of October next, on which day he will complete the twentieth year of his presidency. In this action the Board yields to a most painful necessity, and against its strongest wishes that an Administration so fruitful only of good to the college should be continued as long as its distinguished, honored and beloved President lives. It yields its own wishes in the fond hope that relief from care may speedily bring back health and strength to its cherished friend, and to this only. The Board rejoices that though Dr. Cattell feels obliged to retire from the Presidency of the Faculty, it will still retain him as one of its members, and thus have the great benefit of his wise counsels and earnest devotion in the administration of the affairs of the college.

P. S. That a committee be appointed to report at a future meeting a suitable minute expressive of the Board's appreciation of the great work for the college performed by Dr. Cattell, and their deep grief at this sad transaction; and that this report and minute, with Dr. Cattell's letter, be published in the next college catalogue.

Dr. Cattell presided at the public exercises in Pardee Hall on Founders' Day, October 24, 1883. This was his last official act as President of the college. The following week, with his family, he sailed for Europe. His departure was the occasion for many heartfelt tributes in the public journals, one of them, in *The Presbyterian*, November 12, by a graduate of the college, Rev. Dr. McFetridge (then a pastor in Philadelphia, afterwards Professor in Macalester College), from which we quote a few sentences. Describing the scene upon the deck of the steamer, where "members of the Board of Trustees of the college and of the Lafayette Alumni Association of New York, and other friends of Dr. Cattell from Easton and elsewhere," had gathered to bid the ex-President good-bye, Dr. McFetridge says:

Twenty years ago, as a member of the Senior Class of Lafayette, we welcomed Dr. Cattell to Easton as our new President. Since then what changes have taken place with that institution—great and grand changes, that have been wrought as by magic under the hand of him who now takes his departure. Could we keep out the thoughts that crowded upon us or prevent the unbidden tear? Other eyes were moist as well as ours, and other tongues faltered as they bade our beloved friend and President "good-bye." Truly it was a "God-be-with-thee" in the fullest, heartiest sense.

Who can estimate the worth of such a man!—a man in the truest, noblest sense. Can the Presbyterian Church ever estimate or prize as she ought the work that this man has done? She may sing his praises ever so loudly; she may cherish his name and memory ever so sacredly; she might load him with riches and honors, and then she would not have recompensed him. And can the friends of Christian education ever set high enough value on his services? He has shed a lustre on education, and made the position of instructor doubly honorable. And now as he bids adieu to his native land, and to the position in which he cheerfully sacrificed health and thousands of dollars of his private means, and in which he won the hearts of so many noble men, and of so many young men who came under his personal influence, he can be assured that he will be remembered as the great benefactor of Lafayette College so long as the college endures.

Dr. Cattell spent the winter among the snow-clad mountains of Switzerland, at the noted health resort of Davos-Platz. With returning health in the early summer he visited his numerous friends in different parts of Europe, especially in Bohemia, and then went to Belfast to attend the sessions of the Presbyterian Alliance, to which he had been appointed a Delegate by the Presbyterian Church in America. The remainder of the year was spent in the further pursuit of health in the quiet and restful region of the "Lake country" in the north of England and in travelling leisurely through Scotland.

But at the age of fifty-seven Dr. Cattell's work was not yet done. The following announcement in the journals of the Presbyterian Church at the close of the year shows that during his absence in Europe he "was elected with cordial unanimity" as the executive of a Board to which the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has committed a most important and sacred trust:

The Board of Ministerial Relief hereby announces officially to the churches that the REV. WILLIAM C. CATTELL, D. D., LL. D., was elected with cordial unanimity as Corresponding Secretary at the annual meeting in June, 1884. This election took place during Dr. Cattell's absence in Europe. In October he returned to this country, and after making some preliminary acquaintance with the duties of his new office, he entered upon their discharge December 1. The favorable record of his past services, espe-

cially as President for many years of Lafayette College, is so well known to our churches that the Board is well assured of favorable response in now commanding him to their confidence, as intrusted with this new and sacred responsibility.

Into this tender, delicate and arduous work of caring for his ministerial brethren worn out in the service of the church, Dr. Cattell has thrown himself with the same enthusiasm and with the same marked results that characterized his administration at Lafayette: and this sketch may fitly close with a recent communication in *The Presbyterian*, which gracefully brings into a connected view these two careers. It is from the pen of that eminent scholar and divine, Rev. George Burrowes, D. D., who was Dr. Cattell's predecessor in the Chair of Ancient Languages at Lafayette, and who has been for many years Professor in the Theological Seminary at San Francisco. Referring to Dr. Cattell's recent visit to California in the interests of his present work, Professor Burrowes says:

The presence of Dr. Cattell in our Synod and churches is a great refreshment and blessing, not only to his personal friends of earlier years, but to all hearts who have felt the touching power of his words and admired the example shown in his laborious devotion to the noble cause engaging the closing years of a useful and devoted life. He presented this cause in Los Angeles on Sabbath, October 2, reached San Francisco on the following Tuesday, and closed the busy engagements of that week with an able and telling address in behalf of his grand cause on Saturday night before the Synod of the Pacific in Oakland.

On Sabbath morning he presented the same subject in a very able discourse to a large congregation in Calvary Church, in this city. On the evening of that day he opened up the same great cause in the First Church, Dr. Mackenzie's, crowded to the utmost capacity. The next morning he took the steamer for Portland, to attend the Synod of Oregon. It will thus be seen that his work is engrossing and laborious. It receives his whole attention, without any time needlessly lost even in intercourse with old friends.

While listening to him in Calvary Church we were glad to thank God for raising up a man so eminently qualified as Dr. Cattell for managing with such wisdom, vigor and success the Board of Ministerial Relief. As his predecessor in his Professorship at Easton, Pa., we knew full well the labor before him in undertaking to build up and develop that institution. With the experience got while five years there as Professor of Latin and Greek, with eminent ability, and with his growth in grace matured by a successful pastorate of three years in the large Pine Street Church, in Harrisburg, he brought to his great and laborious work in Lafayette College a talent for business seldom equalled, and enjoyed "the confidential friendship of Jesus" to a degree sufficient to give him wisdom in every perplexity, strength in every effort, and perseverance under every toil.

His work there speaks for itself. Under his management that institution developed by a steady growth into its present healthful manhood, a peer of which Princeton need not be ashamed, counting their students by hundreds, and numbering in their Faculty Professors among the first in the land. To Dr. Cattell as the President has this great success been due. With many another man in his place the result would have been very different.

Yet after accomplishing so great and glorious a work at Easton, in the midst of success assured, and amid co-workers glad to see him ever thus at their head till the end of his days, Dr. Cattell voluntarily resigns this post of honor and usefulness, and takes the laboring and self-sacrificing post at the head of the Board of Ministerial Relief. As we listened, in Calvary Church, to his able and touching address, while the heart was swelling with emotion, and through eyes dim with tears, we saw the whole congregation was equally moved—none of us could do otherwise than honor the man who thus voluntarily devotes his ripe and rich old age to such a service, and feel it a privilege to fall into the ranks after such a leader, and follow him even into the hardest of the struggle, glad to go in such a duty wherever his voice and example may point the way.



JAMES HALL MASON KNOX, D.D.

REV. JAMES HALL MASON KNOX, D. D., LL. D.

REV. JAMES HALL MASON KNOX, D. D., LL. D., President of Lafayette College, was born in New York, June 10, 1824. If ancestry determines life and character, it would not have been difficult to predict for him the marked career of usefulness in the church which he has already had. His father was Dr. John Knox, for more than forty years senior pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, of New York, and his mother was the daughter of Dr. John M. Mason, the eminent Presbyterian divine.

He was graduated from Columbia College at the age of seventeen, and after a year's interval entered the theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Brunswick, N. J., and was at the completion of his course ordained to the gospel ministry. Among other calls then received, he accepted one from German Valley, Presbytery of Newton, N. J. Before entering upon his pastorate there, he was married to Miss Louise Wakeman, daughter of Burr Wakeman, Esq., of New York.

He remained at German Valley five years, when he removed to Easton, Pa., in response to a call from the Reformed Dutch Church of that city, Classis of New Brunswick. His pastorate at Easton, although only two years in duration, was eminently successful, and his people, as before, parted from him with deep regret. His next church was the First Presbyterian, of Germantown, Pa., Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, now Presbytery of Philadelphia North. Here he spent sixteen years of useful and devoted labor. It was during his stay here that Mrs. Knox died, after many years of ill health, leaving two daughters, one of whom now survives. Six years later he was married to Miss Helen R. Thompson, daughter of Judge Oswald Thompson, long distinguished at the Philadelphia Bar and on its bench. Miss Thompson was a lady who added rare social and intellectual gifts to her domestic virtues, and has been a fitting helpmeet to the Doctor, both in his pastoral life and in the larger field to which he has since been called. Their son, James H. M. Knox, Jr., is a bright lad, now well on in his preparation for college.

For ten years succeeding his pastorate at Germantown Dr. Knox was settled over the Presbyterian Church of Bristol, Pa., a people to whom he became deeply attached, and who were equally devoted to him. Nor was it otherwise in his former fields. Dr. Knox has everywhere won confidence and love. A man of scholarly tastes and of more than common ability as a preacher, he has a still higher fitness for the work of the Master in his sincerity and manly character, his warm and sympathetic heart. It has been his aim to present the gospel with simplicity and earnestness, with singleness of purpose, hiding *himself* behind the word of God. And he has had good fruits of his ministry in the growth of his churches. The congregations under his charge had been trained to liberal giving and to activity in various lines of Christian work.

In addition to the cares of his own church, Dr. Knox has been connected with many of the Boards and Committees of the church at large, showing in every office of the kind great wisdom, ripe judgment, and marked executive ability. He has represented his Presbytery several times in the meetings of the General Assembly, and has invariably been an influential member of that body.

Along with his other activities, he was for twenty years a member of the Board of Trustees of Lafayette College ; had been a factor in the recent striking growth of that institution, and so important a factor that, at the resignation of Dr. Cattell in 1883, the Board turned to him with the offer of the Presidency of the college. Dr. Knox was far from aspiring to such a position; indeed, he accepted it only with the utmost reluctance. No one was more familiar than he with the great work of his predecessor, and no one knew better than he what gifts of experience and tact and geniality of temperament Dr. Cattell had brought to its performance; but the cordial unanimity of the Board overcame his reluctance, and brought the work before him as one to which he was amply called.

During the twenty years of Dr. Cattell's administration the college had advanced well toward the first rank. New departments of instruction were added, new buildings put up. The Faculty was increased to correspond with the larger attendance of the students. Upon the retirement of Dr. Cattell, in consequence of his broken health due to the long and continuous strain put upon him during his twenty years' service as President, Dr. Knox was elected as his successor. The good work, so auspiciously begun and so energetically pursued, has been continued by Dr. Knox, and with the same earnest efforts to enlarge the endowments and increase the efficiency of the institution.

Dr. Knox took his place as President of the Faculty in November, 1883, but did not deliver his inaugural address till the following commencement, in June, 1884.

As early as 1861 his Alma Mater, Columbia College, had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity ; in 1885 she added the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Obviously the time has not yet come to speak of Dr. Knox's work in this new field, for he has but just begun it. This much, however, may be said: he has taken his place and performed his part thus far with quiet dignity and prudence, and in a manner to command him to the confidence and esteem of his colleagues, of the students, and of all friends of the college. One or two extracts from the inaugural address will show both the liberal conservatism of his views of college education and his conviction of the supreme importance of the religious training of the young.

"The curriculum of former days has been greatly modified by the demands of the present age ; but still the end in view has not been changed. The college is not and cannot be a school for apprentices, who will immediately on leaving its halls begin to work at their trades. Nor is it a professional school, to send out its graduates as fully prepared men to engage at once in their chosen life-occupa-

pations; but it is a *disciplinary* institution in which to train the mind so that it shall lay hold of and appropriate the learning needful to fit it for the special calling in life, whatever that calling may be. It is this foundation work a college does."

And again: "My profound conviction is that a seminary of any sort which does not inculcate the principles of true religion, which does not hold and illustrate in its life and with positiveness the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, might better not exist."

Dr. Knox, too, has a most profound faith in the future of the institution of his choice. Lafayette College has had her "great fight of afflictions," and through them all "has done good work for God and man." "She has lived," he says, "and sent forth her graduates into all lands, and on errands of uplifting power in every department of commanding influence, and by doing it she has earned the *right* to live not only, but to be lifted into a condition of prosperity such as by her past experience she has been fitted to use rightly."

It is gratifying to be able to say that the internal life of the college over which Dr. Knox presides was never more satisfactory and delightful than at present. And by this is meant not simply the personal relations existing between the members of the "community of scholars," but the discipline, the standard of diligence and scholarship, and the prevalent manliness and high moral tone of the students.



PROF. FRANCIS A. MARCH, LL.D.

FRANCIS A. MARCH.

It has been the good fortune of Lafayette College to have for long periods the presence and active influence of eminent and gifted men in the faculty—men whose lives and characters have been inspiration for good to the community of scholars, and who have, by their own long-continued and devoted labors, illustrated wise educational methods and impressed them upon the college. To no one does this remark more fitly apply than to Professor Francis A. March, Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology.

Dr. March was born at Millbury, Mass., in 1825; was educated at the public schools of Worcester and at Amherst College, where he graduated in 1845 with the highest honors. For two years after his graduation, he was tutor at Amherst College, and after a visit to the West Indies for the benefit of his health, he taught at Fredericksburg, Va. In 1855 he came to Lafayette College as tutor. The faculty at that time consisted (in addition to President McLean) of the eminent physician and scholar, Dr. Traill Green, who is still at his post; James H. Coffin, the distinguished mathematician; Joseph Alden, afterwards President of Jefferson College; William C. Cattell, afterwards for twenty years President of Lafayette College; and Alonzo Linn, now the Vice-President of Washington and Jefferson College. Such men were not slow to learn the great acquisition the faculty had made in their new associate. This was happily referred to by President Cattell at the re-dedication of Pardee Hall in 1880, an occasion that was honored by the presence of an immense crowd of distinguished scholars, and of men eminent in public life, including the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania. Dr. March was orator of the day, and in introducing him, President Cattell said :

"During the fall term of my first year at Lafayette as Professor of Ancient Languages—this was in 1855—the faculty found it necessary to ask the trustees for an additional teacher. We had heard of a young scholar of great promise, a native of Massachusetts, but then residing in Fredericksburg, Va., and we persuaded the executive committee to appoint him tutor in ancient languages. He entered at once upon his duties—at a salary, I believe, of \$400—and heard the freshmen recite in one of the old basement rooms of the college, then known as "the Tombs." I always claim to have been the first to find out that the tutor knew more about Latin and Greek than the professor. (Laughter.) Others soon found it out too—my claim is only that of being the original discoverer (renewed merriment); and I said to the trustees that if we both continued in the department of ancient languages our places should be reversed. But the situation was relieved after a year or two by promoting the young tutor to a department of his own—one that placed the English language, as a college study, upon the same footing as the ancient languages. (Applause.)

"This is not the time nor the place for me to speak of the most friendly and

intimate relations that have, without interruption, existed between my colleague and myself, as both of us have steadily grown older during this quarter of a century; but I may say here, what all scholars know, that he has come to be a recognized authority in philology even in the oldest universities of Europe, and that his great learning reflects honor, not only upon this college and upon this country, but upon the age in which we live. (Applause.) It is this great scholar, Dr. Francis A. March, who will now address you."

In 1856 he was raised to the rank of Adjunct-Professor. In 1857 his present department was constituted, and he was made "Professor of the English Language and Lecturer in Comparative Philology." This was something new, for it had not been usual for colleges to set apart time for the special philological study of English, nor to associate comparative philology with the study of a modern language. Whether from some inherent fitness in such an association, or from the genius and ability of the man, the experiment was an assured success, and this distinctive feature of Lafayette's curriculum has steadily grown in renown.

In the early years of Professor March's connection with the college, while the faculty was still small, he often heard classes in studies outside the range of his special department, in Greek and Latin, in Metaphysics, in Constitutional Law, and even the Natural Sciences, and everywhere with the same efficiency and vigor which has ever characterized his work.

As an educator, however, he is best known by his admirable method of pursuing the English classics. The following extract from the college catalogue gives the outlines of his method:

"The English language is studied in the same way as the Latin and Greek. An English classic is taken up. The text is minutely analyzed, the idioms explored, and synonyms weighed: the mythology, biography, history, metaphysics, theology, geography are all looked up. The rhetorical laws of English composition, and the principles of epic and dramatic art, are applied to Milton, Shakespeare, and other English classics, line by line. The character of the author, and his life and times, are studied, and an attempt is made to comprehend these great representative works in their relations to the English literature, and the English race. The text is also made the formation of more general study of language; the origin and history of recurring words, the laws by which words grow up from their roots in our language, the laws by which changes from our language to another are governed, are stamped on the mind by continual iteration; and an attempt is made to ground all these facts and laws in laws of mind, and of the organs of speech."

The course is well exhibited in the "Method of Philological Study of the English Language," a little work prepared by Dr. March, and published in 1864. It contains passages from five of the great English classics—Bunyan, Milton, Shakespeare, Spenser and Chaucer—and a few pages of specimen questions on each selection.

Professor Owen, himself a pupil of Dr. March, says in his "Historical Sketches of Lafayette College," "as an educator he is earnest, thorough and vigorous, and his work is characterized by a straightforward energy which secures the interest of students, and stimulates the dullest as well as the brightest to vigorous exertion. It is perhaps not too much to say, that in no class in any college is better work done by the young men than in his, nor with a more genuine scholarly enthusiasm. He will take the little speech of Flavius that opens the play of Julius Cæsar, and engage the class for an hour upon it, during which time, though it may seem all too short to them, they will have gleaned with him far and near, and brought in rich burdens from many fields. It is a matter of surprise to the student how many sources of knowledge are compassed in these rapid excursions. The classic page itself is but the starting-point; from it they go forth in every direction: to Rome, and the early times of the empire; to the court of Elizabeth, and the history of her reign; to Shakespeare's masterly development of human character; to dramatic art, its aims, rules and devices; and upon the manifold lines of linguistic investigation; the author's diction, the influences that determine it, the adaptation to character; the forms and relations of sentences; the growth, history, uses and relations of words; and so to the psychology and physiology of speech. These topics, many of which, as ordinarily discussed, might seem abstruse and unintelligible, are opened up and illustrated by easy and natural questions growing out of the passage, so that a knowledge of the most important principles of art and linguistic science is grounded in and associated with the forms of our daily speech."

The whole scheme of linguistic study in the college is shaped and organized upon the methods of Dr. March, with a view to the application in daily work of the best results of modern research, and to laying the foundation for the thorough study of the science of language. A progressive course is laid out in each department, and each part studied with reference to some particular set of linguistic facts. These facts are kept constantly in review, and it is found that the student soon learns to work at language with a true scholarly interest, and is all the time working toward the real mastery of the laws of speech.

The studies in Professor March's department at Lafayette have attracted the attention of the most distinguished educators, both in this country and in Europe. The *British Quarterly*, in a review of the higher education in the United States, gives some details, and adds: "Nowhere else is the subject treated with equal competence and success." The *London Athenæum* says: "The studies of a philological character carried on at Lafayette College are not surpassed in thoroughness by those which we are accustomed to associate with German universities." The results of the course, too, in the philological attainments of its graduates have been in the highest degree satisfactory, and a good many excellent teachers have been trained at Lafayette.

In 1869 appeared the "Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language," a work of great value and profound scholarship, which, as Max Muller

says, "everybody praises." The Anglo-Saxon Reader soon followed. In 1874-76 he edited four volumes in the Douglass series of Christian classics, viz.: Latin Hymns, Eusebius, Athenagoras and Tertullian, and from time to time has written and spoken upon educational, philosophical and philological subjects, especially before the American Philological Association, of which he was President in 1875. The College of New Jersey, in 1870, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and in 1871 Amherst, his Alma Mater, did the same.

The following tribute by one of Dr. March's pupils may fitly close our sketch of this renowned scholar and educator: "He went early and lovingly to the great masters of linguistic science, caught the inspiration of their methods and of their latest conquests, and has pursued his work with results which bespeak the highest type of scholar. A man of singularly large, clear and candid insight, of rigorous intellectual as well as moral integrity, his mind in its approaches to truth seems not to have the hindrances of most thinkers and investigators, but to move directly and by the instincts of a sturdy common sense to the very heart and gist of things. If his greatest work, the Anglo-Saxon Grammar, as he himself modestly suggests, grew up in the light of Grimm, Bopp, Curtius, Grein and the rest, it is equally true that this worker in the light of others has now become an illustrious giver of light—a peer of the masters. Much that such a man does must of course be remote from his daily duties as a teacher, but Dr. March has a full share of the daily instruction in the college and frequent contact with large numbers of students, and in truth he enters into these duties with heart and life. Any one who meets him as an instructor cannot fail to see that for this work his vast knowledge is constantly freshened and vivified; that upon these more elementary phases of his subjects a great light is thrown, by which learners kindle their own enthusiasm and are stimulated to the most faithful effort. He is not simply a profound scholar shut up to books, but a man of skill, of tact, endowed by nature and by training with a manifold capacity for intelligent outlook upon this varied world. He knows men and things, and is therefore a linguist who in his teaching can make many sources of knowledge and many directions of insight tributary to the study of speech; who can measure and bring out the individuality of each student; who can make the bright know that they are recognized, give confidence to the backward and diffident, and make all feel that they are in the presence of a man who respects honest effort whatever the degree of success, and who is wedded with a sincere and constant love to truth and integrity. Candid and kind, a wise and true friend, a noble nature, not only well knowing the needs of students as learners and thinkers, but tenderly alive and solicitous where it concerns their higher interests, it is no wonder that Dr. March is regarded in the whole college community with a feeling akin to reverence. To sit at the feet of such a man, to have his guidance in study and the inspiration of his daily presence, is a high privilege, and the distinguished place which he holds in the love and esteem of all is proof that the privilege is amply appreciated."



ADAM H. FETTEROLF, LL.D.

ADAM H. FETTEROLF.

ADAM H. FETTEROLF, Ph. D., LL. D., President of Girard College, is the son of Gideon Fetterolf, and was born in Montgomery county in 1842. He is in the prime of a life the adult years of which have been given to educational pursuits. His career has been mainly that of a student and teacher. His academic training was acquired at the Freeland Seminary, then under the management of Rev. Henry A. Hunsicker. After completing his course and teaching for a time in the public schools, Mr. Fetterolf connected himself with the institution as professor of mathematics, and subsequently purchased Mr. Hunsicker's interest and became proprietor and Principal. He conducted the institute very successfully for five years, when the buildings and grounds were purchased for Ursinus College. Professor Fetterolf then associated himself with Rev. Dr. Wells in the ownership and management of Andalusia Academy in Bucks county. After the death of Dr. Wells, in 1871, he assumed the entire charge, and continued at the head of the academy for the next eight years. In 1880 he was elected by the Board of City Trusts to fill the chair of Vice-President of Girard College. At the death of President Allen, two years later, Professor Fetterolf was chosen to succeed him. He has held the position and discharged the manifold duties ever since, with the confidence of the Board and the approbation of the public.

The college of which Dr. Fetterolf is now President was founded by Stephen Girard, a native of France, who had amassed an immense fortune as a shipping merchant and banker in Philadelphia, where he had arrived a poor boy and begun business in a very humble way, and who bequeathed \$2,000,000 and the residue of his estate, after paying certain legacies, for the erection and support of a college for orphans. As many poor white male orphans who are residents of Pennsylvania are admitted, between the ages of six and ten years, as the endowment can support. They are fed, clothed and educated, and between the ages of fourteen and eighteen are bound out to mechanical, commercial and agricultural occupations. They are given manual as well as mental training, and are in great demand in the shops and in the manufactories of Philadelphia as skilled workmen, after they have graduated.

By a provision in the will of the founder no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister of any sect whatever is to hold any connection with the college, or be admitted to the premises even as a visitor; but the officers of the institution are required to instruct the pupils in the purest principles of morality, leaving them free to adopt their own religious opinions. The most minute directions were given for the construction, size and materials of the building, which was begun in July, 1843, and opened January 1, 1848. The main building is the finest specimen of Grecian architecture in America, and is even said to be the finest of modern times. The outer walls, staircases, floors and roof are all of marble, and the entire

structure rests on a base of eleven steps, extending around the entire building. It is in the form of a Corinthian temple, surrounded by a portico of thirty-four columns, each fifty-five feet high, and six feet in diameter. Its length is one hundred and sixty-nine feet, its width one hundred and eleven feet, and its height ninety-seven feet. The entrances are on the north and south fronts, each door being eleven feet wide and thirty-two feet high. The east and west sides are pierced each by twenty-four windows. A marble effigy of the founder stands in the vestibule, and behind this statue, in a great stone cenotaph, lie the remains of Stephen Girard and those of his wife. Within the enclosure, which contains over forty acres, there are numerous other buildings, some of them recently erected, and the institution constitutes within itself a village of marble and brick.

The government of Girard College demands high and rather peculiar qualifications. The position of the President is one of great responsibility, standing as he does in *loco parentis* to fourteen hundred orphan boys—the representative head of the greatest individual charity on the continent.

President Fetterolf has the charm of a genial, quiet, well-balanced character, a pleasing address, an impressive presence, and that subtle faculty which wins the confidence of boys. He is the fourth President of the college. The first presided over but two hundred boys; the second saw five hundred assembled at chapel; the third witnessed the roll lengthen to eleven hundred; while Dr. Fetterolf has fourteen hundred under his charge. It requires executive ability of the highest order to successfully direct the destinies and control the actions of so many undeveloped mental and physical organisms, and that President Fetterolf is able to accomplish this without harsh discipline, demonstrates in the strongest possible way his eminent fitness for the responsible position he occupies.

His ability has had numerous recognitions from the faculties of other colleges, the most recent of which was the conferring upon him of the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. by Lafayette College, and by Delaware College of the title of LL. D.

In May, 1887, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act authorizing and requesting the Governor to appoint a commission of five citizens of the Commonwealth to "make inquiry and report, by bill or otherwise, respecting the subject of Industrial Education." Governor Beaver placed President Fetterolf on this commission, his already extensive knowledge of the subject making the selection especially valuable and appropriate.

Dr. Fetterolf has been twice married, and has two sons. His first wife was Miss Annie Hergesheimer, daughter of George Hergesheimer, Esq., of Germantown. In 1883 he married Miss Laura M. Mangam, daughter of William D. Mangam, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.



REV. A. R. HORNE, D.D.

ABRAHAM REASOR HORNE.

A BRAHAM R. HORNE, A. M., D. D., one of the most prominent instructors of youth in the State, and the founder and editor of the *National Educator*, is the son of David L. and Mary Horne, and was born in Bucks county, March 24, 1834. The family is a very old one in that county, and the house in which he was born is said to be the oldest in Springfield township.

At an early age young Horne manifested a taste for reading, and in one of his crisp editorials in the *National Educator* he recounts how, when only eight years old, he waited every Wednesday evening, sometimes in the darkness of the night, for the "post-rider" who delivered the Doylestown weeklies to Springtown, and was willing to trade a *Doylestown Democrat* or *Intelligencer* for a basket of apples. He also early exhibited a talent for preaching, and frequently expounded the gospel to as many of his young playmates as he could induce to listen to his harangues. In 1850, at the age of sixteen, he commenced his work as a teacher of a public school within a half mile of his birthplace. He taught there for three successive terms, and was then called to preside over the public schools of Bethlehem, Pa., where he remained until the fall of 1854, when he entered the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, where he graduated in 1858. Before his graduation he had already entered upon his labors as Principal of the Bucks County Normal and Classical School at Quakertown. While he had charge of this institution Professor H. L. Baugher, now the Rev. Dr. Baugher, Professor of Greek in Pennsylvania College, was associated with him as Assistant Principal. Dr. Horne continued in his work of educating teachers and others, both young women and men, at this institution until 1863. Many of the students of this school are now occupying prominent positions in life, among whom are Monroe B. Snyder, Professor of Astronomy in the Philadelphia High School; Rev. George U. Wenner, of New York; Superintendent J. B. Brunner, of Omaha, Neb.; City Superintendents Landis, of Allentown, and Buehrle, of Lancaster; County Superintendents Knauss, of Lehigh, and Weiss, of Schuylkill, Pa.; and Dr. J. E. Stahr, of Franklin and Marshall College.

In 1867 Dr. Horne became City Superintendent of Schools at Williamsport, Pa., which position he held until he was called to the Principalship of the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa., in 1872. While he was Principal of that institution the school attained a degree of prosperity that it had never enjoyed before, over five hundred students having been sometimes enrolled in a single term. Superintendent Thomas M. Balliet, Ph. D., of Springfield, Mass., who has distinguished himself as an educator, was one of the students; also Superintendents Werner, of Northampton, D. S. Keck, of Berks, and J. W. Paul, of Monroe county, and a large number of now prominent clergymen, lawyers, physicians, professors and teachers.

He resigned the principalship of the Keystone State Normal School in 1877 to take a chair in the Normal Department of Muhlenburg College at Allentown, Pa. He occupied this position until 1882. Here again a very promising number of young men were sent forth under his auspices. In the summer and autumn of 1881-82-83 he was engaged as State Institute Instructor in Texas and Louisiana, travelling over the greater part of these States, and co-laboring with the State Superintendents and prominent educators not only of these but of other States of the Southwest. Governor McEnery, of Louisiana, and State Superintendent Fay bear strong testimony to the value of his services in behalf of the instruction of teachers and in the cause of popular education.

Dr. Horne has a happy faculty of showing teachers how to do a great amount of work in the way of experiments, and do it well, at very slight expense. He is an admirable educator, combining excellent instruction with sufficient entertainment to hold the attention and impress the lesson on the mind of every one present.

Dr. Horne is a clergyman of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and has served congregations in connection with his educational work ever since 1859, when he was ordained. No less than fifty men are now in the ministry of various denominations who were directed and encouraged to enter the sacred office by him. He has always firmly defended the doctrines of the Bible and of Evangelical Christianity. In 1882 he engaged in a discussion at Doylestown, Pa., with the distinguished free-thinker, B. F. Underwood, which continued three nights, and in which he defended the doctrines of the Bible with great success. At teachers' institutes, in addition to his instruction in methods, Dr. Horne also delivers lectures on Common Science, illustrated with experiments. He has written a book, "Experiments Without Apparatus," thousands of copies of which have been sold. Being a Pennsylvania German, he also wrote and published a book which was especially designed for and successfully accomplished the purpose of enabling those of the community who spoke that language to learn English. He is also the publisher of a small book for students of botany. In his *National Educator*, a semi-monthly which he has edited and published continuously since 1860, he disseminates a large amount of information for old and young—teachers, parents and pupils. His articles on "Common Sense in Teaching," "Health Notes," "Experiments Without Apparatus" and "Useful Information" are very extensively copied and read. There is not another educational publication in the country that has been so long (twenty-eight years) under the same management. Dr. Horne devotes himself to his paper, to institute work, and to lecturing and preaching. He serves at present as pastor four congregations in the vicinity of Allentown. He is often called quite a distance to officiate upon special occasions, speaking both in English and German. His institute work extends over Pennsylvania and other States, and during the summer months of the past few years he has been one of the instructors at the Normal School at Niagara Falls. Dr. Horne is a good type of a farmer's son, who, despite the lack of advantages enjoyed by

many other youths, has won his way in the world by industry and perseverance backed by inherent ability. It is stated regarding him that he has never been sick, has not had a cold for twenty years, never loses a night's rest, has a stentorian voice, and is always in a good humor.

In 1857 he married Jemima Emelia, daughter of David I. and Sarah Yerkes, of Bethlehem, both of whom are yet in the enjoyment of good health, though past fourscore years of age. The offspring of the marriage are Sadie J., married to Rev. Joseph W. Mayne, of Dublin, Bucks county; David R. Horne, attorney-at-law, Wichita, Kan.; M. Luther Horne, attorney-at-law, Allentown; Thomas K. Horne, business manager of the *National Educator*; Augustus F. Horne, student at Lafayette College; and Hattie B. Horne, attending public school at Allentown.

Dr. Horne's wife, who has shared the joys of his busy life for a quarter of a century, has taken a deep interest in his labors, and they are now granted the additional happiness of seeing their children grow up to honor them with the results of practical teaching of the way they should go.



JAMES E. GARRETSON, M.D.

JAMES EDMUND GARRETSON.

To truly epitomize the life-work of a man who does not care to proclaim himself to the world as one of the world's benefactors, even though there exists living testimony of his skill and beneficence, is an undertaking that is as delicate as it is difficult.

Out of regard for decided views expressed in his works by the subject of this sketch that "it is not wise to praise any man until at least six feet of earth cover him," and furthermore "that individuals are nothing—the matter of life being with the work," it is deemed best to record simply those matters which relate the subject with the public.

JAMES E. GARRETSON, eminent as a surgeon and as a philosopher, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in the year 1828. His boyhood did not differ materially from that of other boys. He climbed as many trees, tore the knees out of as many pairs of pantaloons, and presumably was as full of fun and mischief as his companions, or boys the world over. Before reaching his majority, however, young Garretson had sobered down wonderfully, and instead of becoming, as most lads of nineteen or twenty years do, a reader of trashy literature, the young man began diving into works of worth and solidity. Possessing not only a remarkably retentive memory for what he read, but a mind that, as years came on, proved itself to be philosophically analytical in a marked degree, it was but natural that he should pull himself out of the every-day rut and seek for a place on higher, broader paths where trod men whose genius spurred on his ambition and made brighter his way.

Young Mr. Garretson, after finishing his school days, came to Philadelphia. This was after he had spent several years, unmarked by special incident, in his native State, and in New Jersey. In 1856 the young man, who had a predilection for close study several years before, made up his mind that he would study the profession of medicine. He had thought over it often; he had reasoned out that the profession was an honorable one, and that it was one that benefited humanity; for, young as he was, he had already become a philosopher. There was nothing mercenary in the conclusion at which he arrived. He had read and studied over the doctrines of Aristotle; he had analyzed the pungent aphorisms of Plato, and had pretty thoroughly digested the inwardness and purpose of Stoic philosophy. Despite this triumvirate of mental giants opposing each other as they did in the young man's mind, he proved himself to possess sufficient individuality to map out a plan of action that should be his own, and only his own. He began to study, and with him study did not mean a skinning over of text books. It did not mean a three hours' spasm of hard work, and a six hours' relaxation given over to questionable recreation in a great city. The young man was determined to attain the object of fitting himself to be useful. He econo-

mized the minutes. He systemized his time and worked steadily and courageously, without other hope of reward than that which could be attained should he find himself able to serve the needy.

In 1859 he graduated at that time-honored institution, the University of Pennsylvania. His industry and close attention to his studies had attracted the attention of the professors during the course and after his graduation, and he was so highly spoken of that in 1861 he was made Lecturer on Anatomy in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, Prof. D. Hayes Agnew and himself conducting the departments. From that time on Dr. Garretson became a human sponge. He absorbed everything that related to his profession, and even the most minute details did not escape his notice. He had never been a man to neglect little things, and as he grew older he saw the necessity of regarding trifles; so in the profession of medicine nothing was trivial. To every idea advanced he gave careful consideration, and possessing those much-to-be-admired mental qualifications—analysis and synthesis—he was able to separate the wheat from the chaff, and turn the wheat to the very best advantage.

Dr. Garretson did not cease to be a student after his graduation, but on the contrary he worked harder than ever. While others were taking needed recreation, or had settled down with the idea that they had little else to learn, he was poring over his books, gaining new ideas and making new ones of his own. Although never intending to be a specialist, he gradually became interested in a particular branch of study, and some time about the close of the war he had made up his mind to give greater attention to the science of oral surgery than had been given in the past by practitioners generally. It was this determination that made him what he is to-day—one of the most skilful diagnosticians of diseases of the mouth, jaws, face and associate parts in the United States. This line of study was faithfully followed up, and in the year 1869 he was made Oral Surgeon to the University of Pennsylvania, and Surgeon in charge of the Oral Hospital. It was between the years 1865 and 1866 that Dr. Garretson, after carefully weighing the worth of the opinions of the authorities on the subject, determined to write a book himself. Attending closely to his practice, which had then become quite extensive, and neglecting none of the ordinary courtesies of life, he performed the task of writing a book of 1,000 octavo pages, entitled, "The System of Oral Surgery," a work that is now in its fourth edition, and is the accepted authority on the subject among English and American physicians, having also, as I am informed by the publishers, a fine sale in every civilized country on the globe. Dr. Garretson was asked one day how he managed to get through such an enormous amount of work, and yet never appear to be in a hurry. "It is not at all difficult," he replied, "providing one follows out a very simple plan. Do not neglect the minutes, and use every opportunity that presents itself. Ascertain what part of the day best suits your brain for a certain line of work, and then do that work methodically, and not by fits and starts."

It was this principle, to which he adhered closely, that enabled him to compile

a work whose tedious character would have discouraged many other authors with far more leisure time than he. "The System of Oral Surgery," while a most valuable addition to surgical literature by Dr. Garretson, represents but a part of the work of his pen in the matter of scientific writing. He is the author of a great number of clinical lectures on general surgical subjects, the publishing of which has been continued in the various medical and dental journals issued in this country and in Europe; but the labor which can be denominated his professional monument is certainly the treatise on oral surgery which belongs to Lippincott's Physicians' Reference Library. The subject stands to-day as the result of his work, and as a specialty is as fully developed as ophthalmology.

To Dr. Garretson belongs the credit of having introduced into general surgical practice and made familiar the surgical engine, a plan of operating which has worked a revolution in the methods of operation upon the bony system. He has, after some opposition on the part of his professional brethren, successfully demonstrated the cure of epithelial cancer by means of what is professionally known as the "flap transfer," an operation that now obtains generally among skilful practitioners. An operation of large signification, which consists in removing the *os coccyx* without disturbing the true perineum, is his invention, and has attracted wide attention, both here and abroad. He has devised several operations in ex-sective nerve surgery, notably the removal of exposing cords requiring to be cut at the base of the skull. Operations for ablations of the whole or parts of the maxillary bones without resulting scars are devices for which much is owing him by the surgical world. One operation designed and practised by him, and conceded to be one of the high refinements of surgery, is the removal of the inferior maxillary nerve, as it lies in its canal, without injuring the face. As a practitioner he confines his attention to surgical cases, but he is sought in consultation by eminent physicians in general medical practice. The place in which he stands pre-eminent, however, is as a consultant and operator in surgery.

There are few physicians of to-day who, while devoting their attention to their profession, have found time to become literary men. Dr. Garretson has found time simply because he has "never neglected the minutes." English history is full of doctors whose very recreation consisted in serving their fellows, either by instructing or amusing them. Among the most prominent are such men as Johnson, Goldsmith, Sir Thomas Brown, Akenside, Keats, Erasmus, Darwin, Percival, and the author of "Noctes Ambrosianae." In the literary world Dr. Garretson leaves his professional name behind him and becomes "John Darby," a grower of potatoes and a dealer in philosophy. It is as a writer that the man's individuality shines forth, and he is brought, as it were, face to face with his reader. His fondness for philosophical thought and his powers of contrast are shown in one of his most interesting books, "Brushland," where he portrays, with great vividness, the two-fold life which a man can lead. The reader is con-

fronted with broadcloth and patent-leather boots on one page, and with corduroy and horsehide brogans upon another. "Brushland" is in the author's happiest vein. It can be taken as a keen satire, or digested and enjoyed as a philosophic discussion between Broadcloth and Corduroy—two creations strikingly bold and distinctive in their individualities. In one portion of the book there is a soliloquy, which has attracted the attention of nearly every critic who has read it. The passage is pregnant with the beauties of philosophic thought, and runs as follows: "Back into the town is back into the whirl. Oh, blessed solace of solitude! How full of company it is to be absolutely alone! Here upon Elmer bridge I am the world, the world is me. Let the villager barter. Let the brushman clear the drain. Here face to face with nature the God runs into me driving everything else out. Here in contact with creation I know myself all bigness, all littleness. Lifted up I am the bloom of a plant; buried I am its vital root. I rejoice in an undertaking of myself. That I know not exactly the how and the whereas, the why and the wherefore of man, is nothing to me. I know that man moves, and I know how he moves. The mystery of the sensorium is an arcanum. Let arcanum remain arcanum.

"Up or down, bloom or root, one is one; zenith is nadir, nadir is zenith."

"Thinkers and Thinking," another of Dr. Garretson's works, has been pronounced by an eminent reviewer of books as philosophy in a nutshell. "It is not," says he, "merely mere metaphysics, nor a wordy speculation; not mere guesses at truth, but telling the reader about eminent thinkers of the past and present time, and checking off their theories by the author's full and keen practical and physical as well as mental knowledge."

"Odd Hours of a Physician," "Two Thousand Years After," "Hours with John Darby," are from the pen of the same author, and have received the kindest treatment from the hands of competent critics. The book, "Two Thousand Years After," is a continuation of Plato's "Phœdo," being an attempt to demonstrate the distinction between mind and soul, and to show the identity of the latter with God himself; hence, its immortality. To accept the teachings of this book is to reconcile, not only all differences as to creeds and religions, but is to settle at once and forever the disputes of agnostics and theologians.

"Hours with John Darby" is founded on a verse in Timon's "Images." referring to the philosopher Pyrrho:

"These things, my heart, O Pyrrho, longs to hear,
How now enjoy such ease of life and quiet,
The only man as happy as a god."

The chapters of the book treat on different matters related with life and living, commencing with the important subject of women and ending with reflections on death.

"Odd Hours of a Physician" is now in its fourth edition. This book main-

tains the pleasures of simplicity, and corresponds closely in its manner of looking at things with the writings of Franklin and Cobbett, with whose works it has been classed by the late George Ripley, the eminent book critic of the *New York Tribune*. Perhaps no publication of its kind was ever more warmly lauded by all kinds of people. Its popularity continues unabated.

"To get into your own life as many other lines as possible," says our author in his book, "Brushland," "is to get the most out of life;" and truly in himself is a striking illustration of the capability to keep out of ruts.

Dr. Garretson's latest work is "Nineteenth Century Sense," a masterful gem of philosophic thought. In it the author comes nearer to the Universal than he has in any of his previous arguments on the why and wherefore of man. He takes a high ground, and discusses things as they *are* and as they *seem*. It is in reality a marvellous piece of work. The thread of logic that runs through it, from the first page to the last, has strung along it such an abundance of collateral issues that the reader must ponder thoughtfully over each of the pregnant phrases that finally group themselves together and make one harmonious whole. "Nineteenth Century Sense" is not one of those books that can be read over lightly. It must be digested, and, in the simulation of the pabulum that it affords, the skeptic as well as the credulous man finds a restfulness that lifts him beyond the dross, and permits him to commune with the *Ego* of the author, and see the beauties of the God in man as he sees it.

Dr. Garretson, as a physician, attends to an extensive private practice, both medical and surgical, and conducts a large and responsible clinical service, which is particularly noted for the character and gravity of the operations performed—in this respect unexcelled, certainly, by any hospital work done in this or any other country. As "John Darby," he is to be thought of as a dreamer by the fireside; as a lover of dark woods and quiet country lanes; as a sturdy worker, toiling amongst brush and ditches; and as an Alexandrian of the type of Plotinus, who aspires to keep his head in the clouds, let his feet be where they may.

The book "Clover Leaves," published by the Clover Club, contains a chapter from the pen of Dr. Garretson on the relativity of good and evil, which is not less illustrative of his manner of looking at things, and his individuality as to style, than any of his various writings.

Dr. Garretson is Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia Dental College, and is President of the Medico-Chirurgical College of that city. He was one of the founders of the latter institution, and is assisted in its conduct by a faculty composed of professors of like prominence to himself in their respective specialties. Under their able charge it is growing rapidly in importance and taking rank among the established medical institutions of Philadelphia, and will still further strengthen the claim of Pennsylvania's metropolis to being the centre of medical education in America.



THOMAS MACKELLAR.

THOMAS MACKELLAR.

THOMAS MACKELLAR, a prominent type founder and author of Philadelphia, was born in New York, August 12, 1812. His father was a Scotsman, once a midshipman in the British Navy. His first maternal ancestor in New York was Henry Brésier (afterward Brasha), who married Susanna Watkins in 1644. Governor Kieft issued to him a patent for thirty-three acres of land outside of the city wall, in a strip running northwardly to what is now Franklin Square and Cherry street. When fourteen years old young MacKellar learned to set type in the office of the *New York Spy*. On the failure of this paper, which had only a brief life, he found an engagement with the great publishing house of J. and J. Harper, where his ability quickly marked him for speedy advancement. He was promoted to the responsible post of proof-reader when in his seventeenth year. Death carried off his father and mother when he was eighteen years of age, and he sought to rescue some portion of the old family lands.

Reluctantly relinquishing this task, he acted on the advice of the Quaker lawyer, Clark, who counselled him that, if he would stick to his work, he would make a fortune before he could recover the old one. His future career justified the prediction, and when he left the Harpers' establishment, in 1833, he was a thoroughly skilled printer. Coming to Philadelphia he began work, on May 1st of that year, in the type and stereotype foundry of Johnson & Smith as proof-reader. His valuable qualities were soon recognized by Lawrence Johnson, senior member of the firm, who made him foreman of the department comprising the composing-rooms of the stereotype foundry.

In 1845 he was taken into the business as a partner, together with the two sons of George F. Smith, who had retired a short time previously. The style of the house then became L. Johnson & Co. He removed his residence to Germantown in 1856, partly on account of his health, which had been somewhat impaired by his arduous devotion to business, and the loss of his oldest daughter in her nineteenth year. In 1860 Mr. Johnson died, and the surviving partners formed a new firm, adding the name of Peter A. Jordan, under the style of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan. Ever since Mr. MacKellar was associated with it, it has increased in the magnitude of its transactions until it is now the most celebrated type foundry in the world. The Specimen Books, showing the numerous varieties of types made in this foundry, were got up under his special direction. The matter was mostly original, and being uniquely adapted to the conformation of the different styles of the types exhibited attracted the attention of printers everywhere. An edition of three thousand copies of the quarto volume of Specimens cost about \$40,000. The book fancier of the future will doubtless consider this work a striking feature in his collection. Years ago \$50 were offered for a copy.

In 1866 he published a work entitled "The American Printer." This proved to be the most popular work on typography ever printed, the fifteenth edition having been lately issued. In 1856 he established the *Typographic Advertiser*, for the purpose of showing the reproductions of the foundry. This elegant sheet is known throughout typographic Christendom.

In 1883 Mr. MacKellar celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the foundry, and the employés presented him a massive silver vase, the designs of which were symbolic of the art of type making and printing. Shortly afterward he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Wooster, Ohio.

Early in life Mr. MacKellar evinced a great fondness for reading and no little fitness for authorship, but constant duties then allowed him almost no leisure for the gratification of such tendencies. In his maturer years, however, he has become widely known as a graceful and popular poet. His first production, "The Sleeping Wife," was published in the *Public Ledger*. For nearly two years he contributed to *Neal's Gazette*, under the signature of "Tam," poems that elicited much critical attention. He has published several volumes; the first was "Droppings from the Heart," then came "Tam's Fortnight Ramble," followed with "Lines to the Gentle and Loving." In later years he revised these works and compiled them with other writings, and issued them with the title of "Rhymes Atween-Times." Since then he has published a work containing his Hymns and Metrical Psalms. A deep religious feeling pervades his productions. He was for many years an elder of the old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, which office he now holds in the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown. One of the earliest mission schools was started under his supervision in one of the vilest sections of Philadelphia, and some of his best years were spent in endeavors to benefit outcasts and the lowest classes of society. He was for twenty-five years Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia Bible Society, and wrote its annual reports. He is Director of several insurance and trust companies. He is President of the Philadelphia Book Trade Association, and also of the Type Founders' Association of the United States. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, the St. Andrew's Society, and the Philadelphia Typographical Society.

In 1834 Mr. MacKellar married Miss Eliza Ross, daughter of Samuel Ross, of Philadelphia, who was a staunch Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. His wife proved a true helpmeet, and aided him in his settled purpose never to contract a debt, and never to buy anything that he could not at once pay for. The union continued thirty-seven years, until her death, in 1871, and resulted in a family of two sons and eight daughters, of whom one son and four daughters survive. He has not married again, but finds his home enjoyments in the company of his children and grandchildren.



GEORGE W. CHILDS.

GEORGE WILLIAM CHILDS.

THE career of a man like Mr. Childs is full of instructive lessons in perseverance and industry. Born in Baltimore in 1829, of parents in the middle walk of life, he received a common-school education, and entered the United States navy when only thirteen years of age, where he remained for fifteen months. Even in that comparatively short space of time he gained a full knowledge of order and discipline, which have since marked his conduct of affairs. This term of hardy service also had its effect in aiding his physical development and permanently benefiting his health. In 1844 he came to Philadelphia, as he thought it afforded a better opportunity and a broader field of business than his native city did. Although depending entirely upon himself, young Childs, then only fifteen years old, soon managed to obtain employment in the store of a bookseller named Thomson, at Sixth and Arch streets. Here he worked early and late, applying himself to business in a manner very unusual to boys of his age. He once mentioned to the writer of this sketch that he took but little interest in the customary sports of the lads in his neighborhood, and found more enjoyment in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his business. In this he succeeded so well that his employer soon recognized his value, and intrusted him with work requiring rare judgment and tact. He was selected to attend the book auctions to make purchases, and by the time he was sixteen years of age he regularly attended the great trade sales in New York and Boston, where he purchased whole editions at a time. At eighteen years of age he had saved up a few hundred dollars, and with this limited capital, aided by his experience, he resolved to set up in business for himself. He obtained a small room in the building then occupied by the *Public Ledger*, at Third and Chestnut streets, and began business.

Here he worked hard, and success attended his efforts. He soon gained an extensive acquaintance among publishers, and was recognized as a young man of great business talent and sagacity. So favorable a reputation was not without its advantages, and by the time he was twenty-one he was offered a partnership in the publishing house of R. E. Peterson & Co. He accepted it, and the firm was changed to Childs & Peterson. Both partners went to work with a will, and as they possessed good judgment their business increased rapidly. Mr. Peterson compiled a work from numerous sources entitled "Familiar Science," in which much valuable information was set forth in an interesting manner. Mr. Childs, with great energy, pushed the sale of the book to two hundred thousand copies, and had it placed on the list of studies in many schools where it is still retained. The next venture of the firm was with a handsome edition of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane's "Arctic Explorations," which was largely advertised and had an enormous sale. The number of copies sold can be imagined when it is stated

that the firm paid Dr. Kane nearly \$70,000 as royalty. Shortly after this the civil war broke out, and the suffering of Southern loyalists excited much attention, the most notable case being that of Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee. Childs & Peterson took advantage of the sensation, and issued a description of the cruelties practised in the South, written by Parson Brownlow. Before the book appeared Mr. Childs had so skilfully advertised it that public curiosity was excited, and it sold tremendously. Fifty thousand copies were disposed of in a short time, and Mr. Child's handed over to the Southern parson \$50,000. This was the only work of a sensational character ever published by the firm, but the interest manifested in it made it an exception to Mr. Childs' customary rule. Among the other very successful books published by the firm, many of them through his advice, were Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," Bouvier's "Law Dictionary" and "Institutes of American Law," Sharwood's "Blackstone," Fletcher's "Brazil," and Lossing's "Illustrated History of the Civil War." All this time, while the firm was prospering, Mr. Childs had one object in view. Nearly ten years before he had said to a friend in his little office at Third and Chestnut streets, "If I live I will become the owner of the *Public Ledger*." He was only a boy at that time, but the remark was not uttered in boyish boast nor as a jest. It was said with the utmost sincerity, and with a positive conviction that the words would be verified some day. The gentleman to whom he spoke, the late Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, was deeply impressed at the time, and years afterward recalled them in a letter to Mr. Childs. When he did so the prophecy had come true, and George William Childs had become proprietor of the most widely read newspaper in Philadelphia, the *Public Ledger*.

In 1836, when Mr. Childs was a school-boy seven years of age, in Baltimore, three journeyman printers determined to establish a penny paper in this city. Messrs. Swain, Abell and Simmons started their journal and named it *The Public Ledger*. It was a sheet $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $21\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and had four columns on a page. Its first office was in the Arcade, which extended from Chestnut to Jayne street, between Sixth and Seventh, and its editor was Russell Jarvis, a bold and dashing writer. *The Daily Transcript*, another penny paper, was afterwards consolidated with *The Ledger*, and its title has ever since appeared on the paper. *The Ledger* at once gained the sympathy and support of the respectable portion of the community by the stand it took on all public questions. When Pennsylvania Hall was burned by a mob to prevent the delivery of an anti-slavery lecture, *The Ledger* denounced the perpetrators of the outrage in unmeasured terms. This caused considerable excitement, as many of its readers were pro-slavery men. It also denounced the excesses of the medical students, who carried things with a high hand in those days, beating watchmen, twisting off door-knockers, and creating disturbances in theatres and public halls. The attention of the authorities was called to these practices in a four-column editorial in *The Ledger*, which had the effect of promptly suppressing the young gentlemen's amusement. In these and many other instances *The Ledger* had supported law

and order, and gained the thanks of the community. The result of this was that it prospered exceedingly, and was compelled several times to increase its size and remove to more commodious locations. It was at this period that Mr. Childs formed his resolution to become its proprietor at some future day.

The opportunity came sooner than he expected. After the war broke out the price of white paper, and other articles necessary for its production, advanced to very high figures. Labor and material doubled in price, and in 1864 the publishers were losing money daily on their publication of a penny paper. Every issue cost them \$480 more than they received for it, the annual loss being \$150,000. All this time its circulation kept up and its columns were well filled with advertisements. Mr. Childs, learning that the publishers were anxious to dispose of it, looked carefully into the matter. He made a close calculation of the expense of publishing it, and despite the advice of many of his friends, who thought that he was throwing his money away, purchased the whole property on December 5th, 1864, for a sum only little in excess of its annual loss. Mr. Childs immediately showed how the paper could be published at a profit. He doubled its price and increased the advertising rates to what he considered a compensating sum. The change was at once felt, and advertisers and subscribers dropped off in considerable numbers. Then Mr. Childs conceded a point and reduced the subscription price from twelve to ten cents per week. *The Ledger* had become a necessity in many families, and the subscribers, recognizing the justice of Mr. Childs' proceeding, began to return. Then new ones came in and the paper began to gain gradually. In a short time it was established on a substantial and paying footing, and the ominous prophecies that it would be a failure were shown to be without foundation. In the meantime Mr. Childs was working with all his strength on his new purchase. He superintended everything, and for several years did not leave the editorial rooms until midnight. His hand was over every department and his eye saw everything. He began by making various changes in the character, and strove to elevate the tone of the paper. He made the rule that no advertisement having the slightest taint of bad morals should appear in its columns. This determination led to the exclusion of a large number of advertisements, amounting to at least fifteen thousand dollars annually. In return, however, it fairly created the classes of advertisements for which it is noted. The "Wants," "Boarding," "For Sale" and "To Let" advertisements formed the great feature of the paper then and have since. They are read as eagerly as the news is, and among a certain class of people it would be considered a violation of all the properties if a family did not advertise the death of one of its members in *The Ledger*. The "secret societies" and "religious" notices also form a principal portion of the paper. While exercising this careful supervision of the advertising columns Mr. Childs did not neglect the news and editorial departments. Nothing was allowed to appear in the paper that might wound the feelings of any person, and any attempt at sensation was carefully avoided. The effect of these rules was seen in the constantly increasing

business and circulation of the paper. The building at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets became too contracted, and in 1866 the handsome brown stone building at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets was purchased, together with the adjoining lots of ground. Upon these the finest newspaper publication office in the city was fitted up and formally opened with interesting ceremonies, followed by a grand banquet, on the 20th of June, 1867, which was attended by many of the most prominent men in the country. From that day the career of *The Ledger* under Mr. Childs' management has been even and uneventful. It has been successful beyond all expectations, owing to his liberal and judicious course. While he is assisted by able and faithful heads of departments, he has never once slackened in his interest in managing its publication. He has shown that a losing business may be made to succeed by applying tact and perseverance to the management of its affairs.

Amid the cares of business Mr. Childs has always found an opportunity to do good with the wealth he has accumulated. His liberality is proverbial, and there are few public movements to which he is not a contributor, always with the stipulation that his name shall not be made known in the matter. A window of stained glass was put up in Westminster Abbey in memory of George Herbert and William Cowper, by Mr. Childs' instructions and at his own expense, merely from a suggestion made by the late Dean Stanley. In England this aid was regarded as a graceful and fitting tribute from an American citizen. He also contributed handsomely to the monument to Leigh Hunt's memory and the window in memory of Thomas Moore at Bronham. His generosity and liberality to his employés and persons in distress can scarcely be realized by those who do not know him thoroughly. His dinner to the newsboys every Fourth of July gives more pleasure to the little urchins than any other gift possibly could. Among other benefactions of Mr. Childs was the presentation of a large lot of ground in Woodlands Cemetery to the Philadelphia Typographical Society. The lot is enclosed by a handsome marble wall and has a gateway of elegant design. These are among the good acts of his life, which show his character and his constant desire to help his fellow-man.

His social qualities attract to his elegant home the leading people of almost every nation as his guests. Among those who have been glad to call him their friend are the Emperor of Brazil, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Dufferin, Dean Stanley, Canon Kingsley, Charles Dickens, Longfellow, Holmes, Bancroft, General Grant, and George Peabody. In the vast array of friends with whom he corresponded were Washington Irving, William H. Prescott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edward Everett, John P. Kennedy, Thomas H. Benton, William H. Seward, William C. Bryant, Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, Peter Cooper, G. P. R. James, Mary Cowden Clarke, George S. Hillard, Fitz Greene Halleck, William Gilmore Simms, Jared Sparks, Thomas Hughes, M. P., George William Curtis, John Lothrop Motley, John Murray, and Dr. Francis Lieber. Surrounded

by his friends, either in his elegant country seat at Wootton or in his comfortable home on West Walnut street, Mr. Childs dispenses an almost royal hospitality.

In the summer of 1887 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Childs one of the annual Board of Visitors to West Point and he was unanimously elected Chairman by the members. He signalized his visit to the Academy by having the portraits of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan painted and placed in the great hall of the Post, and by having headstones and tablets placed at the graves in the cemetery to mark the resting places of many distinguished officers which he thought were not adequately honored in this way.

Mr. Childs has been frequently solicited by his fellow-citizens to permit himself to be a candidate for various offices of public honor and trust and has been generally named for the Presidency, but he has uniformly declined all these marks of public confidence, preferring to devote his attention to his great newspaper, which he has recently enlarged and greatly improved in many respects.



ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.

ALEXANDER KELLEY McClURE.

ALEXANDER KELLEY McClURE was born in Sherman's valley, Perry county, Pa., on the 9th of January, 1828. There was nothing either in the circumstance of his birth or its surroundings to indicate that he had been destined for any remarkable work. His early years were spent upon his father's farm; his attendance at school, which he never liked, being in the week-about principle with his brother. He was noted more for his reckless deviltry than for studiousness or familiarity with any branch of study, and it was but the natural result of his bent of mind that he should early leave such scenes to look for more exciting labor. At fourteen he became apprenticed to a tanner, James Marshall by name, with whom he remained four years. Leaving his old master he came to this city for work, which, owing to the depression in leather circles, was refused, and he was glad to return to Mr. Marshall after a fruitless trip to New York and west as far as Iowa.

During his apprenticeship he had been a frequent visitor at the office of Judge Baker, then and now the editor of the *Perry Freeman*, and under the advice of the latter had read hard in politics and written occasional articles for publication. About this time the judge was applied to by the Whigs of Juniata county for an editor for a new Whig organ which they proposed to start. This position Judge Baker urged McClure to take, and although discouraged by his father and his former employer, and fearful of his ability to fill it, the latter finally consented, beginning his editorial work when but nineteen years of age. He mastered the mechanical details of the office, and ran the paper with the aid of only an apprentice; placing the paper upon so successful a basis, that it not only lived through the trying times of that period, but is the leading Republican paper in that region to-day. Mr. McClure's management of the *Juniata Sentinel* is still remembered by the pioneers of that section. His caustic pen cut right and left. Positively fearless himself, he made friends and foes on every hand. Before he was twenty-one years old he was a conferee to a Congressional Conference in the interest of Andrew G. Curtin. The latter was defeated after a bitter fight, but from the intimacy that sprang up during the progress of the contest was born that mutual friendship between these two remarkable men that has never wavered through the mutations of time and politics, and that is firmer to-day than in their youth. It is a peculiar fact that in the same year was also born Mr. McClure's dislike for the political methods of Simon Cameron—a dislike that time has in nowise weakened.

By this time McClure's influence had begun to make itself felt. In the year 1849 he took an active part in Pennsylvania politics. He had previously been elected Burgess of Mifflin, and was the recognized leader of the younger and more aggressive element in the county. Fitted for this position by habit and inclina-

tion, his influence was eagerly sought for by the ambitious politicians of that vicinity. He rendered good service on the stump and in his paper to W. F. Johnson, the Whig nominee for Governor, and went to Harrisburg to the latter's inauguration. Nor was his work forgotten by Governor Johnson. On the day he became of age McClure's commission as a member of the Governor's staff was placed in his hand, thus giving him additional prestige throughout the entire State. In 1850, through Curtin's influence, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal for Juniata county, and about this time began the study of law.

But he was not destined to pursue the quiet life of a rural editor. The marked ability with which his paper had been conducted had attracted notice beyond the limits of his county, and when an opportunity was given John M. Pomeroy, of Chambersburg, to buy a half-interest in the *Chambersburg Repository*, he promptly purchased it for young McClure. Removing to the seat of his new labors he at once assumed a prominent place in political circles. The Whig Convention at Lancaster in 1853 nominated him by acclamation for Auditor-General when he was only twenty-five—the youngest man ever named by any party in Pennsylvania for a State office. Defeated because of the overwhelming adverse majority he lost no time in returning to more aggressive service with his pen. His paper bore a leading part in the preliminary battles against the advocates of slavery, who at this period in national and State history threatened national dissolution as the price of abolition. When the Franklin Whigs, for temporary benefit, joined with the Know-Nothing party they led a way in which McClure could neither follow nor lead, and he promptly sold his paper to begin the practice of law. In 1856, after settling the troubles between the Northeastern Railroad and the Erie rioters, by virtue of a Governor's appointment, he was a delegate to the Fremont Convention, subsequently making a brilliant canvass for the first Republican candidate.

In 1857 he was elected to the State Legislature from Franklin county, and was re-elected in 1858. Exciting as had been his previous career, it was fated to become insignificant in comparison with that which followed. Warring factions and rival leaders had created dissensions in the Whig or Republican camp, which the war had not yet come to heal. As a candidate for the State Senatorship of his district, it was Mr. McClure's duty to unite the party if he could, and get it into trim for the national contest in 1860. He bent himself reluctantly to this task, realizing its responsibility. Local historians testify to the vigor of his campaign. He spoke by night and day in every school district in the county. He organized every township in the district. And when the vote was counted, it was found that he had been elected by a majority of 400 in a district strongly Democratic.

When the Republican National Convention met in 1860 the Pennsylvania delegation had been instructed for Simon Cameron. Seward was the choice of over two-thirds of the convention, but no Republican triumph was possible with-

out the then doubtful States of Pennsylvania and Indiana, which it was feared Seward could not carry. Anxiety sat upon the face of every delegate in that now famous convention. Consultations were held, and between the Indiana leaders and McClure and Curtin, it was arranged that the Pennsylvania delegates should break away from Cameron and vote for Abraham Lincoln. Whether McClure turned to the task of convincing the delegates of the necessity for such a course any the more gladly because of his old enmity for Cameron, those who best know can best decide. Certainly the work was well done, and Lincoln was nominated. McClure was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and made a campaign of unsurpassed vigor and dash. To this day he refers with pride to that contest, in which a record was kept of every cent that was expended by the committee, and a detailed account finally submitted. In the Senate McClure led his party in action and thought; his speech, foreshadowing a bloody war and the abolition of slavery, being repudiated by Republicans at the time of its delivery, but afterwards circulated by the Republican managers. Advanced thinkers seldom have a more complete triumph than was Senator McClure's in this notable instance.

There is no more brilliant record than that made by Senator McClure during his Senatorial term. His policy never wavered; it was always aggressive, bold and vigorous in support of Curtin and the war. As Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs his advice was often invited and accepted by Governor Curtin, whose faith in the subject of this sketch never faltered. The natural energy of his high order of intellect found vent not only in State but in national councils, and a close intimacy with President Lincoln speedily followed his advent into this broader field. The close of his Senatorial term witnessed his appointment as Adjutant-General, with the duty assigned of superintending the Pennsylvania draft. After the State's quota was filled, he resigned this position for the purpose of again practising the law, to which, however, he gave only brief attention, as he shortly afterwards again purchased the *Chambersburg Repository*.

In 1863 he declined the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee, but bent every energy to secure the re-election of his old friend Curtin. In 1864 he was again a delegate to the National Convention, and in the same year declined the State Chairmanship, again accepting the Republican nomination for the Legislature in his district, which he again carried in the face of its adverse vote.

The Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania, and the subsequent burning of Chambersburg, are historical facts familiar to every intelligent reader. The torch was rudely applied to many a home that industry had reared, and every dollar that McClure owned went to satisfy the appetite of the flames. In 1866 he was almost penniless, besides being broken in health. A year among the Rocky Mountains renewed his health, but still more seriously depleted his purse. Again a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Grant in 1868, he followed that service by speeches upon the stump in several States of the Union. After the triumphant close of this campaign he decided to make Philadelphia his

home, his law partnership with John Stewart, the Independent leader, into which he had entered shortly before, being abandoned for this purpose.

It is probable that but few men dreamed of the work this man was yet to do after his arrival in this city. Perhaps he did not expect it himself. For four years he led the quiet, studious life of a lawyer, but with restored health and better financial prospects, the old longing for excitement returned, and the year 1872 found him again in the field. The excesses of Republican profligacy had turned him against the Republican party, and with his old friend Curtin he now joined the Greeley movement, and became one of its leading spirits. Always independent in thought, he then assumed that midway position which has been his ever since. In compliance with a petition of citizens from the Fourth Senatorial District, he consented to become an Independent candidate for the State Senate, speaking during his canvass from store-boxes or tables, at every street corner in his district. The result of the election was the memorable contest in the Senate, which ended in the seating of McClure.

His position in that body was at once unique and commanding. With his old fearlessness he abandoned all party ties, and brought the vast resources of his mind to bear upon the task of rooting up party evils. It mattered little to him by whom a measure was proposed—if bad, he assailed it with his invective and sarcasm; if good, he gave it his support. The measures of reform he introduced were framed to prevent the jobs of jobbers on both sides, and the best evidence of their thoroughness and spirit is found in the fact that leaders on both sides combined to defeat them and weaken McClure. If he made many friends in the Senate while representing the Fourth Senatorial District, they were not political friends. Succeeding events have testified to the political enemies he made at that time.

Unconsciously to himself, however, he had during this session made the record that was to bring him into additional prominence before the people of Philadelphia. The Mayoralty contest of 1873 was made memorable by McClure's nomination against Mayor Stokley, in whose support the heelers and rounders of both parties were enrolled. Doubtless McClure felt that his defeat was inevitable; but, if he did, he made no sign. The old powers of organization and leadership were never brought into more brilliant play. In twenty-two days he spoke sixty-one times, often making as many as three speeches in a single night, every one of which was a model of political eloquence. His sarcasm was never more cutting; his invective against the political methods then in vogue never more severe. It is stating the case mildly to say that the opposition writhed beneath his scathing arraignments.

This was his last appearance as a candidate. In it he suffered a defeat, but it was through no error of his, and was only accomplished after a bitter struggle and by a small majority. The organized power of the municipal departments was freely invoked against him, and Pilgrim and Stalwart stood shoulder to shoulder for Stokley and against McClure. There have been other exciting

contests in this city, but none conducted by the minority candidate under greater disadvantages. He led a comparatively unorganized party against the strongest leaders in city and State, and if he suffered a machine defeat he gave the machine leaders cause to remember him for many a year to come.

It is impossible to leave this period of Colonel McClure's eventful life without casting at least a passing glance at his peculiar work and the manner in which he did it. At the time of his advent into State prominence the stronger drift of intelligent thought was toward the Republican party. Under the influence of tongue and pen, Democrats were deserting their old party affiliations, because of the dangers that secession menaced. With them went Old-line Whigs, and the flower of youthful manhood, which recognized nothing inviting in the discordant Democracy, at that time clashing its fiercest. From these elements the Republican party was formed. But twelve years of seemingly permanent power had let loose the demons of corruption, and excesses of every kind reigned without bridle or license. It was not only so at the national capital, but it was equally true at Harrisburg and in Philadelphia, only differing in proportion to the spoils to be divided. Leaders of both parties dipped their hands into the public flesh-pots, and drippings fell to the lot of the smaller thieves. It was to cry halt upon these evils that Senator McClure bent his energies, becoming known long before either Wolfe or Stewart had thought of any rebellious work, as the anti-machine leader in the State. The mutations of politics led him into many queer combinations, but, though he sometimes treated for a brief advantage with his ancient foes, it was only to return to the work of their exposure with an added zest and vigor after the advantage had been gained. Whatever may have been the motive by which he was animated, there can be no doubt as to the work he did. He was powerless at that time to remedy all the evils which he could so well describe, but he drew public attention to the abuses that flourished, and by so doing paved the way for future reformation.

Only journalists know the excitement of the journalistic profession. Few men of practical ability enter the field ever to leave it permanently. They may wander from it temporarily to pursue other occupations that seem less trying or more congenial, but they never get beyond the recollection of its fascination, and at some time or other are almost certain to return to the ranks. No life illustrates this truth more forcibly than Colonel McClure's. He abandoned the newspaper profession for the law and for politics, in both cases gladly resuming his editorial labor—for such it is—after a brief period of absence. Like Sumner, he has a taste for the literature of the law, with a mind above its common-place details. Like Halifax, he is of far too independent a mould ever to permanently abide in any party. In his journalistic career his best faculties found constant employment; hence it is not unreasonable to suppose that he sighed for a return to editorial power during the palmiest days of his political successes. Certain it is that when the opportunity came he returned to the profession with more than ordinary relish.

Abandoning political life after his defeat for Mayor, save in so far as a journalist is connected with it, Colonel McClure once more sought his native element. Various reasons had conspired to render Colonel Forney not unwilling to part with the *Press*, then, as now, a prominent paper. Negotiations were begun between the two; and had it not been for the fact that personal friends interposed their objections to Colonel Forney's parting with his paper, *The Times*, in all probability would never have been issued. Whether or not some of the enemies whom Colonel McClure had made were not in a measure responsible for a portion of this pressure can only be conjectured. But it would not have been strange had they sought to impede his progress.

Many men, who are great enough under favorable circumstances, lose heart and hope when discouragements come. It was not so with Colonel McClure. Foiled at one point he turned with indomitable will in another direction, determined to effect his purpose, though he had to start an entirely new paper. He recognized the vast field that there was in Philadelphia for a real newspaper, and, confident of his ability to make it a success, proposed to own that paper. But here again another obstacle was presented. Men who were anxious, or, at least, willing to assist him to buy the *Press*, looked with suspicion on the proposition to start a new paper. After the most discouraging efforts the necessary funds were found, and *The Times* made its first appearance amid an avalanche of discouraging predictions.

It is only history to say that its success was phenomenal. Within a year it was upon a paying basis—probably the only prominent journal in this country of which a similar truth can be asserted. Men liked its brilliant and saucy style, and even those who had been Mr. McClure's worst enemies bought the paper regularly, to see what the chief of the Independents had to say of them and of the world's eventful doings. It succeeded because it deserved success. No public plunderer was too high for it to expose; no lobby too powerful to escape its scathing scrutiny. Libel suits followed each other in bewildering succession; but the most advanced intelligence sustained the now famous editor, and men only smiled as each new victim resorted to the courts. To-day the plant that cost originally less than \$100,000 is probably worth \$1,500,000, and a princely return upon their money is the reward of those whose faith in McClure led to their joining the enterprise. The building on Chestnut street is in itself a proud monument to the ability of its editor, and the industry and enterprise of the publisher, Mr. McLaughlin.

Prior to the establishment of *The Times*, Philadelphia journals ran in ruts. There were plenty of superserviceable organs; there was not a newspaper in the city. *The Times* took that field. Instead of dwarfing its writers by narrowing their work to the limits prescribed by political bosses, it developed them by giving them the widest reasonable scope. It published, to the consternation of its contemporaries, every line of ill-report or abuse with which thieves and plunderers honored its management. It exalted the editorial profession above

the plane of party politics, and did more to advance the standard of the profession than any other paper in the country. It taught the simple truth that economy of space is economy of the reader's time, and hence economy of money to him; and it impressed upon the public that the best truths are best told when told in the briefest and simplest way. That it has sometimes erred is not improbable; but that it has stood nearest to the people on the vital questions that have arisen since its first appearance, its own success and the repute of its management testify beyond refutation.

From his luxuriantly furnished offices, in the third floor of *The Times* building, Colonel McClure now watches passing events with an eye undimmed by his sixty years. He does not work now as he did ten years ago; his decisive battle has been fought and won. But no man knows more of the outside world. His intimate association with political leaders, and his own legislative experience, enable him to detect a good from a bad bill at sight. He knows the ins and outs of the politicians' path. He is familiar with its evils and pit-falls. To the ability to cope with able men he adds that intuitive faculty which enables him to select the right side of any question with scarcely any previous thought. Unlike Dana, he is not a partisan; the broad view of any question it is his to take by virtue of natural desire. He has no academic education, nor does he need it. Since he left the Perry county school, it is probable that he has forgotten the little book-learning that he there acquired, in spite of himself. But he has learned the practical lessons of life in the broader school and from the sterner experiences of the world; and while it may be said that he sometimes laments his deficiency in that respect, it is yet more true that there is hardly a college graduate in the land who would not change places with him without a moment's hesitation.

J. H. L.



WILLIAM M. SINGERLY.

WILLIAM MISKEY SINGERLY.

STARTING in life with no higher educational equipment than was attainable at the High School of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in February, 1850, possessing no decided social advantages over other men who could boast an honorable and industrious parentage, debarred of an opportunity to make his individuality felt and acknowledged until within twelve years ago, William M. Singerly has in that brief period become not only eminently successful but probably the most progressive man in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the best known personages in this country. That he has succeeded in doing this without any striking artificial advantages shows him to be a man of exceptional natural abilities, whose remarkable successes have been due to the exercise of that faculty which we call "common sense," and which, when united with acute perceptions and promptitude of action, makes up what all Americans at once recognize under the designation, business instinct and business tact and energy.

The career of such a man must necessarily be devoid of any of those marvelous incidents or episodes which render the biographer's task an easy and attractive one. The man endowed with great foresight, quick comprehension, sleepless vigilance, intuitive knowledge of mankind, and indefatigable energy can make few serious mistakes; and a man whose life is free from grave errors can know but few vicissitudes. The life of such a man must naturally and inevitably be successful, and it is no fanciful panegyric to say that if any man may justly claim the title Mr. Singerly is "the man of success."

WILLIAM MISKEY SINGERLY was born in Philadelphia, December 27th, 1832, and is the son of Joseph Singerly and Katharine S. Miskey. Upon leaving school he entered mercantile life, and after ten years passed amidst commercial surroundings he was called to the management of the Germantown Passenger Railway, in which his father was a large stockholder. His ministrations were sagacious and successful. Toward the close of his father's life he had absolute control of the road, a position involving great responsibility, and upon his death, in 1878, came into possession of its stock, valued at \$750,000, which he afterwards disposed of for twice that amount. On the 1st of May, 1877, Mr. Singerly secured control of the Philadelphia *Record*, and in 1881 and 1882 erected the beautiful and substantial building on Chestnut street above Ninth street, from which that journal is now sent broadcast through town and country, and which is a monument to its remarkable success. Neither journalism nor stock-farming have, however, claimed all of his time or talent. One of the largest of his recent undertakings has been the building of several hundred dwelling-houses upon a tract of land in Philadelphia between Seventeenth street and Islington lane and Berks and York streets. This, probably the largest building operation

ever attempted by any one person in the city, for the erection of more than a thousand houses is contemplated, has in it a large element of practical philanthropy, and is one of several actions which entitle Mr. Singerly to be called a public benefactor. Another way in which his business sagacity and money have been determinedly and effectively devoted to the benefit of the public has been in the breaking down of the exorbitant price of coal. He has succeeded in placing it in the market at one dollar and seventy-five cents per ton less than the rate which railroad discrimination has dictated, a measure which actually saves to Philadelphia over one million dollars annually, and thus greatly enhances its manufacturing interests and at the same time aids the poor.

But a life which has proved so eminently successful deserves more than a brief summary, and justice cannot be done to the subject without giving in particular detail every step of Mr. Singerly's career from early manhood to the period at which this biography is written. Immediately after leaving school in 1850 he entered mercantile life with Messrs. J. Palmer & Co., a commission and produce house, on Market street wharf, with whom he remained ten years. He always refers to this portion of his life with great satisfaction, perhaps with a certain amount of pride, for it is to the education, training and habits then acquired that he attributes the success which has attended all his subsequent life. Whatever it did not give him, he says, it made him a business man; and a thorough man of business, he maintains, is the best citizen and the best man in any community. It was doubtless in this practical business school that he obtained that remarkable ability as an accountant which has surprised nearly every one with whom his vast and varied enterprises have brought him in contact, it being an easy feat for him to run up five or six columns of figures, and give the total, while others are laboriously going up one column at a time.

After severing his connection with Palmer & Co. Mr. Singerly went to Chicago and engaged in the commission business, which he was carrying on with gratifying success when he was recalled to Philadelphia by his father, who wished him to assume the management of the Germantown Passenger Railway. The new manager found the affairs of the road in a most unsatisfactory condition, but, applying himself to the duties of his position with his accustomed energy, in one year's time he succeeded in extricating the road from all litigation, and by lopping off all needless expenses, improving the service and inaugurating a sound system of administration, converted it from a losing to a profitable enterprise. One of his first measures was the purchase, at a small price, of the Girard avenue road. This was regarded as injudicious by many of his friends, some of whom confidently predicted it could have no other result than to add to the embarrassments under which the main line already labored. Time, however, has fully vindicated the wisdom of the purchase, as it shortly became and has since remained one of the most valuable feeders of the main road. The sagacity, energy and ability which characterized Mr. Singerly's administration of the affairs of this road were so marked that toward the close of his father's life he con-

trolled it absolutely. As a result of his superior management and administration he sold this stock to the Work syndicate for \$1,500,000, and although Mr. Singerly has been connected with street railroads for twenty-five years, he now has no interest in them whatever beyond holding some shares as collateral security for loans.

The establishment by Mr. Singerly of a country home in Whitpain, at Franklinville, Gwynedd Station, on the North Penn Railroad, was an important event for the people of the township and Montgomery county, for it ultimately led to the development of what is probably the most extensive and elaborate high-grade stock-farm in the country, which, as a kind of informal agricultural academy, has exerted a marked influence upon the advancement of farming and stock interests in the region round about it. It has, as an educational institution, taught many practical object-lessons.

The way in which it came to pass that a young business man, city-born and city-bred, became the owner and manager of a great farm, and herds of cattle and sheep, and gained an intimate knowledge of agricultural methods and scientific systems of feeding and caring for animals, was this: in 1872, his health and strength having become slightly impaired by close and constant application to weighty business matters, and by the varied and unceasing demands always made upon the time and consideration of a man of affairs, he was urged by his father to seek the recuperation which a summer home in the country would afford. Thus counselled, he bought a little farm of sixty-eight acres, to which, in the summer of 1873, he removed. From this little beginning, made with no other thought or object than we have indicated, grew, by occasional additions, the "Record Farms" of 700 acres, which in their improved condition, with the immense buildings upon them and the stock which they support, represent an investment of about a quarter of a million dollars. The land, which had been somewhat impoverished, was, by careful fertilizing processes, brought into a high degree of richness; a careful plan of drainage was carried out and the utmost pains taken to produce the most desirable crops in greatest possible quantity and best quality. Mr. Singerly's latent natural taste for the healthful freedom of outdoor life, and his love for the nobler domestic animals, were both quickened, and with the energy which has characterized him in other extensive enterprises, and the organizing ability which has made them successful, he entered ambitiously upon the difficult but absorbing task of perfecting the best stock-farm in the State. No effort or expense was spared which tended toward the realization of his ideal in this direction.

Some idea of the extent of Mr. Singerly's stock-farming enterprise may be conveyed by the statement that in February, 1885, he had about 260 thoroughbred Holstein yearlings, constituting undoubtedly the finest private herd in the country, and he does not propose selling until he has 300, which number will far exceed in size any high-grade herd on this side of the Atlantic, and perhaps in the world. He has 260 cows, heifers and calves, all thorough or high-breds;

about 130 fattening steers and 850 sheep. Of the latter he is a very large pen-feeder, and one year wintered over 1,200. His sheep are mostly high-grade Cotswolds, but he has some South-downs for the purpose of insuring plumpness as well as large size in the spring lambs. In the spring of 1882 he sold in New York, for export, 443, which averaged 166 pounds each, and were probably the finest lot of sheep ever sold in the United States.

Mr. Singerly is a strong advocate of the system of soiling or stall-feeding cattle, and the practice is followed at the "Record Farms" on a large scale, with the result of proving its great superiority over pasturing in economy of food and production of milk. In one stable in what has come to be known throughout the southern part of the county as "Singerly's big barn" are to be seen 100 handsome Holstein cows, all comfortably stalled and with pure running water before them.

Always fond of a horse, Mr. Singerly's regard for the noblest of our dumb friends has increased considerably, as he has become from year to year more interested in his farm and in out-door life. The horses in use at the farm are fine specimens of their kind, but in Kentucky he is interested in steeds of a finer strain of blood and higher spirits. He has ten selected mares, every one of which has shown him portions of a mile at a two-thirty gait. It may be mentioned as indicative of his success in breeding trotting-stock that a colt, Ben Van (foaled by his road-mare, Rena C, and sired by Red Wilkes), sold recently for one of the largest prices on record, and was pronounced the choicest yearling of Kentucky.

The breeding of stock on such an extensive scale as that followed at the "Record Farms" of course renders necessary commodious buildings, provided with all of the conveniences known to the most advanced students of farming. The main barn is 214 feet in length by 44 feet in width and two stories in height. The first story is built of brick, resting upon a substantial stone foundation, and the second story is frame. Other structures, extending from either side of the barn proper, increase the line of buildings nearly 400 feet, while from the centre of the main building a wing 30 feet in width extends 150 feet forward, dividing the yard into equal portions. The great barn presents a pleasant appearance in detail and as a whole. A writer describing it in a local paper says: "It is certainly about as near perfection as the present state of advancement of agricultural, mechanical and architectural science, coupled with abundance of means, will admit of. It is . . . the model barn of the country, and, in point of capacity, stands, it is said, second to none in the United States."

Other buildings are clustered about the large structure which has been briefly described, or located elsewhere about the grounds, as Mr. Singerly and his superintendent, Mr. Jason Sexton, have thought best. The system of soiling cattle and feeding ensilage, inaugurated in this portion of the country by the proprietor of this farm, made requisite a very large silo, one sufficient to hold 300 tons of ensilage, an amount which will keep the entire herd of cattle for six

months. There is an extensive creamery, in which golden butter is made from the rich milk of the Holstein cows; an engine-house, in which lies the motive power that is made to serve various purposes; a blacksmith-shop, where the horses of the farm are shod and tools repaired; and dwellings for various employés, all well adapted to the uses for which designed.

The colossal farming enterprise which identifies Mr. Singerly with Montgomery county will not only prove, as years go by, a great benefit to the people of that section in the way of giving innumerable suggestions, but will produce good results throughout the country wherever stock-raising is carried on and improved methods of farming are appreciated.

On the 1st of June, 1877, Mr. Singerly secured control of the *Philadelphia Record*. At that time the paper, which, with one exception, now has the largest circulation of any morning paper in the United States, printed only 5,200 copies. Now it distributes over 100,000 copies every day. "Visiting journalists say it has the completest newspaper establishment in the country. The handsome quarters, the electric lights, the elevator and other features have been designed with regard solely to the comfort and convenience of the employés. Pneumatic tubes whirl the news from the telegrapher's desk at Tenth and Chestnut streets to the news editor's desk in twenty-eight seconds, thereby saving much valuable time, particularly in the early morning. The stereotyping machinery turns out a pair of plates ready for the press in ten minutes after the forms have been closed. The three perfecting presses have a capacity for throwing out 75,000 copies an hour—and this, by the way, is to be further increased shortly by the erection of a fourth Hoe press. The paper-mill makes ten tons of paper every day. If stretched out in one continuous line the copies of the *Record* printed and sold in one week would cover a length of 772 miles." This phenomenal success is to be attributed to the same sagacity, energy and liberality of expenditure in securing the best service and the most perfect facilities which characterize all of its proprietor's undertakings. Appealing to business men for patronage he carried business habits and methods into his paper. The news is condensed to the last degree; the editorials, like good business letters, are models of terse and pointed brevity; its opinions are fearlessly and frankly expressed; and its attitude on all important public questions is always on the side of the people, and against all shams and deceptions. Each department is under the charge of a carefully selected chief, who is required to exhaust all possible effort to make his work just little better than that of any of his competitors. Mr. Singerly rarely if ever interferes with the details of his paper, but he spends many nights in the office, when he rapidly supervises the general result, dictating the policy to be pursued in one case, directing the investigation of an evil in another, ordering a special report in still another, and not infrequently dashing off a pungent, spicy editorial himself.

In conjunction with the Singerly estate Mr. Singerly owns seventy-five acres of ground in the Twenty-eighth ward, where he is practically creating a new

residence portion of the city. The improvements he has made in this locality during the last five years have cost over \$3,000,000. Mr. Singerly proposes to construct on this tract of ground 800 buildings, which number will be ultimately increased to 1,500. The necessary material for so vast an undertaking is supplied from a brick-yard, which turns out 60,000 bricks a day, and an immense planing-mill to furnish the required lumber.

He has changed the grades of the streets at his own expense, though it was clearly the duty of the city to do it, and having concluded an amicable arrangement with the Mechanics' Cemetery Company for the opening of Twenty-second street, and with the Odd Fellows' Cemetery Company for the opening of Dauphin street, the Cohocksink sewer will be extended in a straight line and will be the main artery for draining the northern section of the city. The design of opening these streets threatened at one time to excite no little ill-feeling, but the negotiation has been satisfactorily conducted, and has terminated with good-feeling and the best of wishes on both sides, and certainly to the great benefit and improvement of the city. The buildings erected under the Singerly operation are among the finest and most substantial ever erected in the "City of Homes." There is nothing stinted in their completion nor cheap-looking in their appearance, yet they are offered to the people at moderate prices on easy terms, and stand in contrast eminently better and of more value than other houses in that section built by other operations, and for which higher prices, in proportion, are asked. This spirit of "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well" is additional evidence of Mr. Singerly's philanthropy. His object in his building operations, as in other things, seems to be to benefit the poor.

The mills on the corner of Eighth and Dauphin streets were formerly mere knitting-mills, producing only a comparatively small quantity of hosiery. For a long time the mills had but a precarious and struggling existence, and it was thought impossible by many to make them self-sustaining, much less profitable. At this juncture Mr. Singerly was induced to take an interest in them as a possibly profitable investment. The knitting of hosiery has been discontinued, and it now produces "Jerscys" for women, and turned out in 1885 \$1,200,000 worth of those goods. These mills are now the largest producers of this kind of goods in the world, and its product is universally regarded as of the finest quality.

A gleaner and binder factory, located at Norristown, also the property of Mr. Singerly, employs about one hundred hands and produces \$100,000 worth of these labor-saving machines each year. His paper-mill at Fair Hill, Cecil county, Md., employs about one hundred people and turns out ten tons of paper daily. Within a comparatively recent period he bought the old Masonic Hall, and the beautiful Temple Theatre and Egyptian Musee (since destroyed by fire) was the result of that purchase and the owner's irrepressible enterprise.

Politically, Mr. Singerly is a Democrat (unswervingly so in national affairs), but

not hide-bound nor so illiberal in his views on State and local affairs as to preclude his associating with many of the trusted men of the opposition parties, and from speaking his mind without regard to party affiliations when necessity arises. He has always been active in politics, from the time he first learned the rudiments in the Eleventh ward, and has been prominent in State and National Conventions, but with it all he has so conducted his newspaper as never to permit it to drift into the rut of a political organ.

Mr. Singerly is still within the meridian of life, sociable, but not convivial, fond of domestic life, yet participating in public enjoyments when his pleasure so disposes. With the bent of his mind towards constant improvement and progress it is difficult to estimate to what mammoth proportions the various enterprises he is now engaged in, and those he proposes to inaugurate, will grow in the course of time.



DR. EDWARD MORWITZ.

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EDWARD MORWITZ, M. D., is known throughout the United States and in many parts of Europe as one of the ablest, most influential and successful German-American journalists and publishers. He was born, June 12, 1815, at Dantzig, Prussia, where his father was a wealthy merchant. The boy, after having received his elementary training in the public school of St. Peter's, was sent successively to three boarding schools in Pomerania, where, besides the usual classics, were taught the Semitic languages and Oriental literature—theological as well as philosophical. Returning to Dantzig when seventeen years old he resolved to study medicine, entered the college (Gymnasium) at that place, passed through its classes with unusual rapidity, and began his medical studies, in 1837, at the University of Berlin. He afterwards visited the universities at Halle and Leipsic, returning to Berlin in 1840, where he passed his doctor and state examinations, and was admitted to practice as a physician. At that time he was offered the position of Assistant Physician in the Clinic of the Berlin University (formerly Hufeland's), which honorable distinction he accepted.

Besides attending to his practice Dr. Morwitz, during that time, wrote a number of essays on medical subjects which were highly appreciated, and also began work on a book—"The History of Medicine"—which was afterwards (1848-49) published in two volumes by the celebrated firm of Brockhaus & Co., Leipsic, and was very well spoken of by the profession.

In 1843, after travelling through most parts of Germany, France and Switzerland, Dr. Morwitz left Berlin to settle at the town of Conitz in Prussia, which he thought would offer him a better opportunity for his specialty—the treatment of nervous and mental disorders. In this expectation he was not deceived, and became eminently successful, acquiring also an excellent general practice. At Conitz he established and maintained at his own expense a hospital for the poor, and finished his "History of Medicine."

Then commenced the throes and troubles of the Revolution of 1848. Dr. Morwitz took his stand in the popular (Democratic) party, and soon was pressed into prominent leadership; but by the upsetting of his carriage he suffered a compound fracture of several ribs, which ended his political activity for that time and confined him for months to the sick-room. His recovery was so very slow that he apprehended he would be unable to resume his practice, and therefore again took up his chemical and technical studies, and succeeded in making some valuable inventions, especially a new breech-loading gun. Not being permitted to make that invention available in Germany, Dr. Morwitz, in 1850, visited England and the United States in order to find a market for it. In the fall of that year he returned to Europe, but with the intention to make his future home in this country. He soon returned to America, and settled in Philadelphia.

In 1853 Dr. Morwitz bought of John S. Hoffmann the *Philadelphia Democrat*, the oldest daily German newspaper in the country, which had been established in May, 1838. The business was carried on under the firm-name of Hoffmann & Morwitz until 1874, Mr. Hoffmann having remained in the establishment until that time to assist the new proprietor. Mr. Hoffmann then retired from the firm, and the business has since been continued under the firm-title of Morwitz & Co.

In 1854 Dr. Morwitz very earnestly advocated the adoption of the Consolidation Act of the City of Philadelphia, the foundation of the great development and present importance and prosperity of the city. In 1855 he started a weekly political newspaper called the *Vereinigte Staaten Zeitung*. He then wielded a widespread and important influence, as was evidenced in the spring of 1856, when, at the first election for Mayor under the new city charter, the German vote, it was then thought, mainly caused the election of the Hon. Richard Vaux over his opponent, Mayor Conrad. On July 4th of the same year Dr. Morwitz started a literary Sunday paper called *Die Neue Welt*, which is now highly appreciated and circulates largely throughout the country.

The Presidential canvass in the summer of 1856 called forth all the energies of the Pennsylvania Democrats in support of Mr. Buchanan. Col. John W. Forney, then Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, conducted the campaign with remarkable ability and vigor, and intrusted Dr. Morwitz with the lead among the Germans. This, in the beginning, required hard work; for the anti-slavery feeling natural to the Germans, and the fresh enthusiasm of the new Republican party for their principles and their romantic leader, Fremont, had affected the German voters and greatly weakened the party ties of those who had previously adhered to Democratic doctrines. But finally, by means of a most thorough organization, reaching almost every voter, and by the persistent efforts of devoted workers and speakers, the October election in Pennsylvania resulted in a small Democratic majority, mainly accomplished by the extraordinarily large German vote. This October election was, as usual, an indication of the political complexion of the country, as shown by the result of the succeeding general election in November when Mr. Buchanan was chosen President of the United States.

The effectiveness of Dr. Morwitz's work in the campaign was universally acknowledged, and when the old Democratic organ of the State, *The Pennsylvanian*, of Philadelphia, which was also the President's home organ, fell short in satisfying the requirements of its position, he was urged and encouraged by leading Democrats to purchase the paper. Considering the proposition a compliment to one so young in journalism and politics, he purchased *The Pennsylvanian* from Mr. William Rice. Notwithstanding the difficulties attending the simultaneous management of *The Democrat* and *The Pennsylvanian*, he succeeded in this dual task very satisfactorily until the summer of 1860, when the adjourned Democratic National Convention in Baltimore nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. About half the delegates, mostly Southern men and many

friends of the administration, thereupon seceded, and, in a convention of their own, nominated John C. Breckinridge for the same office. Fully appreciating the disastrous consequences of such suicidal actions, Dr. Morwitz, together with many patriotic men, most earnestly urged both hostile wings of the party to become reconciled and to again offer a united front to the Republicans. Finding these strenuous efforts to be in vain and the advice unheeded, Dr. Morwitz determined not to support either of the factional candidates, and he sold *The Pennsylvanian* at a sacrifice, while he maintained in the columns of *The Democrat* a strictly neutral course.

After the election of Mr. Lincoln foreshadowings of coming events created very dull times in all branches of business, entailing much suffering and causing severe distress and sickness among the poor. Just then a German Dispensary, maintained hitherto by contributions from German citizens and attended by German physicians, had to close. Dr. Morwitz, considering its continuation particularly needed under the circumstances, returned to his old profession, reopened the dispensary in Noble street, and gave medical advice to and supplied with medicines all comers free of charge. With the assistance of two druggists this charitable work was kept up until a general improvement in business, created by the war, followed the former depression and did away with the necessity for it.

Before the outbreak of the war Dr. Morwitz entertained the belief that it could be avoided through the efforts of the Peace Conference at Washington, or in some other way. But when that hope was shattered, and the war had actually broken out, the necessity for the North to end it victoriously prevailed over all party considerations, and caused him to throw the influence of his paper on the side of the Union and to encourage and assist materially in the organization and outfit of several German regiments and in placing the government loans. At the same time, however, *The Democrat* maintained unflinchingly its old-political position throughout the whole war.

In 1862 Dr. Morwitz engaged in the organization of the "German Press Association of Pennsylvania," composed of German-American editors, publishers, preachers, teachers, and others, for the protection and promotion of the interests of the press, and for preserving the German churches and schools and spreading the knowledge of the German language, literature and civilization among the people.

In 1870, at the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war, Dr. Morwitz called a meeting of Germans at Concordia Hall in order to devise means for raising funds for the purpose of providing prompt assistance to wounded or sick soldiers of the Fatherland. The meeting enthusiastically adopted the proposition, and appointed a committee which, during the meeting, sent a despatch to Bismarck stating what had been done and inquiring how the money should be sent. This first meeting sounded the keynote to many others throughout this country, which resulted in an aggregate of some \$600,000 being sent to Germany for the purpose proposed.

In 1872 the agitation to reform Philadelphia's municipal government was begun by liberal Republicans. They called upon Dr. Morwitz for assistance, which was readily given. The German Democrats were soon the strongest and steadiest supporters among the reform forces. The good work went on victoriously; strong political positions were taken, reformers put into important offices, and many abuses abated. The year 1874 promised still better results, to aid in which Dr. Morwitz purchased *The Age* newspaper, taking possession on January 1 of that year. But the reformers began to disagree, and their dissensions gave the victory to their opponents, and broke up the reform organization.

In 1875 he sold *The Age* to the "Times Publishing Company," and joined in establishing the *Times*. He retained an interest in it until 1881, when it had become a great success which he thought properly belonged to those who had mainly made it such, and he withdrew, leaving the conduct of the paper entirely in their hands.

In the summer of 1885, on Dr. Morwitz's seventieth birthday, a number of societies and associations, comprising the most prominent representatives of his countrymen, combined to tender him an ovation, and came in a large, brilliant torchlight procession to his house, where, after a splendid vocal and instrumental serenade, they presented, through their respective delegates, a number of resolutions expressing their acknowledgments of his worth as a man, and their appreciation of his long and unceasing private and public labors for the good of his fellow-men. The doctor, in then addressing the delegates, protested against what he termed such unmerited praise, and in a few words defined the vital principles of his whole life. He had become a physician, anxious continually to learn more in order to become more able to advise and prescribe for sufferers. He had remained a physician who, by the instrumentality of the different newspapers and other publications controlled by him, had all the time enlarged his practice, so to say, and been enabled to advise suffering humanity in general, instead of only the individual, how to protect life and liberty, and to enjoy the pursuit of happiness.

Dr. Morwitz at that time controlled or owned nearly 300 different newspapers (among them eight dailies), which he had acquired or established, one by one, since 1853.

He continues up to this time (1888) living an extremely plain, frugal and retired life, finding pleasure in hard work and studious investigations. He is continually assisting the talented and meritorious, who are without means, to better their condition, and takes a lively interest in all progressive enterprises concerning the public good, and is liberal and generous in his large and unstententious charity.



JAMES P. BARR.

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JAMES P. BARR, late editor and principal proprietor of the *Pittsburg Post*, was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., September 4, 1822. He sprung from that sturdy Irish stock which has made itself so strongly felt in the United States and nowhere with more vigor than in Western Pennsylvania. His grandfather had come to this country in 1799 with his wife and four children, two boys and two girls. The family at first located in Georgetown, D. C., but in 1818 moved to Greensburg, in Pennsylvania. The father returned to Ireland but eventually came back to America and died at Blairsville, where his remains lie by the side of his son, Daniel H., father of James P. Barr. Daniel H. Barr was a man of local mark in his day, active and aggressive in politics and an ardent follower of Jefferson and supporter of Jackson. When barely out of his teens he served in the war of 1812 in the operations on the Potomac and Chesapeake. At Blairsville he was a Justice of the Peace and Postmaster under President Tyler. He was also made State Collector on the Pennsylvania Canal, at that time an important office. He possessed more than average intelligence and was of a literary turn, a taste which he encouraged in his children.

In 1841 James P. Barr left his home at Blairsville where he had been working as a cooper, the trade of his father, and went to Pittsburgh, entering the office of the *American Manufacturer* as an apprentice, to learn the printing business. The *Manufacturer* was one of two Democratic weeklies then printed in Pittsburgh, the other being the *Mercury*. In 1842 the two papers were united and from this union sprung the *Daily Post*, the first number of which was issued September 10th of that year. Mr. Barr, still an apprentice in the office, assisted to put in type the first number of this, the first Democratic daily in Pittsburgh, and worked off on a hand-press the first copy of the paper with which he was afterward so long and honorably identified. He was prouder of this reminiscence than almost any other event of his life. Mr. Barr continued with the *Post*, having graduated at the case and in the press room and been advanced to the position of business manager, until 1845, when Chambers McKibben, who had been appointed Postmaster of Pittsburgh by President Polk, induced him to accept a clerkship in the post-office. He served in that capacity for four years, though the work was arduous and confining, and the pay meagre. There was not so much business then as now, of course, but there were very few to do it, and the existing system and improvements that lighten individual labor and yet produce greater results were then unknown. At that time there were only nine or ten clerks employed in the office.

In 1849 a Whig administration succeeded that of President Polk, and there was a change of postmasters and subordinates, Mr. Barr retiring with the others. But in the meantime he had an eye to journalism and soon after he left the post-

office purchased the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, and changed it from a morning to an afternoon paper. At first he was associated on the *Chronicle* with the late John C. Dunn, but eventually became sole proprietor. The *Chronicle* under Mr. Barr's management was an independent paper with very decided Democratic leanings. Still it was a good deal of a free-lance at abuses and wrongs wherever they showed themselves, as he was unbound by trammels of party, and his virile pen soon gave it a marked individuality and influence for good.

Mr. Barr remained in charge of the *Chronicle* until 1854, when he sold it, and the subsequent year assumed the business management of the *Post*, then published by Gilmore & Montgomery. He remained in this position until May, 1857, when he became sole proprietor and editor, and maintained his proprietary connection and editorial charge of it to the time of his death. During the nearly thirty years that he had control of the *Post* he had to deal with weighty questions that tested capacity as well as courage and integrity. The first of these was the contest involving the repudiation of certain city and county railroad bonds. Mr. Barr, from the first, set his face sternly against this repudiation and waged warfare on the chief advocates of the measure, who were high in the ranks of both political parties. It was a bitter contest, but in the end honesty and the sober second thought triumphed after the repudiators had carried several elections and inflicted immense damage upon the credit of the city and county, as well as direct money loss to the taxpayers consequent on the sacrifice of valuable railroad securities. Mr. Barr deemed this the most important and memorable contest of his life, and excepting the support of a few staunch friends of both political parties, he fought it solitary and alone.

In the great civic controversy preliminary to the civil war Mr. Barr, in the election of 1860, championed with all the zeal and energy of his nature the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas, and the principles of home rule and the denationalization of slavery which Douglas represented. Douglas was defeated by the defection of the Breckinridge faction; Lincoln was elected and civil war was threatened. When the supreme crisis of the firing on Fort Sumter called the North to arms, Editor Barr did not hesitate in his choice of duty, and spoke with no uncertain voice. Although for compromise and conciliation up to that time all partisan considerations were then dropped and the Democracy was urged to join hands with the Lincoln administration in maintaining the union of the States and the integrity of the Republic. The Government's calls for troops were sustained, and when the declaration came from Washington that more men were offered than would be accepted and enlistments thus discouraged, Mr. Barr through the columns of the *Post* protested and urged greater vigor in the organization and equipment of troops. There came a time later in the war when Mr. Barr felt called upon to oppose the radicalism that was inclined to subvert the freedom of the press and stifle criticism of the acts of those in authority, but of this it is sufficient to say his clear head and manly spirit were equal to the occasion, and he inspired the Democracy of Allegheny county with his determination to yield no jot or tittle of their constitutional rights.

In 1863 Mr. Barr was elected Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania by the Democratic party, and served the legal term of three years. The State during that time was invaded by the rebel forces. The important documents confided to his care were saved from the possibility of capture by his energetic action. During his term a larger amount of money was returned to the State treasury than during any previous one, which was mainly due to the discovery of oil in the western part of the State, causing increased business. He retired at the end of his term with credit and honor.

Mr. Barr was very prominent in the politics of the State as a Democratic leader and filled various offices of trust and responsibility. He was for many years a member of the State and National Committees of the Democratic party and wielded a large influence in its councils. In 1873 he succeeded Hon. Jeremiah S. Black as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and during its session and the canvass for the adoption of the new Constitution he took the deepest interest in its success. He always took a leading part in establishing and conducting public charities. He was among the first, if not the first, to call attention to the necessity of making permanent provision for soldiers' orphans, and succeeded in procuring a charter for a Soldiers' Orphans' Home in Pittsburgh, this being certainly the first in the country as a separate school for the orphans of soldiers. It was assisted by large private subscriptions, obtained chiefly by Mr. Barr's efforts, and maintained by private contributions until the State made provision for its care. He gave it daily supervision for five years and seven months, during which time upwards of seventy orphans of soldiers were wholly maintained and educated.

For several years Mr. Barr was an inspector of the Western Penitentiary, and very active as a manager of the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza, a State institution, containing over three hundred inmates, managed on the family system, having separate buildings, on a farm of several hundred acres. It is the only one of its kind in the State, and is pronounced one of the most successful in the country. He was also active in securing aid for the completion of a hospital, under the direction of a board of managers and the Sisters of Mercy of Pittsburgh.

In 1847 Mr. Barr was married to Miss Anna Dunlevy, a daughter of Jeremiah Dunlevy, an old and well-known citizen of the county, not many years deceased. The tragedy of his life, which had its influence ever afterwards, was the fearful death of Mrs. Barr, in October, 1865, by a railroad accident. In company with her husband and some friends, she started from Harrisburg on a pleasure and health-seeking tour, which was to include a trip up the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Butler and Mr. and Mrs. Barr were occupying seats in the car facing each other. In Lancaster county, while the train was going very fast, an axle broke and the truck was thrown upward through the car, instantly killing Mrs. Barr and Mr. and Mrs. Butler, as well as a Mr. Butler, employed in the Surveyor-General's office, who was standing in the aisle. Mr. Barr was injured slightly but his

escape from death, under the circumstances, was miraculous. This fearful calamity cast a shadow over his life; but the sincerity of his religious faith and the fortitude of his character were illustrated by the Christian submission with which he withstood the shocking bereavement, and devoted his energies to the domestic duties now made more onerous by the tragic death of his wife.

For a number of years preceding his last fatal illness his health had been gradually failing and he had premonitions that the trouble was serious and the end not far off. But he kept on in the even tenor of his way, always cheerful, tender and devoted to those within the family circle, and kindly and cordial to his business associates and personal friends. His death occurred September 14, 1886, and elicited warm tributes of respect from journalists all over the country and from a number of prominent statesmen. Hon. Samuel J. Randall, in a letter to the son, Albert J. Barr, said:

"Mr. Barr was a student, a careful and earnest thinker, of untiring energy, of noble aims and purposes, and bore through life high personal character and the esteem and respect of Pittsburgh where he lived, and of the State of Pennsylvania, where his eminent public services were justly held in great honor.

"He was gentle and modest and retiring in the ordinary business of life, but when the vital interests of the people, amongst whom he lived and for whom he had been a sturdy champion from the beginning, were at stake, or the renown and success of a friend were assailed and in jeopardy, he was 'a lion in the path,' and fought with indomitable courage and ability.

"So far as I can learn his life drew peacefully to its close surrounded with sympathizing relatives and friends.

"While he slept his spirit walked abroad
And wandered past the mountains, past the clouds,
Nor came again to rouse
The form at peace."



CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH.—Birth east of the Hudson and a career westward of that stream have been the source and opportunity of successful life in the Northern States during three-quarters of a century. True of all professions, this has been most frequently true of journalism. The most conspicuous success in the profession is summed up by a New England ancestry and a career in the Middle States. Nor is this an accident. The surest path of personal advancement lies always along the national orbit, and this has made our westward march the most conspicuous fact in our historical development. To every journalist who in less or large degree has shared this progress or enjoyed its opportunities in the two largest States of the Union, New York and Pennsylvania, there has fallen a part in the immediate progress of affairs not often enjoyed by those whose career runs farther east or farther west; nearer our past in one case, nearer our future in the other, in both farther from our present.

The glory of a man's life grows valuable as it bears relation to the larger current of affairs, and it is his share and part in this professional development which gives special interest to the life and career of Charles Emory Smith, editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, a life still happily incomplete and a career to which favorable fortune has not put its last touches. Born at Mansfield, Conn., February 18, 1842, the removal of his parents in 1849 to Albany cast all his early study in the schools of that city, ending in the Albany Academy, one of the few schools of secondary instruction in New York State with traditions and a reputation of its own maintained through sixty years. Graduated from this institution at sixteen in 1858, six months were spent in his first work in journalism, the current daily leaders in the *Albany Evening Transcript*; and then pushing over the ground covered by the first two years of a college course, Mr. Smith passed the biennial examinations of Union College and entered at the opening of the junior year in 1859. The year following, while still a junior, he was Captain of the College Wide-awakes, the popular Republican campaign club of the day, and represented Union College on the board of editors of the *University Review*, a short-lived periodical of admirable aim published at New Haven which attempted to unite the literary talent of a number of colleges in a university quarterly. To it Mr. Smith contributed a paper on the history of Union College, and both his connection with this periodical and his activity in organizing the College Wide-awakes give hint how early politics and periodical literature had engrossed his attention. In 1861 he was graduated and returned, his days of study and preparation for active life over at nineteen.

In the summer of 1861 Albany was the centre and headquarters of active preparation for the field. Like every capital of the larger Northern States, it was the point where the work of organizing the State levies and turning them over

to United States authorities was in daily and hourly progress. An important share of this work, covering a large part of the largest State in the Union, was given to Gen. John F. Rathbone. In organizing his military family, he had the wit to surround himself with young men. He offered Mr. Smith, the young graduate who had attracted his attention in school and college, a position first as military Secretary, and this was later followed by promotion to the post of Judge Advocate-General, with the rank of Major and with confidential duties broader than the place and rank usually confer. For eighteen months Mr. Smith held this post, and while he remained at the work the manifold machinery of orders and requisitions passed through his hands. His duties were rather those of an Acting Adjutant-General than of the private Secretary of a Brigadier-General in the State military.

With a change in the method of raising troops, Mr. Smith entered the office of the Adjutant-General of the State and remained till Horatio Seymour succeeded Edwin D. Morgan as Governor in 1863. Resigning his place, he turned then to the familiar resource of teaching, and for a year and a half held a position in the Albany Academy, from which he had been graduated four years before; but it was a time in which the vivid life of the day all turned upon the burning questions of the war, and the real work to which the young teacher gave himself was in short articles with which day by day he filled two columns of the editorial page of the Albany *Express*. The stamp and direction of these labors at once formed and determined what came in later years to be the familiar mold in which the larger share of Mr. Smith's editorial work was cast. Albany journalism had reached at this time a transitional period. The *Argus* had been established half a century earlier as a Democratic Republican organ, and the appointment of Thurlow Weed as State Printer a generation after the *Argus* was founded had given the Albany *Journal* a similar position first in the Whig and later in the Republican party. Each journal was an integral part of the partisan machinery of the day, and enjoyed an influence which made the editor of the *Argus* always *ex-officio* a member of the Albany Regency, and Weed the managing partner of the firm of Weed, Seward & Co., to which Horace Greeley addressed the first considerable declaration of political independence in American journalism. The unique position of these newspapers separated them alike from the organs which live on favors received and independent newspapers which constitute a vital political force in the community separate from party organization and machinery, sometimes greater than parties and sometimes less, enemies in war and in peace friends, but neither claiming control nor conceding partisan allegiance. Journalism has a higher walk and a better worship than this; but American journalism has furnished fewer posts of wider influence than was presented by the control of these two papers in the period soon to close when Mr. Smith dropped his teaching and the writing of editorials as an avocation to assume his vocation in an editorial position on the Albany *Express* in 1865. Mr. Smith's connection with the paper rapidly passed from a salaried position to a profitable share in the

ownership, coupled with editorial control. The *Express*, a purely local journal until he took charge, began then to be regarded as a political force.

The re-election of Governor Fenton in 1866 confirmed his position at the head of the party, and his continued residence in Albany strengthened the relations which had sprung up during his first term between the astute politician in the executive chamber and the rising young journalist. To those aware of the real condition of affairs, the conduct of the Albany *Journal* was somewhat discredited at this time by unfortunate management. It was also unfriendly to Governor Fenton, and these reasons both prompted and aided the Governor to draw the *Express* to the support of his administration. Partly by his own growing strength, largely by his aid, it emerged from the Republican Convention of 1867 with a ticket of its own making, carried against the Albany *Journal*. The *Express* continued to make steady progress. In two years the successful management and incisive editorials had carried it to a conspicuous place as the rival Republican organ at the State capital. Its editor was thrown into increasing intimacy with the leaders of the party, among whom Governor Fenton still remained chief, when his election as Senator in 1869 transferred him from Albany to Washington. In the closing part of his term, Mr. Smith, without relinquishing his editorial work, acted for a time as private Secretary to the Governor, and these intimate political and personal relations continued after the removal of Mr. Fenton to a seat in the Federal Senate.

From 1867 to 1870 four successive annual elections in New York State returned each a Democratic majority. No Republican nominations and no party management was able to retrieve defeat or make headway against the alliance which William M. Tweed had successfully established between the corrupt wings of both parties in a State which had not in thirty years offered any party four consecutive years of success. The alliance and its influences were not absent from the Albany *Journal*, and in 1870 its proprietors made a radical change in its management by calling first to its associate and later to its chief editorship Mr. Charles Emory Smith. His determination to take the position with the office untrammeled by any connection with the influence then dominant on both floors and in every chamber of the State capitol, delayed this step, and it was not until over a year after the offer was first made that he resigned from the *Express* and accepted a place upon the Albany *Journal*.

The new position which he occupied carried the responsibilities, the influences and the wide relations associated with it through the long success and practice of the political journalism already described. It was a place which left to any occupant much to learn in journalism of a higher order, but to a man equal to the demands its opportunities left nothing to acquire in the close connection with affairs required in the field of practical politics. Its training in this sphere was as complete as its influence was unrivaled.

It is among the personal disadvantages of such a place that the man who fills it is liable to lose a keen apprehension of public demands and desires, while the

public on its side misjudges the honest and honorable defence of a party policy which an editor was first in forming and in determining, with the servile acquiescence of an organ in the work of a machine. The proof which Mr. Smith offered at a later period that his training at Albany had not unfitted him for combat in a freer field of more direct access to a greater public is the sufficient answer to the imputations which insensibly gather about a man who occupies a position where personal influence is great and public appreciation at once incomplete, inexact and inadequate. At the commencement of Mr. Smith's connection with the Albany *Journal*, Mr. George Dawson was joint editor and the senior in years and service, and, though gradually withdrawing after the first two years from active work, he continued nominally in this position until 1876, when his formal retirement left Mr. Smith alone in the conduct of the paper; but during most of the ten years over which his connection with the paper extended, from 1870 to 1880, it was the open secret of New York politics and of Albany journalism that Mr. Smith was the controlling spirit in the politics of the *Journal*.

The post brought with it, as the next step in his career, a public association with politics. From 1873 on Mr. Smith was a delegate to State Conventions, and in them it soon came to be a fixed practice which acquired the force of unwritten law that the editor of the *Journal* should head the Committee on Resolutions and prepare the platforms. After 1874 this was recognized throughout the State. Successive utterances of party policy and principle yearly came from Mr. Smith's pen, which drew the platform at the Convention and then expounded and enforced it in the *Journal* through the campaign. Election to State Conventions was succeeded in due order by the selection of Mr. Smith as delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876. He occupied a place at Cincinnati on the Committee on Resolutions, and he discharged there, as he so often had done in State Conventions, the delicate work of embodying in words the sentiment, the opinion and the principles of the party. A large part of the platform came direct from his pen. His active connection with New York politics closed at the Utica Convention in 1880, where he declined to occupy his old post as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Once before, when Chairman of the same Committee in 1876, he had parted company with his nearest associates in the party by opposing and defeating a resolution instructing the State delegation at Cincinnati to vote as a unit. Again, in 1880, he differed from the leaders of the majority and served instead as both Temporary and Permanent Chairman—the conspicuous figure in a conspicuous Convention.

Through the early stages in which success, while it justified the movement for party purity headed by Senator Conkling, gave it, year by year, the dangerous tendency towards arbitrary power which led to the political fall of its chief, the influence of the *Journal* and its editor was steadily exerted for a liberal policy. The support of W. H. Robinson for Governor, in 1872, meant this. The efforts of Mr. Smith were directed to the same end in 1877, when he carried the first principles of Civil Service Reform in the State platform, and in 1878,

when he framed and reported a platform to which he personally secured the approval of Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, as the head of the administration of President Hayes, and of Senator Conkling, as chief of the opposition. He followed the same liberal policy in advocating and aiding the election of Mr. George B. Sloan as Speaker of the Assembly, in opposition to the machine organization, with which he co-operated when he felt it to be right. The real strength and importance of the position occupied by Mr. Smith in the politics of New York State depended upon the success with which the editor of the *Journal* succeeded in accomplishing such results—in preventing the managers of the party from setting at naught the demands of the minority and forgetting the duty responsible leaders owe to all elements of a partisan organization. If these efforts proved at last unavailing, it was not for lack of their constant exercise, and no man familiar with affairs inside polities in the State was unaware that Mr. Smith represented in party councils a moderate policy and was constantly urging a frank recognition of the just claims of the minority.

All of his ability as a man of affairs had received its adequate exercise in his position upon the Albany *Journal*; but there are few places as conspicuous in journalism which offer so little opportunity for the professional ability of a journalist. This needed another and a larger field. Early in 1880 this opened before Mr. Smith in the offer of the chief editorship of the Philadelphia *Press*. The *Press*, when Mr. Smith assumed editorial control and responsibility, March 7, 1880, was a newspaper stranded in the shallows of a diminishing circulation, without advertising, without influence and without equipment, whose single tangible advantage over a sheet started yesterday was an Associated Press franchise. Founded over twenty-five years before, by John W. Forney, it had enjoyed a brilliant career through the earlier years of his management and control. In later years it had steadily lost ground, and rapid changes in its management had destroyed public confidence and prevented the *Press* from enjoying the manifest benefit of its opportunities in the second city of the Union. In all its relations in every function and in each department it needed repair, as frigates are "repaired" in our navy-yards, by taking a foot or two of the old keelson and building a new vessel about that. The perplexities and perils of such a task, its difficulties and dangers, none but journalists know, and from them most journalists shrink.

The national campaign, which ended in the election of Garfield, had just opened when Mr. Smith assumed full control of the *Press*. In politics it was an unconsidered factor, its local influence had almost disappeared, in news-gathering it was unknown, and in the wider walks of journalism it was unfelt. All this was altered in the six months of its first national campaign under the new management, and when, four years later, another national canvass opened, the *Press* stood foremost in the great popular movement which culminated in the nomination of James G. Blaine. It led in the politics of its State and in its own city; it enjoyed an influence second to no rival newspaper; its news had no superior along

the Atlantic coast, and in company with a few other leading newspapers it shared the best special cable service in the country, while its pages displayed that elevated and accurate reflection of national principle and sentiment which constitutes the highest work of journalism. Four years sufficed to complete this work, to raise the *Press* from an obscure place in the local dailies of Philadelphia to the front rank of journalism in the nation.

The talent and the methods employed in creating a successful newspaper are always essentially the same. The task requires the capacity for organizing a highly prosperous business which a successful tradesman needs; a sure instinct in catching the political drift of the day which makes the successful politician, and that special gift of the journalist who, to succeed, must know to-day what will most interest the surrounding public to-morrow. In discharging this complex task, whose diverse requirements are rarely or never united in the same man, the skilled assistance of an adequate staff is a fundamental requisite for success, and this, in the first eighteen months under the new management, the *Press* office had secured. With this task there went on the rapid extension of the *Press* in all the functions of the complete newspaper. By the general public, to whom a public journal daily presents itself as a casual whole, these various functions are little understood. There was in the present instance, as the earliest step and one whose influence was most widely apparent, a political policy and course of action adopted which impressed itself on the changing current of party management, left there its personal mark, and directed it into new channels. It was very largely due to the *Press* and its influence, as personally directed, inspired and conducted by Mr. Smith, that the Republican party in Pennsylvania emerged from the troubrous reorganization of the four years from 1880 to 1884, united and ready for new victories, and this inevitably left the *Press* in a commanding position rarely occupied by any one newspaper towards a party casting half a million votes.

The initial impulse toward this important result was given in the first six months after Mr. Smith's arrival. The careful organization of the news of the *Press* began shortly after, and was well systematized a year and a half later, in 1883. This work involved the double task of extending over the State and the country a great net-work of local correspondents and of creating an office organization competent to deal with all news as it comes. News of this character is, however, in the way of every net spread broad enough. The *Press*, under Mr. Smith, has added to this the development and disclosure of local abuses whose "news" lay in their original discovery. It is in this field that the most powerful influence of a newspaper is exerted, and the *Press* has not only reflected the daily local life of Philadelphia as it never was given before, but it has in addition attracted and commanded public attention by the light it has thrown on abuses first recorded in its columns. Lastly, in the sphere of opinion, where reason supplements fact and the newspaper becomes something more than a bulletin and bill-board, the *Press*, under Mr. Smith's immediate personal care and

through his own utterances, came to be known as a public journal in which independence, ability and a perspicuous insight into the drift and current of popular thought united to make an editorial page which at once expressed, reflected and formed the principle and opinion, the convictions and action of the party with which it acted and the community in which its lot was cast.

The *Press* had been without a Sunday edition prior to the change in its management in 1880, and its weekly issue had sunk to a nominal circulation. In March, 1881, a local sheet, the *Sunday Press*, was bought to prevent any confusion of name, and the issue of the *Sunday Press* begun. From its commencement successful, the influence of this issue widened and its circulation increased, until in two years the latter exceeded that of any Sunday newspaper south of New York and west of Cincinnati. In spite of its steady improvement as a newspaper, and of having more than doubled its numbers, the *Press* lacked up to the autumn of 1883 the great popular circulation to which its merits entitled it. This, it gradually became plain, was due chiefly to its price, three cents, while its rivals sold their daily issues at two cents. Its larger size and more complete news failed to make up the difference, and in October, 1883, the step of reducing its price to two cents was taken. The result more than justified the decision. The circulation of the *Press* advanced by leaps and bounds and doubled by half years for a twelvemonth after. In the winter of 1883-4 the weekly issue of the paper was taken up and it repaid special care and the employment of trained talent in the same manner. The circulation of its campaign edition rose in 1884 to more than 100,000, and it went into every State in the Union and almost every Congressional district. Success like this involved, as every journalist and, most of all, every editor in charge is aware, a prompt readiness on the part of the proprietary management of the *Press* to sacrifice present profits to future business and a clear appreciation that in the long run the highest success is only secured by the highest payment in the open market of professional talent and mechanical industry. This appreciation and this readiness are rare in all walks—rarest of all, journalists are fain to believe, in newspaper proprietors. They existed in abundant and continuing measure in the chief proprietor of the *Press*, Mr. Calvin Wells, whose signal sagacity, courage, business foresight and broad policy have been a tower of strength to Mr. Smith. Without co-operation, and something more than co-operation, in the chief proprietor of a newspaper, the comprehensive insight of an editor-in-chief, which grasps by instinct the condition of the intricate problems of journalism, his ability, his experience and his professional powers are put forward to little purpose and yield stunted fruit.

The career of a journalist is bound up in the daily issues of the journal he edits. Little else offers itself in his professional life but the success and the growing influence of his newspaper. This alone, however, is often first recognized by the attention which a journalist attracts outside of the immediate round of his profession. In 1871, ten years after graduation, Mr. Smith was elected trustee of Union College, for a term of five years, in the first election for this

purpose held by the alumni of the institution and under provisions which made the period which had elapsed since Mr. Smith took his degree the earliest at which he was eligible for election. In 1879 Mr. Smith resumed his connection with the interests of higher education by his election as Regent of the University of New York on the unanimous nomination of the Republican caucus of the New York Legislature. He remained in this position until his departure from the State led to his resignation. For the past ten years a long line of public addresses and lectures have brought him upon the platform before audiences in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. These began with the annual address before the State Press Association in Lockport, N. Y., a body of which he was elected President in 1874. They have been continued before the New York State Teachers' Association, the New York State Military Association and at the Commencements of Lafayette, Muhlenberg, the Palatinat and the State Colleges of Pennsylvania, Rutgers College of New Jersey and the Delaware College in Delaware. Through three Presidential campaigns, in 1876, in 1880 and in 1884, Mr. Smith has appeared upon the stump, while his voice has been heard upon the platform in every State campaign and in nearly all local contests in the last ten years. In 1881 he opened the campaign for the State Committee, and his speech became one of the most important documents circulated during the contest. These labors have introduced him to many audiences and to thousands of hearers, who have seen before them upon the platform a man of slight and nervous frame, slender, erect and impassioned, dark-haired, strong-featured and bright-eyed, with a voice full of vibratory strength, responding to the excitement of the speaker and the enthusiasm of the audience with a volume equal to stormy conventions and the bustle of political meetings. Such is the outer man and such the outer lines of his work; but to all, whether success come in broader or in narrower fields, it is given to be known in truth only to the few with whom he is associated in daily companionship. There his limitations appear, and there his character is known. Success in the world of daily life has been the chief mark and note in Mr. Smith's life, and success is here recorded. But it would be unfair to him, untrue to fact and, least of all, to the desire of the writer to close this brief sketch of a busy life without adding that years of effort and endeavor in the path of personal advancement, which every man treads, have left him a man to whom friends are bound by hooks of steel and acquaintances are drawn by the cordial frankness of a winning and engaging nature. Through twelveyears in his position as chief editor, first of the *Journal* and later of the *Press*, he has commanded the unshaken loyalty of his staff, who have come as men to know him as a firm friend and as journalists to recognize in him a journalist whom success and opportunities have always found ready to learn anew and aright the shifting lessons of a profession in which permanent pre-eminence comes only to the man never too old to learn and never too selfish to give to his fellow-workers and subordinates their full, just and generous due.

His political career has been marked by the same generous enthusiasm. Few men have shared more in the labors and less in the rewards of political life, few more for the public cause of a party and less for personal advancement. Through nineteen years of political journalism he has held no office and asked for no share in the emoluments of political life. His experience, his tact and persuasive ability, with speech and pen, have been freely placed at the service of the party with which he has been associated, and he has had the high and sufficient recompense of seeing its practice and policy advancing to a higher plane and the independent influence of his profession more and more recognized in its councils, mindful through all his career that "the office of a good newspaper is to represent well the interests of its time."



ROBERT S. DAVIS.

ROBERT STEWART DAVIS.

ROBERT S. DAVIS, proprietor and editor of *The Evening Call*, of Philadelphia, was born in that city on April 23, 1839. He was educated in New England, and was graduated by Yale College in 1860. He then entered upon the study of law in his native city in the office of the late Hon. W. S. Peirce, Judge of the Common Pleas Courts; but abandoned the perusal of Kent and Blackstone long before the time arrived for his admission to the bar, and entered the busy path of journalism.

His debut in newspaper life was made on the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, when that paper was in the zenith of its popularity by reason of its full and comprehensive reports from the front during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Davis began his career as a reporter, but was soon attached to the editorial staff. Subsequently he left the *Inquirer* and became connected with the *Press*, then under the charge and proprietorship of the veteran journalist, Col. John W. Forney, as news editor. He returned to the *Inquirer* after a brief service on the *Press*, however, and was sent to the front, in the vicinity of the National Capital, as a war correspondent. Toward the close of the civil conflict he was known in Washington as a live and accurate correspondent, and was prominent in "Newspaper Row" in that city. Here he made the acquaintance of and formed an intimacy with James Elverson, then a telegraph operator in charge of the Western Union office. The friendship of Messrs. Davis and Elverson led to the establishing of the *Saturday Night*, under that firm-name. Both gentlemen came to this city from Washington in 1865, and with a limited capital began the publication of the weekly paper which subsequently made their fortunes.

The first number of the *Saturday Night* was issued on September 30, 1865, from 108 South Third street. It was proposed to make it a periodical of local interest with distinctively literary features, and to pay special attention in its columns to society gossip, chess, billiards and other refined games. The paper had a hard struggle at the beginning, and the story is told that at one time the entire plant could have been purchased for \$1,000. However, the energy and pluck of the proprietors overcame all obstacles, and in eighteen months they had placed it on so firm a basis that they determined to enlarge its scope and make it a first-class weekly story paper, aiming at national circulation and importance.

On April 20, 1867, the first number under the new departure was issued, the publication office having been removed to the northeast corner of Third and Chestnut streets. Prosperity was then assured, and from that time the course of the *Saturday Night* was upward and onward. In the spring of 1868 the increased circulation and business of the concern necessitated the obtaining of more extensive quarters, and the publication office was established at the southwest corner of Eighth and Locust streets. Mr. Davis, as the senior member of the firm,

acted as business manager, but found time to devote to the literary interests of his enterprise. Here he demonstrated that he possessed talents of a high order. He wrote for the *Saturday Night* a great number of serial stories, sketches, etc., which assisted materially in establishing its popularity, and indicated that the author was a man of versatile talents and ability. One of his stories, a serial, entitled, "Rich and Poor," met with great success, and was republished at the request of many readers of the periodical. Another serial, "As It May Happen," was, after its appearance in the paper, republished in book form, the author assuming the *nom de plume* of "Trebor," his Christian name spelled backwards. This was also very successful, and commanded a wide and profitable circulation.

In the latter part of 1868 Mr. Davis sold his share of the *Saturday Night* to his partner, Mr. Elverson, and retired from active business for a time. He reappeared in the literary world, however, in 1882 as the principal stockholder in and Treasurer of "Our Continent Publishing Company," whose object was the publication of a high-class monthly journal of the best magazine order. The President of the company was Albion W. Tourgee, who had been a Federal Judge in North Carolina during the reconstruction period, and whose novels, "A Fool's Errand," "Bricks Without Straw," etc., remain to-day standard works of political fiction. Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., was Secretary of the new company, and the contributors to *Our Continent* comprised such literary lights as George Parsons Lathrop, Sidney Lanier, Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), George H. Boker, Oscar Wilde, Rev. E. P. Roe, Max Adeler, Louise Chandler Moulton, Helen Campbell, Rebecca Harding Davis, Professor Wm. Pepper, now Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and others of the same high class. Mr. Davis was manager of the new enterprise, and, as a sample of his liberal ideas in this direction, it is only necessary to say that he paid Oscar Wilde, the English disciple of ultra-aestheticism \$1,000 for a poem which appeared in the *Continent*, and which was the first production of Mr. Wilde's pen for an American publication. When Oscar Wilde visited Philadelphia Mr. Davis entertained him royally, and it was at his house that the English sunflower poet met most of the aristocracy of the Quaker City.

In 1883 Mr. Davis severed his relations with the *Continent*, which had previously dropped the word "our" from its title, and shortly after he became one of the owners of *The Daily News*, the well-known afternoon paper of Philadelphia. He did not stay long here, however, but bent his energies and embarked liberal capital in the founding of *The Evening Call*, which journal he still owns and conducts. The first number of the *Call* was issued on September 17, 1883, and it seemed to leap into popular favor from the start. Its inauguration was marked by the most liberal advertising methods on the part of the proprietor. As a sample, it is only necessary to mention that he equipped a magnificent brass band of sixty pieces, with splendid uniforms and instruments, under the leadership of the celebrated musician, J. G. S. Beck, and the name, "Evening Call Band," is still retained by the organization.

The original intention of Mr. Davis was to make the *Call* a story paper as well as a journal for the publication of news, but the literary features were gradually eliminated until it became a first-class newspaper. In politics the paper is Republican, but it has a decidedly independent tone, and does not suit men in public life who essay to control the voters. It was originally a two-cent paper, but on February 1, 1888, Mr. Davis joined the ranks of penny journalism, and reduced the price of the *Call* to one cent per copy. Since then its circulation has rapidly increased, and it is now in the front rank of the most influential afternoon papers of the city.

The *Call*, in its new departure, has demonstrated that a strictly independent newspaper is the most popular with the people. While Mr. Davis is a Republican, he conducts his paper in the interests of all people without regard to religious creeds or party affiliations. His paper has in recent years very vigorously and intelligently discussed the question of tariff revision, maintaining that the only desirable tariff for the United States is a tariff that shall protect labor, and at the same time not make duties so high as to prohibit importations, and thereby surrender our home markets to monopolists.

The *Call*, because of its pronounced friendship for organized labor, is very popular with the working classes, and is considered by them its best newspaper counsellor and friend. Its large and rapidly extending circulation reaches all classes of readers in Philadelphia and vicinity, and all the prominent villages and towns in Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. It is distinctively a family newspaper, and, besides the fullest news of the day, it always contains general, domestic and literary articles of interest to all members of the family circle. It is the only double-sheet newspaper in the world published for a penny, and is on the quick road to 100,000 circulation a day.

Mr. Davis is a heavy stockholder in and a Director of the United Press Association, of which his paper has the exclusive afternoon franchise in Philadelphia, and is a member of the American Newspaper Association recently organized, of which Mr. Wm. M. Singerly, of *The Philadelphia Record*, is President, and which is known as the Newspaper Trust.

Mr. Davis is an honorary member of George G. Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and of the State Fencibles, a Director in the Union League, and a Governor of the University Club. He is married, but has no children, and lives in a handsome mansion at the northwest corner of Eighteenth and Spruce streets. He has been offered several important political nominations; but he declined them all, being convinced that he could serve the people best by publishing a paper that would owe nothing to political office, patronage or preferment, and could treat all the political and local questions of the day from a purely independent standpoint.

J. A. C.



MOSES P. HANDY.

MOSES PURNELL HANDY.

MOSES P. HANDY, whose reputation as a journalist has been largely made through his connection with some of the leading newspapers of this State, was born April 14, 1847, in the town of Warsaw, Mo. His father, an eminent Presbyterian divine, belonging to an old Maryland family, was then serving as a missionary in Osage county, Mo., where he organized the first Presbyterian church in that community. When "M. P. H." was less than a year old, the death of his mother obliged Dr. Handy, for the sake of his four small children, to return to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, of which he was a native. Soon afterwards he was called to the church at Middletown, Del., and for six years served as an evangelist for the "Eastern Shore." During this time the son frequently accompanied his father on his journeys about the peninsula, and at a tender age showed the bent of his mind. At four years of age he read fluently, and at seven began to edit his first paper, to which his father was the sole subscriber.

In 1854 Dr. Handy took charge of the Presbyterian Church in Portsmouth, Va. Here young Handy was educated at the Virginia Collegiate Institute, Prof. Webster, Principal. At the breaking out of the civil war he was prepared for college, which, however, he was unable to enter on account of the general upheaval of everything in the South. After the Federal occupation of Portsmouth the family went back to Delaware, under a safe-conduct from General Dix, to visit the parents of young Handy's step-mother. While there Dr. Handy was arrested and incarcerated in Fort Delaware, where he was confined for fifteen months. During this period the boy supported himself during the summer by working for his board on a farm belonging to his step-mother's brother, and was employed in the winter in a drug store, where he occupied his leisure hours in writing a sensational novel, the MS. of which was destroyed by a too careful housemaid.

When he was seventeen years old his maternal uncle, Col. William H. Purnell, of Frederic, Md., offered him a collegiate course upon the condition of his remaining North, but his father, who had just been released from his imprisonment, preferred that the youth should accompany his family to Richmond, Va. As soon as he arrived at the Confederate Capital he was conscripted. The influence of family friends secured him a position on the staff of General Stevens, chief of engineers in Lee's army, and in this capacity he served during the few remaining months of the existence of the Confederate States.

When the war came to an end young Handy found himself penniless. His father's house in Portsmouth had been stripped of everything valuable during their long absence, and he set to work to earn a living at whatever came to hand. For some weeks the principal support of the family was the proceeds of

the garden, the surplus of which he sold in the Richmond market. Then Dr. Handy was called to a church in Orange Court-House, Va., and the son tried school-teaching, and afterwards book canvassing, meantime writing his experiences on "The Retreat from Richmond" for the *Watchman*, a paper edited in New York by Rev. Dr. Deems.

In 1867 he astonished the editor of the *Christian Observer*, in Richmond, by walking into the office of that journal and demanding employment. It was in vain that he was assured that there was no vacancy on the paper. He had only the traditional quarter of a dollar in his pocket and refused to take "no" for an answer. Luckily the office boy failed to appear that day and young Handy set about his duties, asking only his board in return for his services. In a few days he had made himself so useful, that, when the missing boy returned, Handy was given a clerkship with a salary of ten dollars a month and his board. Some months later he reported a speech by Hon. Henry Wilson, afterwards Vice-President of the United States, at Orange Court-House, for the Richmond *Dispatch*, gaining a "beat" on all the other State newspapers, a feat which at once secured him a position on the local staff of the *Dispatch*. Here he soon established a reputation as a brilliant newspaper reporter. On one occasion he secured a full report of a colored convention in "Chimborazo," one of the worst districts in the city, the members of which had threatened to murder any white reporter who dared attend the meeting. A dare-devil Virginian, who enjoyed the risk as well as the fun of the adventure, kept guard over Mr. Handy with a loaded revolver while he took his notes, and when the meeting was over the two placed themselves back to back, and under cover of their revolvers made good their retreat.

In 1869 Mr. Handy became city editor of the *Dispatch*, and on April 15th of that year was married to Miss Sara Matthews, daughter of Mr. George H. Matthews, of Cumberland county, Va. He took a prominent part in the reconstruction movement which elected Walker Governor of Virginia, and brought the State back into the Union; but while a staunch supporter of the conservative party, he was always noted for perfect fairness towards both sides. In recognition of this fact he was the recipient of a handsome cane from the Republican members of the Virginia Legislature of 1870-71 as a testimonial of their appreciation of the invariable justice shown them in the columns of the Democratic newspaper which he represented at the reporters' desk.

In April, 1870, Mr. Handy narrowly escaped losing his life in the celebrated capitol disaster, when the Court of Appeals of Virginia met to decide the relative claims of two rival mayors, one of whom was H. K. Ellyson, proprietor of the *Dispatch*. The floor of the court room gave way, precipitating four hundred human beings, among them many of Richmond's leading citizens, forty feet into the room below. He was buried under the débris and owed his life solely to the fact of his having been stunned by a blow from a falling beam as he went down, and was thus saved from suffocation.

He served at different times as Richmond correspondent for various leading

Northern journals, and was for two or three years General Manager of the Southern branch of the American Press Association. In 1873 Mr. Handy, as the representative of the New York *Tribune*, went to Key West, Fla., where a large number of the most distinguished correspondents of the leading newspapers of the country had assembled in order to represent their papers at the expected transfer of the "Virginius" to the American Government, which had demanded the surrender of the vessel from the Spanish authorities. Owing to the excited state of public feeling, on account of the outrages on and massacre of American citizens by the Spaniards in Cuba, the time and place of the surrender were kept a profound secret. Mr. Handy, however, obtained an inkling of the event and succeeded in smuggling himself on board the American man-of-war to which the surrender was to be made, and was the only civilian present, and the only newspaper correspondent who witnessed the transfer. His account was telegraphed to his paper, the *Tribune*, which was thereby enabled to plume itself on one of the greatest "beats" in the history of journalism. This success at once secured him a national reputation and a position on the editorial staff of the *Tribune*, at that time the most brilliant galaxy of journalists in the country.

Mr. Handy did much notable work on the *Tribune*, among which was his account of Dio Lewis' anti-whiskey crusade in Ohio, and his still more successful exposure of the Louisiana election frauds in 1874, when he unearthed Kellogg's check-book and got hold of Carpenter's and Butler's famous letters to that worthy. Kellogg announced his intention to shoot Mr. Handy on sight, but made no effort to see him.

In 1875 Mr. Handy resigned his position on the *Tribune* to become Editor-in-Chief of the Richmond *Enquirer*. While so engaged he took a prominent part in Virginia politics, and in 1876 was appointed Commissioner from that State to the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. While he was serving in this capacity his partners on the *Enquirer* suspended its publication for lack of funds, and Mr. Handy, having a choice of editorial positions in New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, accepted an assistant editorship on the *Philadelphia Times*. He soon after went to Louisiana, where the interests of the Tilden-Hayes electoral controversy centred, and his letters signed "M. P. H." attracted general attention for thoroughness and fairness.

Towards the end of the year 1880 Mr. Handy became Managing Editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, and as usual success followed his efforts. Wide acquaintance with journalism and journalists, backed by the liberality of Calvin Wells, the principal owner of the *Press*, enabled him to surround himself with some of the best talent in the country. He worked hard and greatly improved this journal, quadrupling its circulation in three years. Mr. Handy's health gave way early in 1884, and he was ordered to Europe by his physician to recuperate. He spent three months there, returning with renewed health and vigor. He represented the *Press* in the early part of the Presidential campaign of that year as a special correspondent, and spent some time with Mr. Blaine at Bar Harbor.

In August, 1884, Mr. Handy severed his connection with the *Press*, having arranged with a syndicate of capitalists and active young newspaper men to purchase the *Evening News*, of Philadelphia. The purchase was effected and "The News Publishing Company" was formed, of which Mr. Handy became President, and he was also the Editor-in-Chief of the reorganized paper. Among those who went with Mr. Handy were several of the brightest men on the *Press*, among them being Louis N. Megargee, Erastus Brainerd, Vincent S. Cooke and John Paul Bocock. Messrs. Megargee and Brainerd were partners in the new venture. Charles R. Deacon, of the *Public Ledger*, was another partner, having assumed the business management of the company. The name of the paper was changed to *The Daily News*, and under the new management soon made its mark in journalism, being quoted all over the country, and the special features introduced in it were copied everywhere. Mr. Deacon resigned his position as business manager in 1885 and withdrew from the company. His successor proved untrustworthy, and retrenchment becoming necessary, Mr. Handy in order to relieve the paper of his salary, while still retaining his interest in the *News*, accepted in 1887 an editorial position on the *New York World*, and in January, 1888, took charge of the Washington Bureau of that great journal.

In June, 1888, he resigned his position on the *World*, preferring to work with his own political party during the Presidential campaign, and is now at his old *metier* of special correspondent for several leading papers.

Mr. Handy is a man of rare executive ability, of consummate tact, and of unerring and impartial judgment in matters of news. He is gifted with a political prescience, which causes his opinion or counsel to be sought by men of all parties; and so faithful is he to the trust reposed in him that he has the warm personal friendship and confidence of men so opposed in politics as James G. Blaine and Samuel J. Randall.

Mr. Handy is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lodge 51, of Philadelphia, and to Richmond Commandery, Masonic Knights Templar, of Richmond, Va. He is popular in social circles and as an after dinner speaker has very considerable reputation. He is known all over the country as the inimitable President of the Clover Club of Philadelphia, the most famous dining organization in America at least, which has during the seven years of its existence entertained many of the prominent men in the United States. As its presiding officer Mr. Handy has justly acquired a reputation for ready wit and the possession of the happy faculty of introducing guests in such a manner as to bring out their strong points in a few brief remarks that has made him the model toast-master of the country, and given him fame as such on the other side of the ocean.

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CLIFFORD P. McCALLA

CLIFFORD PAYNTER MACCALLA.

SOME one has said that Americans, as a rule, are of the lineage of no single people, since there runs intermingled in the veins of almost every one English, Scotch, Irish and German blood. This combination is usually happy, being apt to produce strength of character matched with enterprise in action—sound sense animated by generous impulses.

CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA is of mingled Scotch, Irish and German descent—both Celt and Saxon; and, although yet a comparatively young man, he has distinguished himself in several lines of professional endeavor. He was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1837, and was reared and educated in the city of his birth, where he has lived continuously up to the time of our present writing. He has been identified with the "city of brotherly love" in a number of its interests, and its champion more than once, having been zealous in claiming and successful in establishing for it the first place among the cities of the United States in several important connections.

Mr. MacCalla is the son of the late James S. MacCalla, who at the time of his death, in June, 1885, was the oldest employing printer, and one of the most successful and respected newspaper publishers in the State of Pennsylvania, his religious, scientific and Masonic publications being known and valued throughout the United States. From him his son inherited that love of literature and literary pursuits which has dominated his life. Educated at the Central High School, he was graduated Master of Arts in 1855, when the accomplished Professor John S. Hart was Principal. He then read law with Francis Wharton, LL. D., the eminent author of numerous law books of national and European reputation, and at the present time advisory counsel on International Law to the Secretary of State of the United States. Whilst reading law he was also a student in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating thence as Bachelor of Laws in 1858. At the period named Judge Sharswood, Peter McCall and E. Spencer Miller—all since deceased—were the legal lights of that institution of learning. Admitted to the Philadelphia bar the same year, Mr. MacCalla has been in continuous practice down to the present time, limiting his practice to the care of estates as advisory counsel, and to the Orphans' Court, in which he is an active practitioner and trusted counsellor and advocate. He is also a member of the long-established and successful publishing and printing house of MacCalla & Stavely.

Early in his career, the subject of this sketch, as we have already intimated, became interested in literary pursuits. While but a boy he regularly wrote a small monthly magazine, for a series of years, his only patrons being his father and mother, who thus encouraged his literary aspirations. Soon after attaining his majority he became a member of the editorial staff of the *Episcopal Recorder*

—through a period of more than forty years the most successful organ of the Episcopal Church in this country. His legal preceptor, Dr. Francis Wharton, during a portion of this time was editor-in-chief, while he was the literary editor. Subsequently Mr. MacCalla was the literary editor, and for a time chief editorial writer, of the *Episcopal Register*, now *The Church*. From early manhood he has been actively and prominently identified with the Episcopal Church, and for some eight years past one of the Secretaries of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Pennsylvania.

In 1869 Mr. MacCalla became the editor of *The Keystone*, the leading organ of Freemasonry in the United States, and having as well an international reputation, being only less influential in England and Scotland than on this side of the Atlantic. He is still the editor of this journal, and has made it known to and its influence felt among the Craft of Freemasons round the globe. He is the present Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and in the natural course of events will succeed to the Grand Mastership—a station which has been graced by such eminent men as Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the Hon. George M. Dallas, Chief-Justices J. Bannister Gibson and John M. Read. In whatever cause Mr. MacCalla's pen is wielded, or whenever his voice is raised in the lodges of the fraternity, it is to enforce, with cogency of reason, wealth of illustration and in polished phrase the important principles which distinguish the Craft of Freemasons. His ability as a speaker and writer is widely recognized, and his services are often in request in the interest of the cause which he has so much at heart. Lodges, both in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, have conferred upon him the distinction of honorary membership.

In this connection it should be mentioned that Mr. MacCalla was the first to claim for Philadelphia the unique and significant title of the "Mother-City of Freemasonry in America;" and the first to prove, by the discovery of a number of important original contemporaneous records, that Freemasonry was authoritatively established in this city in 1730-31, and that such eminent early citizens of Philadelphia as Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Chief-Justice William Allen, Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, Joseph Shippen, James Bingham, Thomas Hopkinson, Philip Syng, Henry Lewis and Henry Pratt, all members of the "first families," were among its members. These facts, first announced by him in 1874, were made clear and conclusive by his discovery in the year 1884, in the archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the original Lodge Ledger (*Liber B.*) of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Philadelphia, of date 1731-38, a portion of its entries being in the handwriting of Dr. Franklin, as Secretary of the Lodge. Such value was attached to this discovery by the then Grand Master of Pennsylvania, Conrad B. Day, Esq., that he caused prototypes to be made, by Gutekunst, of ten pages of this Lodge Ledger, covering the records of Benjamin Franklin, William Allen and others, copies of which were presented to all of the Grand Lodges over the world with which the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is in fraternal correspondence. These phototypes are also deposited in the British

Museum, London, in the library of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and in other leading libraries throughout the United States.

Always foremost in championing the cause of Philadelphia, it was natural that Mr. MacCalla should have been one of the leaders in the Bi-Centennial celebration of 1882. He was one of the original corporators of the Bi-Centennial Association, and its Corresponding Secretary during the two years of its existence, and to his zeal and wisdom, in connection with that of the other officers—Edward C. Knight, Esq., President, Colonel Clayton McMichael, Chairman of the Executive Committee, J. Thomas Stavely, Treasurer, and Charles W. Alexander, Secretary—the success of that celebration was largely due. The City Councils and the citizens of Philadelphia earnestly supported this organization, and the four days of commemoration, in October, 1882, will never be forgotten by those who witnessed their varied and pleasurable programme of proceedings. Just mention is made of the Bi-Centennial in Scharff and Westcott's valuable "History of Philadelphia," in which work there are also fitting references to the literary achievements and Masonic discoveries of Mr. MacCalla; and to this reliable, able and popular authority we have been indebted for the principal facts in this biographical sketch. Several volumes of large interest have been written by Mr. MacCalla, and published—one of which, "The Abbeys and Cathedrals of Great Britain," has met with a wide sale. He is still a young man, and doubtless many years of usefulness and distinction are in reserve for him. Whoever honors Philadelphia, Philadelphia honors; and in the necessarily brief reference we have made to his life-work, we have only partially chronicled that which is to his credit, and to the advantage of his native city.



JOHN H. TAGGART

JOIN HENRY TAGGART.

COL. JOHN H. TAGGART, editor and senior proprietor of *Taggart's Times*, of Philadelphia, was born in Georgetown, Kent county, Md., on the 22d of January, 1821. His father and mother were both Marylanders, the former being a native of Cecil and the latter of Kent county, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay. After the death of his father, Henry L. Taggart, he came to Philadelphia, in 1829, with his mother and sister, where he resided up to the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. In May, 1844, he married Miss Elizabeth Graham, a native of Philadelphia, by whom he had six sons and four daughters, of whom only four, two sons and two daughters, are now (1888) living.

He is a practical printer, and began setting type when only ten years old on the old *National Gazette*, published by William Fry. After it ceased publication, about 1840, he became a compositor on the *Public Ledger*, and, except about six months in the latter part of 1849, when he published a weekly military paper called the *Pennsylvania Volunteer*, he remained on the *Ledger* setting type until 1858, when he accepted a position as reporter on the *Sunday Mercury*; next he was employed as a reporter on the *Public Ledger* for about a year; then on Forney's *Press*, till the early part of 1860. At that time he bought a half interest in the *Sunday Mercury*, and it was then published by Jones & Taggart, the senior partner being George W. Jones.

Colonel Taggart had a taste for military exercises, and was for many years connected with the Washington Blues, Captain Wm. C. Patterson, of Philadelphia, and carried a musket in defence of the civil authorities in the Kensington and Southwark riots of 1844. After the attack on Fort Sumter, in 1861, he raised a company of one hundred and two men in Philadelphia, called the Wayne Guards, which was accepted by Governor Curtin as part of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. Captain Taggart marched his company to Harrisburg on the 7th of June, 1861, and remained in Camp Curtin for several weeks in command of it until the 25th of July of that year, the day on which the Twelfth Regiment of the Reserve Corps was organized, when he was elected Colonel and placed in command of the regiment. During this time he rendered efficient service in preventing a serious riot on the return of the three months' enlisted men, who were discharged in Harrisburg before being paid off, and great dissatisfaction existed at the delay of the paymasters, who were threatened with personal violence. For his prudence on this trying occasion Colonel Taggart received the warm commendation of Governor Curtin. Soon after this the regiment was ordered to Washington, and formed part of the division of Pennsylvania Reserves under command of Brigadier-General Geo. A. McCall. Colonel Taggart's regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord. Colonel Taggart, in command of his regiment, took part in the battle of Dranesville, December 20, 1861, and for his gallantry in action

was recommended for Brevet Brigadier-General by General E. O. C. Ord, who commanded the Third Brigade in that brilliant engagement, which was the first Union success after the first disastrous battle of Bull Run and the massacre at Ball's Bluff in the fall of 1861. Colonel Taggart was also highly complimented by General Geo. A. McCall in his official report of the battle of Mechanicsville, the first of the seven days' battles in front of Richmond, Va., for gallantly defending Ellerson's Mill against an overwhelming force of the enemy.

Colonel Taggart also commanded his regiment in the battles of Gaines's Mill, New Market Cross Roads and Malvern Hill in the Seven Days' Battles. His newspaper business having suffered from his long absence, he resigned his commission as Colonel, July 8, 1862; and, after the dissolution of the partnership with Mr. Jones, Colonel Taggart again returned to the army as a war correspondent for the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and in that capacity was at the first battle of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and other engagements.

In the beginning of 1864 he was selected by the Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops in Philadelphia as Chief Preceptor of the "Free Military School for Applicants for the Command of Colored Troops," which proved a great success, as upwards of one thousand of the students passed Gen. Silas Casey's examining board in Washington, and more than five hundred were commissioned as officers in the Union army to command colored troops. This school was organized under the authority of the Secretary of War, E. M. Stanton, and was supported by the contributions of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia.

After the close of the War of the Rebellion Colonel Taggart, in 1865, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, one of the largest in the State. He held this position for nearly a year, and afterwards removed to Washington City, where he became a correspondent for the *Inquirer*, *Evening Telegraph*, *Evening Bulletin* and *Sunday Dispatch*, of Philadelphia, *Cincinnati Times* and *Chicago Republican*. He remained in Washington till the fall of 1869, when he removed his family to Philadelphia, and in November of that year bought the *Sunday Morning Times*, published by Robert C. Smith & Co. This was enlarged several times, and now enjoys a large and prosperous share of business. Colonel Taggart is a vigorous and aggressive editorial writer, devoting much attention to the reform of local abuses, by which he has established for his paper a reputation for fearless independence and as a staunch advocate of the rights of the people. In 1871 he associated with him his eldest son, Harry L. Taggart, under the firm style of John H. Taggart & Son. In October, 1873, the publication office was removed from the northeast corner of Third and Dock streets to 819 Walnut street, where they afterwards erected a handsome and spacious building, expressly designed as a newspaper office, with extensive back buildings, containing the press-room, stereotyping and composing-rooms. The name of the paper has been changed from the *Sunday Morning Times* to *Taggart's Times*, by which it is known far and wide. Colonel Taggart is the editor-in-chief; Harry L. Taggart, managing editor; and William M. Taggart, business manager.



JOSEPH SAILER.

JOSEPH SAILER.

JOSEPH SAILER, who for over forty-two years was the Financial Editor of the *Public Ledger*, was born in Clarksboro, Gloucester county, N. J., April 23, 1809, and was the youngest of seven sons. His early life was spent on his father's farm, but becoming tired of agricultural pursuits, he entered the office of a New Jersey newspaper, where he learned the trade of a printer. At the age of twenty years he became connected with the *Woodbury Constitution*, and was for several years its proprietor and publisher. He then came to Philadelphia, and soon afterwards associated himself with John S. DuSolle in the management, and subsequently in the proprietorship, of the *Spirit of the Times*, Mr. Sailer, in his writings, devoting his attention chiefly to the discussion of financial matters, and the daily presentation of correct reports of the condition of the markets. At the same time he acted as the Philadelphia correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, and other papers of similar standing and influence for the same purposes.

In 1840, four years after the publication of the *Public Ledger* had been commenced, Mr. Sailer's financial writings having attracted considerable attention, the then proprietors of the *Ledger*, Messrs. Swain, Abell and Simmons, adopted the idea of a column devoted exclusively to financial and commercial matters, and secured the services of Mr. Sailer in taking charge of it. The first article contributed by him was published July 1, 1840, and from that time until his resignation, January 1, 1883, a period of over forty-two years, it was his pride that there was never an issue of the paper that did not have something from his pen in its money column. Having sold out his interest in the *Spirit of the Times* at an early date after his new connection, his whole time and service were devoted to his work on the *Ledger*, and when the proprietors of the latter started the *Dollar Newspaper*, which was for many years quite a successful family journal, reaching a circulation of sixty thousand, he became its editor, and continued as such, in addition to his other duties, until the abandonment of the publication of that paper.

Mr. Sailer was prominently connected with the early history of the electric telegraph. He was one of the very few to perceive the value of Morse's invention, both as a means of communication and as an investment for capital. The old "Magnetic Telegraph Company" was organized May 15, 1845, directly after the experimental line erected between Baltimore and Washington by the Post-Office Department had been proven a success. Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General, was its President and one of the principal stockholders. The line between New York and Philadelphia was first put under construction, and in the fall of 1845 subscriptions were procured for an extension of the line from Philadelphia to Baltimore. The capital for this line was subscribed principally in

Philadelphia, and was furnished largely by the then proprietors of the *Public Ledger*. About this time Mr. Sailer became pecuniarily interested in the company, and was thereafter prominent in the stockholders' meetings. Some two or three years later he was elected a Director, and became Secretary of the company, which position he held until its amalgamation with the American Telegraph Company, in 1859.

As a director and officer of the company he was at all times active in organizing its methods of doing business, and shaping its policy in dealing with competitive and connecting lines. The success of the "Magnetic Telegraph Company" stimulated the organization of other companies, some operating under the license of the owners of the Mörse patents, and others under palpable infringements of those patents. It was no easy task to conduct the business in those days; but to the credit of those early organizers it may be said that the methods and forms adopted by them remain to-day practically unchanged, and, further, that the rates then were lower than are now charged over the same routes; yet so economically was the business conducted that large dividends were paid on the investment.

Mr. Sailer was also an investor in several other telegraphic enterprises, the largest of which were the Washington and New Orleans and the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Companies. These companies all secured valuable right-of-way franchises from the leading railway corporations, which could not be secured by any of the companies that came into the field later except at great cost. His connection with the early telegraphs, and his advocacy of the extension of railroads, together with the reliability of his articles on money affairs, which were often copied into foreign journals, gave him great influence with the financiers and railroad magnates of his day; and not infrequently J. Edgar Thompson, Edwin A. Stevens, Commodore Stockton, John Tucker, Franklin B. Gowen and Asa Packer could be found together in Mr. Sailer's office. It is said that no great financial enterprise was ever carried out by those men without first taking him into their confidence, getting his opinion on the subject, and through him communicating to the public so much of the scheme as was advisable. His judgment on investments was regarded as next to infallible, and a comfortable fortune, acquired by a common-sense use of his money, bears evidence of the correctness of this estimate of his financial shrewdness. Unusual caution prevented him from becoming a speculator, in the common acceptance of the term; yet it was a peculiarity of his to invest money in every new scheme that came up in which he had confidence.

When National banks were established he took stock in the first one that was started, now the First National, of Philadelphia, and he also supported and took stock in the Bank of North America and in the Girard National.

During his long journalistic career he was one of the most methodical of men. Promptly at ten o'clock every morning he would appear in his editorial sanctum. There he would stay a couple of hours looking over his correspondence and the

morning newspapers. Then he would make a tour of the railroad offices, and those of the bankers and brokers on Third street, and gather the news of the day. Having got through this he would go home, and dine at three o'clock. At four o'clock he would be back at the *Ledger* office, and begin work on his review of the "Money Market." When he could be persuaded to take a vacation, which was seldom, he always left behind in his desk a list of "special" matter. His vacations were never extended beyond a week until within the last four or five years of his life. It bored him to be out of the harness. On numerous occasions Mr. Childs, who had become the proprietor of the *Ledger* in 1864, planned pleasant trips both in America and Europe for the veteran Financial Editor, covering a full summer's recreation, with a handsome testimonial in the way of salary and travelling expenses in advance, but was never able to get him to accept the generous offer.

On January 1, 1883, Mr. Sailer resigned his financial editorship, and shortly afterward was attacked by an illness which terminated fatally on January 15th. The *Ledger*, which had borne strong testimony to his worth and efficiency at the time of his resignation, said on the morning after his death:

"The intelligence and integrity of his work for more than forty-two years in the direction of his department of the *Public Ledger* are well known, and have been acknowledged to his great credit on all sides by the distinguished financial authorities of this country. To ourselves the loss is far more than a business separation. It is akin in its nature now to the deep sorrow of his family. They lost a loving, gentle and devoted husband and father when the light went out with the life of the honored head of the house. We lose, with the profoundest regret, a cherished friend and most faithful and efficient coadjutor. The public lose a conscientious and impartial journalist in a department of which he was a master."

His funeral was attended by a gathering of prominent citizens the like of which seldom meet on such occasions. Bankers, bank presidents, railroad officials and journalists attended in numbers, while among the pall-bearers were Anthony J. Drexel, George W. Childs, William V. McKeon, M. Richards Mucklé, A. Boyd Cummings, Frank McLaughlin, James M. Robb and Thompson Westcott. The interment took place in Woodland Cemetery on January 18th.

Mr. Sailer left a family of three sons and two daughters, who, with the widow, survived him. One of his sons, Mr. John Sailer, is now the senior partner in the well-known banking house of Sailer & Stevenson.

J. A. J.



MICHAEL WEYAND.

MICHAEL WEYAND.

MICHAEL WEYAND, who for more than half a century has been connected with the journalism of Pennsylvania, and is now one of the veteran editors of the State, was born, in the year 1825, in the town of Somerset. He is of German descent, but both of his parents are natives of this country and of Somerset county. When he was a mere infant his parents removed to the northern portion of Beaver county, where his father followed farming as his principal occupation, although he also taught school, both in German and English, during the winter seasons. At the early age of ten, young Weyand went to New Castle, Pa., to learn the printing business, and spent a year in the office of the *Intelligencer*, the first journal of note published in that now thriving city. In May, 1838, he removed to the town of Beaver, and finished his apprenticeship in the office of the old *Argus*, then edited by Hon. William Henry, now deceased, and remained connected with that journal as apprentice, journeyman and editor for nearly a generation. In 1874 he founded the *Beaver Times*, a thirty-six column folio sheet, and with the assistance of his two sons has managed the paper as editor and proprietor up to the present time. It was started as an Independent Republican paper, and so continues. It is the only non-“patent” journal published in Beaver county, and presents a flourishing and attractive appearance.

The life of Mr. Weyand covers a period of greater improvements in the art of printing than were made before since the days of Guttenburg. When he first went to the printing business the old Ramage wooden, double-pull hand press was in vogue, the pressure of which was increased by putting in layers of old shoe-leather and remnants of old hats. The type forms were inked by round hand balls, stuffed with wool or cotton and covered with buckskin. It took two persons nearly a whole day to work off an edition of three or four hundred, and, when they got through their hard day's work, the hands of one would be full of blisters, and the right arm of the other would feel as if nearly wrenched out of the socket. Little attention was then paid to editorial matter in the rural press, and not much even to local matters. The country paper was filled up with “news” items sometimes two months old; political communications after the style of the Old Testament Chronicles; marriages and deaths; advertisements made up largely of “six and a quarter cents reward” for runaway apprentices, ornamented with cuts representing a negro with a bundle on his back—a “stock cut” gotten up for the Southern papers to use in advertising runaway slaves. It required three months to get news from the Old World, and over a month to get information of anything transpiring in places away from the larger cities. The silver dollar was the unit of value, and the only dollar then known in the affairs of the Government. There were no postage stamps at that day.

postage had to be paid on delivery with silver quarters, levies or "fips." It cost eighteen and three-quarter cents to carry a letter from Washington, D. C., to New Castle, Pa., and twenty-five cents from New Orleans to the same point.

In politics Mr. Weyand was an old line Whig during the existence of that party, and on the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has remained a member of it ever since. He has passed through and taken part in many exciting political struggles. He resisted the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Act and the attempted introduction of slavery into the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, both with pen and tongue, with all the ability and power which he possessed. The only public offices he has ever held were Prothonotary of Beaver county and Presidential Elector for the Twenty-fourth District. The former position he held for two terms of three years each, succeeding in the office Hon. Matthew S. Quay, now United States Senator. He was elected a Presidential Elector in 1884, the ticket receiving an average majority of eighty thousand votes; and, in consideration of his representing Mr. Blaine's native county, it was deemed appropriate by the Electoral College to select him as messenger to take the certified vote to the National Capital.

During his long connection with journalism, although he has had numberless heated and acrimonious newspaper controversies, and has not hesitated to criticise the acts of public men and measures, he has thus far escaped the institution of a single libel suit against him, though frequently waited on by lawyers and often threatened by them with legal proceedings. This he attributes to the fact that he is careful not to make misstatements, and to his ability to prove the justice of his criticisms.

At the time he finished his apprenticeship in Beaver he was very frail physically, and it was predicted by many at that time that he would not live the year out. He has, however, outlived nearly all the prophets, for at the present time there are but six men now living in the town of Beaver who were residents of the place at that distant date, among them being ex-Chief Justice Agnew, who is still a vigorous and honored citizen of the town.

The semi-centennial of his advent to "Saints Rest" occurred in May, 1888, and was made the occasion of many kindly notices on the part of local papers and journals throughout the State. They stated in substance that, as he was the oldest printer within the limits of the "State of Beaver," he was, in all probability, also the oldest living journalist in continuous service in Pennsylvania. An amusing notice of the event in the Boston *Post* declared that an editor who could pass through the newspaper fights of fifty years without incurring a libel suit deserved a monument. To this Mr. Weyand responded in the *Times* that if the *Post* really believed what it said, and would send on the monument C. O. D., it would be set up in "toploftical style."

In 1851 Mr. Weyand was married to Amanda, daughter of David Somers, former Sheriff and County Commissioner of Beaver county, long since deceased. The fruits of the marriage are two sons and two daughters, all now grown up.



WILLIAM M. BUNN.

WILLIAM MALCOLM BUNN.

FROM an humble boyhood and the merely comfortable surroundings that so often serve to fasten mediocrity upon those who, with either the advantage of wealth or the spur of poverty, would develop into leading and distinguished men, William Malcolm Bunn forced his way to the successful minority among men and attained a position which attracted attention and secured his selection by President Arthur to fill the Gubernatorial chair of Idaho Territory. One of those bold natures who believe that triumph or failure is equally and only chargeable to the man, his success is the result of natural ability incited by boundless ambition and sustained by an audacious courage which regards obstacles as something to be overturned rather than avoided. Few men in the unaided and unpromising position of his early life would have aspired to what he did, fewer would have succeeded in realizing these aspirations. He is an example of the bright and hopeful privilege of American life, which bars no way to pluck and brains and declares that no lack of advantage in youth shall mar the prospects of manhood's achievement.

William Malcolm Bunn was born in Philadelphia on the first day of January, 1842, in the neighborhood of Third and Poplar streets, and was the seventh of eleven sons. His education commenced in the public schools of the vicinity and was interrupted in his eleventh year, when he had reached the second division of the Jefferson Grammar School, by his entering the cotton mills in which his father was employed as a spinner. Here he remained for three years, when he was sent for by an uncle who lived at Havana, New York, and who found leisure from his duties as an Episcopal minister to conduct an academical institute for young men and boys. In the time spent here he laid the foundation of a good, useful education, upon which he subsequently built by extensive and varied reading and his happy faculty of quick acquirement. At the age of sixteen his prudent and thrifty father, who was a firm believer in the old-fashioned doctrine that every boy should learn a trade, secured him a place with John Frost, a wood engraver, then established at the corner of Sixth and Minor streets. Although there was no formal indenture to that effect, it was contemplated that he was to learn the art and remain until he had attained his majority. At the end of a year, however, he became dissatisfied with the place and its meagre pay, and left it to join an older brother who had established himself as a wood carver. Here he soon became quite proficient, and that his hand has retained the cunning then acquired was shown in a number of admirable cartoons that appeared in his paper, the *Sunday Transcript*, when he was conducting a vigorous fight against the political bosses' assumption of the rights of the people.

The war breaking out after he had been thus occupied for a little more than two years, he promptly enlisted, though not yet twenty years of age, and went out as a private in Company F, 72d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was

severely wounded at Savage Station, Virginia, June 29th, 1862, and was subsequently taken prisoner and carried to Richmond, where he was confined several months. Released by exchange when convalescent, he returned to Philadelphia, where, suffering a relapse, the patriotism of his family was attested in the fact that he and two of his brothers lay ill at the same time of wounds received in the defence of the Northern cause. After his honorable discharge he returned to the army as sutler's clerk, in which position many amusing stories are told of his ingenuity in preparing cheap and harmless beverages to the great delight of the soldiers and the profit of his employer. Here, also, he was remarkable for his studiousness, and it is related of him that he greedily devoured every book that found its way into the camp. He had an appetite for all kinds of reading, and, amid lighter literature, would feed his higher taste with such works as those of Emerson, Carlyle and Reid's "*Intellectual Powers of Man.*" He returned, therefore, to the paths of peace with a well-stored and well-trained mind that naturally aroused the ambition to rise in the world.

After leaving the army he returned to the work-bench he had quitted at the call for volunteers, and, becoming a partner with his brother, prospered with him in the business. In the meantime his restless ambition found partial occupation in politics, and in 1866 he was elected in the Sixteenth ward—the ward in which his father and he had been born—as a delegate to the City Convention. The same year he was nominated for School Director, but failed of election, the ward being Democratic by a formidable majority. The following year he was nominated for Common Council, but, feuds existing among the members of his party, he turned his attention to them rather than to his candidacy, really sacrificing his prospects to heal them. Even under these circumstances, however, he reduced the average Democratic majority of about 600 to less than 200, although his opponent was a popular and justly esteemed gentleman. In the era of good feeling, re-established by his efforts, he effected an organization of a politico-social nature which retained harmony in the party and remained a potent influence in the politics of the ward for many years.

Undaunted by his two political failures, he was the next year a candidate and received the nomination for Representative in the State Legislature, his opponent being Daniel Witham, who had beaten Charles Eager the previous year. By the most unblushing frauds committed in his behalf, although he was not accused of being accessory to them, Witham was returned as elected by a majority of thirty-five votes. Firmly believing that he was fairly elected, and not being of the nature that tamely suffers under a wrong, Mr. Bunn successfully contested the election and took his seat. Renominated the following year, he was re-elected by a majority of more than four hundred. His ambition for law-making was sated by these two terms, and he now addressed himself to securing some position by which his worldly affairs would be advanced. The office of Register of Wills was at that time a very lucrative one legitimately. Upon that the youthful politician fixed his ambition, and with his usual daring announced his candidacy and with his habitual energy entered upon the contest to secure it.

It seemed a rash and almost hopeless undertaking, as he had little to hope for from the political powers of that day and was, moreover, antagonized by William Y. Campbell, a popular favorite of the "fire-boys," who were not disposed to be over-scrupulous in the means employed to force their favorite on the Convention. He was also opposed by William Moran, Gideon Clarke, Joseph A. Bonham, William Smyth and Charles Dixey, all of whom had strong followings in the Convention, and each felt that the prize was within his reach. Buoyed by his own self-confidence and courage, and encouraged by his friend, Hamilton Disston, he entered upon the fight with all the intensity of his nature, and, winning the nomination, was elected with his ticket by a majority of nearly five thousand. The emoluments of the office allowed him to retire at the end of his term with a competency, and he has since held no office of profit in the city government. In 1875 he was elected a Guardian of the Poor, and was re-elected in 1878, at the end of which term he declined to submit his name again for the position. He has repeatedly been a delegate to National, State and County Conventions, where he always thought for himself.

In the meantime he had entered a new field, having purchased a controlling interest in the *Sunday Transcript* in 1878, of which paper he became, and has since remained, the editor—save for a period of two years between June, 1884, and 1886. Lifting it out of the well-worn grooves of the Sunday publications of the day, he soon impressed upon it an attractive individuality. The paper brightened and, brightening, flourished. Its new editor's exhaustive knowledge of politics and politicians attracted wide attention to it, and led to a largely increased perusal of its columns by those who were watching the drift of politics from near and afar. His keen, epigrammatic paragraphs have constantly been reprinted in Monday's issue of the principal daily papers, and the *Transcript* became a power in the interests of the Republican party. But, though an uncompromising Republican, ever alert to advance the interests of his party with pen and personal influence, he was among the first to foresee the danger threatening it from the rapacity of the men who had installed themselves as leaders and who were prostituting it by trickery and trading to their personal aggrandizement. Finding all appeals to let the people have a voice in the selection of men to fill the offices of government treated with contemptuous disdain, he boldly declared war against Boss dictation and Boss methods and fearlessly confronted the leaders with their actions and designs. Against the then Seventh street political hierarchy, which was formidably entrenched behind the extraordinary powers of the Gas Trust, he was particularly severe, and his constant onslaught with pen and pencil upon this body was the commencement of the crusade which drove its leader from position and power and led to its reorganization. This bold advocacy of the people's cause against their oppressors led to his selection for a seat in the State Senate, a contest upon which he entered with characteristic vigor and entered the Convention with a majority of the delegates elected to vote for him. But against him was concentrated the opposition of every department of the city government, inspired by the great Boss, McManes,

who was yet in power, and he was defeated by the Committee on Contests and other influences. In the meantime he had waged unceasing war against the ring of Bosses, and the battle grew fiercer with his added personal wrong. On the Sunday following his defeat in the Convention he published the cartoon, "Obeying Orders," which had an enormous circulation and is credited with having excited the people more against the corrupt leaders than all that had been written.

His triumph over the powerful bosses largely increased the circulation and influence of the *Transcript*, and, devoting himself entirely to its interests, he placed it upon a plane of unprecedented prosperity. While thus engaged, his name was presented to the President for the position of Governor of Arizona, but as that position was destined to go to the Pacific, he remained at the editorial desk until his selection by President Arthur to fill the Gubernatorial chair of the Territory of Idaho. Upon his confirmation by the United States Senate—which was unanimous—he, with his usual promptitude, sold out at public sale his beautiful home, leased his paper to Thomas M. Jackson for a period of two years, and departed, within a month after receiving the appointment, for his new field of labor. His record in Idaho is a part of the history of the great West. The active journals of that country lauded his work and conceded him to be "one of the ablest and bravest Federal officials ever sent west of the Rockies," while all, —even the Mormons, whom he fought most bitterly—acknowledged his ability and the good work he did for the advancement and improvement of the Territory. When he resigned he was presented with many testimonials and laudatory resolutions, which he had well deserved. Returning to Philadelphia, he waited for the expiration of Mr. Jackson's lease, to resume his old place on the *Transcript*. His paper is to-day breezier and more influential than ever and evinces marked signs of progress and prosperity.

In an unusually wide circle of friends and acquaintances his brilliant and attractive social qualities have made him one of the most popular of men. His quick wit and clever repartee are notable, and bear him victoriously through the verbal encounters he is fond of provoking. He is well equipped and unusually effective in recitation, song and story, and most entertaining as an after-dinner speaker. He is a member of the Lotos Club of New York and one of the bright lights of the Clover Club of Philadelphia. He is princely in entertainment, and is ever ready to join in the reception of distinguished visitors to the city, many of whom he has entertained in his charming residence. In appearance he looks ten years younger than is recorded on the leaf of the family Bible, having a youthful face and slight, though well-knit, figure, which is always scrupulously and nattily attired, but without a suggestion of foppishness. He is free, kind and gracious in his manner, a strong friend and not an ungenerous foe. The friends of his youth are the friends of his manhood, and no one has ever charged him with affectation or ingratitude. A fair field for ambition and achievement lies before him, and it will be strange if, with his ability and energy, another chapter, recording higher accomplishments, is not yet to be added to his life.



STOCKTON BATES.

STOCKTON BATES.

IT is not at all usual to find combined in the same person the divine *afflatus* of the poet and the practical attributes of the successful man of business. There are notable instances, however, in which it does occur, and one of them is in the person of STOCKTON BATES, who is President of the most extensive manufactory of textile machinery in this country, if not in the world, and who is also the author of many poems which indicate more than average literary merit, and a volume of which, entitled "Dream Life," has been issued with a profitable result to both author and publisher.

Mr. Bates was born in an unpretentious house on Seventh street below Buttonwood, in the Thirteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, on the 4th of February, 1843. His parents, both natives of the United States, were respectively of English and Welsh descent. On the father's side the blood was English; the mother, who was a Cavender, was of Welsh descent. Of the three brothers Bates who sought success in the New World, one settled in New England, one in New Jersey, and the third went West. From the Western branch of this family came David Bates, who was born at Indian Hill, Hamilton county, Ohio, on March 6, 1809. Of the father's life, from farmer's boy to an honored position as a member of the Philadelphia Board of Brokers and an almost world-wide fame as the author of those two beautiful poems, "Speak Gently" and "Childhood," the son Stockton has filially written in his preface to the "Poetical Works of David Bates," published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger in 1870. The mother was one of a large family of daughters born to one of Philadelphia's old-time merchants, who carried on a large dry-goods business at the southwest corner of Second and South streets.

Stockton Bates was educated in the public grammar schools of Philadelphia and at the Central High School, leaving the latter, after a two years' course, at the beginning of the troubous times incident to the war of the Rebellion. Denied a college education by reason of business reverses caused by the war he was obliged to seek employment for self-support and has subsequently followed a practical business career. As a clerk in a broker's office, and later as a member of the Board of Brokers, he acquired that knowledge of business rules and practical finance, that quickness of perception and promptness of action so necessary to that calling, and which in after life fitted him to take charge of and manage one of the largest manufactories of textile machinery in this country.

During the period spent among the "Bulls and Bears," he found time to pursue his studies in general literature, of which he was exceedingly fond, and, following in his father's footsteps, to compose and publish many poems that went the rounds of the newspaper press. Naturally of a sensitive and retiring disposition, the business of the Stock Exchange was to him exceedingly distasteful, and

he finally left "the street," and turned his attention to commercial affairs and manufacturing. After varied experiences in several business ventures, he was solicited to take a subordinate position in the office of The Bridesburg Manufacturing Company.

It was in this new capacity that his energies were to be tried to the utmost. He was rapidly advanced to the successive offices of Secretary and Treasurer, and finally, in 1883, was elected President of the company. His habits as a student stood him in good stead; for, early seeing that to successfully perform the duties that would devolve upon him an intimate knowledge of the principles of machinery and their application in the varied mechanical appliances would be necessary, he at once applied himself to the study of mechanics. With such persistence and success has he pursued these studies that he is credited with being master of his business. He is the inventor of several useful improvements in the branch of textile machinery, and is a clear and forcible writer on mechanical subjects as well as in the field of general knowledge.

Mr. Bates has been a close student of the principles of a protective tariff, particularly as affecting the interests of the corporation and line of business with which he is connected. While yet Treasurer of the company he replied to a paper from the pen of Mr. Henry V. Meigs, of Atlanta, Ga., published in the *New York Herald* of December 6, 1880. The reply appeared in the same paper on December 23d following, and attracted much attention. It was republished in the annual volume of "The National Association of Wool Manufacturers," and secured for its author the appointment as one of the committee of that body on Textile Machinery. He was also selected as one of a committee to visit Washington and urge upon Congress the necessity of maintaining the tariff on textile and other machinery.

In 1866 Mr. Bates married the only daughter of Mr. Jonathan Heston, and has four children, the oldest and youngest being boys. The eldest boy is assisting his father as a mill and mechanical draughtsman, having taken a partial course at the University of Pennsylvania in the Towne Scientific School.

Mr. Bates is essentially domestic in his tastes, and finds his chief enjoyment in being with his family; and yet he is prominent in many of the beneficial and charitable societies of the city, is a member of the Art Club and Manufacturers' Club, and is always ready with his pen or his voice to work in any good cause. He is quite prominent in Masonry, is Past-Master of his lodge, and was largely instrumental in establishing the Masonic Home, of which institution he is now the Secretary. He seems to possess, in an eminent degree, the happy faculty of concentration, and when attending to business is all business, but never obtrudes its cares in social life. Amidst varied concerns he finds time to keep alive his early love of literature, and is never happier than when in sympathetic discussion of some loved author. His own poetic tastes are keen, and the favorable reception of his first volume of poems should encourage him to gather the fugitive creations of his pen and present them to the world in enduring form.



HENRY COHEN.

HENRY COHEN.

HENRY COHEN, whose graphic and interesting letters from Europe, which have been published, entitle him to a place among literary men, was born in London, July 19, 1810, but for nearly a half century was a resident of Philadelphia. In his eighteenth year he left home on an extensive tour, visiting Africa, Australia and South America, and remained abroad for nearly five years. Shortly after his return to London, in 1833, he took up his residence in Paris, where he lived for three years during an eventful period in French history. He was in that city when the attempt was made on the life of Louis Philippe by Fieschi, and in after years often referred to the exciting scenes he had then witnessed.

About 1837 he came to the United States and, after a short stay in New York, established himself in Philadelphia as an importer of English and French stationery, and afterwards began the manufacture of envelopes and lead points. The business grew to large dimensions and he became the leading merchant in that line in the city of Philadelphia. In 1871, finding his health impaired by too close application to business, he sought relief in foreign travel, and on his return retired from active business, his eldest son becoming his successor. While abroad he visited the principal cities of Europe, paying special attention to the art galleries of France, Germany and Italy, and the letters that he wrote, giving his views and experiences, are remarkable for vigor and clearness of expression.

Mr. Cohen was a man of more than ordinary culture. He was a good French scholar, and a lifelong, diligent and discriminating student of English literature. He was an ardent admirer of Shakespeare, and many long winter evenings were shortened by Shakespearian readings at his home. The leisure obtained by his retirement from business he spent in reading, in travel and in devotion to charitable and public duties. He ardently espoused the cause of the Union in the late war and took an active part in the formation of the Union League. An enthusiastic American citizen, he took great interest in the country's growth and the development of its industries, and was a zealous and tireless worker for the success of the great Centennial Exposition of 1876.

Mr. Cohen was also noted for his strict adherence to the Jewish faith. For many years he was a member of the old Portuguese Congregation of Israelites, and for three years before his death was its President. How faithfully he discharged his duties is attested by his minister, Rev. Dr. Morias, whose eloquent funeral sermon has been published, in which he said:

"Three years ago we chose as our temporal leader this Hebrew man. What suggested his name spontaneously to every reflecting member of the congregation? His social standing, and a general knowledge of the views he entertained. For Henry Cohen did not hide his attachment to the ancestral observances,

because he enjoyed the familiar intercourse of the cultured and respected among the professors of another creed. He revered his religion, and held tenaciously thereunto—as an inalienable birthright—in the presence of the world. Without seeking a controversy, the intelligent Hebrew keenly relished the opportunity which enabled him to explain the reason for continuing loyal to the Law and the Prophets. Nor had our chief, whose demise I deplore, been merely an occasional visitor in the Minor Sanctuary. All saw him, undeterred by distance, in his usual seat, an earnest worshipper, ready to signify his appreciation of the honors belonging to his tribe, as scions of the stock of Aaron, by generous donations. The selection had been therefore wisely designed and merited. Did it prove so? Who puts that question? Would I utter a strained lament before the dead; or lie to the living, if the late President of my congregation had, as such, intentionally fallen short of his duties; if he had been untrue to his trust; if he had deceived the confidence founded on a wide, established reputation, and, to truckle with a worldly policy, had rushed headlong after the errors of this age? Never. Eagerness to promote the welfare of the synagogue he unequivocally showed on solemn days by deeds of liberality. An ardent desire to enhance the impressiveness of our ancient service, he obviously evinced on winter nights, when despite a fatal malady stealing upon his body, the President travelled from afar to meet the Minister, and help in the effort of training the votaries that offered their voices to sing to God harmoniously."

But although an adherent of Jewish practices and a believer in the prophecies regarding the final destiny of the Hebrew race, he manifested a liberal spirit towards those of other creeds, and counted a large number of Christians among his staunch friends and visitors to his house, where a generous hospitality was extended to all.

In 1844 Mr. Cohen married Matilda, the daughter of Mr. Lewis Samuel, of Liverpool, England, by whom he had several children, five of whom, two sons and three daughters, lived to maturity. Charles J., the eldest son, succeeded to his father's business, which he has very successfully conducted, and John M. is a practicing lawyer and a member of the Philadelphia bar. His daughter Edith is the wife of Col. Alfred Cromelien. His daughter Mary is a writer of exceptional ability on subjects of political economy, etc., and his other daughter, Katharine, is a rising artist with a decided talent for sculpture.

Mr. Cohen died on June 20, 1879, mourned not only by his immediate family, to whom he was a kind husband and father, but by many of the best people of Philadelphia, of which he was a most estimable and respected citizen.

E. T. F.



CHARLES G. SOWER.

CHARLES GILBERT SOWER.

SOWER, or Saur as it was originally written in German, is a historic name in Pennsylvania. Several generations of men bearing this name have been notable for their learning, originality and business enterprise, displayed principally in manufacturing and publishing books and newspapers. They are descendants of Christopher Sower, who in the fall of 1724 emigrated from the town of Laasphe in Witgenstein, Germany, and in 1731 built a large mansion for his residence in Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia. He was a graduate of the University of Marberg, and afterwards spent five years in a medical institution at Halle, where he obtained a knowledge of medicine, which he practiced in connection with his other pursuits. Although not a printer his German friends persuaded him to engage in printing, and his first publication in America was an almanac in the German language, begun in 1738 and continued annually during his life. Simpson in his "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians" describes it as a quarto in the usual form with twenty-four pages, and the matter consisted of twelve pages of calculations (one for each month); a calculation of eclipses for the coming year; a record of the provincial courts and fairs; chronology of important events; interest tables; a quantity of interesting and useful matter, chiefly of a physiological and hygienic character, in plain and simple language; a list of books consigned to him from Germany and their prices, and one or two advertisements.

The publication of this almanac stimulated a desire for more reading matter, and he was urgently solicited to issue a periodical that would contain news and such other matter as he thought proper and useful. Though loath at first to undertake such a publication, he yielded to the importunities of the people, and on August 20, 1739, issued the first number of a religious and secular journal entitled "Der Hoch-Deutsch Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber oder Sammlung Wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Natür-und Kirchen-Reich," which, notwithstanding its formidable name, soon reached a circulation of eight to ten thousand weekly. It was sent to all parts of the British Colonies and wielded an unbounded influence over the whole German population.

In the meanwhile he was engaged in setting up a quarto edition of the Bible in the German language, which, after three years of toil amid many perplexities, he issued in 1743, and which "in completeness and execution has never been excelled in this country." This was the first quarto Bible printed in America. No copy of the Bible in the English language was printed in America until nearly forty years afterward. The first edition of the Sower Bible consisted of twelve hundred copies, and at this day a copy is so highly prized by the descendants of the original subscribers that they can scarcely be induced to part with it for any consideration. In addition to those mentioned he published

about one hundred and eighty other works, many of large size and all esteemed of great value.

To carry on his printing operations he found it necessary to manufacture the paper and ink he used, and to establish a bindery and type-foundry. He made not only the type necessary for his own use but supplied other printers. His was the first type-foundry in America, and the Johnson foundry of Philadelphia, now owned by MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan (one of the largest in the world), has gradually grown out of it. His mind was continually active in devising improvements, and the neighborhood in which he lived is full of traditions of the ingenuity and practical utility of many of his inventions. He died September, 1758, at the age of sixty-five, leaving an only son, born in 1721, before he left Germany, and also named Christopher, who succeeded to his business and greatly enlarged it.

Christopher, 2d, published several editions of the Bible, and as stereotyping had not been invented the type had to be reset for each succeeding edition. Besides the Bible, newspapers and almanacs, he published about one hundred and fifty other works in either the English or German language, most of them large books. He employed two or more mills in manufacturing paper, cast his own type, made his own printer's ink, engraved wood-cuts and bound his own publications. He was also a minister and bishop among the Dunkers (originally called "Tunkers" or "Dippers," from their mode of baptism), whose distinguishing tenet is their non-resistant or peace principles carried to the extent of refusing to prosecute or defend a suit in court, and submitting to almost any indignity without resistance. During the whole course of his life he advocated the doctrines of universal peace, and condemned as unchristian the use of weapons of war for any offensive purpose whatever. When the war of the revolution broke out, faithful to his peace convictions, which were inseparable from his religious professions, although he did not espouse the cause of Great Britain, he was compelled to oppose the recourse to violent resistance on the part of the patriots. In this he was in entire accord with the Dunkers, Mennonites, Schwenckfelders, Moravians and Quakers, but he was singled out for persecution, and "without a hearing or trial" he was declared a traitor, his property was confiscated even to the last penny, and the remainder of his life was spent in poverty and obloquy. "Strange" says Professor Seidensticker, "that it should befall him, the sage, the philosopher and above all the defender of the supremacy of Love and Sympathy for all men, to endure the whole weight of a wicked, malevolent persecution as though he were a convict, proven guilty of crime." On August 26, 1784, he died in his sixty-fourth year, and was buried in the Mennonite ground near Methatchen. He left a family of eight children, several of whom became notable as printers and publishers, and among them David Sower, Sr.

The early years of David Sower, Sr., were spent in the printing-office, type-foundry and book-bindery of his father, and after his marriage he established

himself in Philadelphia, first as a wholesale and retail grocer (being quite successful until the yellow fever of 1793 broke out), and then as bookseller and stationer on Third street above Arch. In the spring of 1799 he removed to Norristown, where, on the 13th of June, he commenced the publication of the paper now known as the *Herald and Free Press*. During the first year of its existence it was called the *Norristown Gazette* and comprised four pages, ten by eight inches, with three columns on a page. A number now before us, issued October 11, 1799, contains four advertisements, three of them in reference to stray cattle, and one advertising several tons of sheet iron and nail rods for sale at the Valley Works. In this number of the *Gazette* the following story is related: "An Indian chief being asked his opinion of a cask of Madeira wine presented to him by an officer, said he thought it a juice extracted from women's tongues and lions' hearts, for after he had drank a bottle of it he said he could talk forever and fight the devil." The last number of the *Gazette* was issued June 6, 1800, and shortly afterward the *Norristown Herald and Weekly Advertiser*, printed on a folio demi-sheet, three broad columns on a page, appeared. This he continued to publish until December, 1808, when he transferred it to his oldest son, Charles, and engaged in general merchandising, for which his early business experience in Philadelphia had fitted him. After several years of varying success he relinquished business and on October 19, 1835, passed away, his remains now reposing by the side of his father, mother and wife in the Mennonist burying ground at Methatchen, in Worcester township.

Of his sons, David, Jr., is probably the best known by reason of his long connection with the *Herald*, which he purchased in June, 1816, and so greatly improved that when he disposed of it in 1834, it was one of the largest and best patronized county papers in the State. During his administration of the *Herald* he also published several books, among them the "Pocket Lawyer," which had a large sale, and an abridged digest of the laws of Pennsylvania by Benjamin F. Hancock, the father of Major-General Hancock, and a music book with notes in seven different forms, being, it is believed, the first attempt to give a different form for each of the seven notes of the diatonic scale. After disposing of his printing and publishing establishment in 1834, he remained out of business about two years, and then opened a book and stationery store, which was the first attempt in Norristown to conduct a store devoted to certain special articles, with goods displayed in glass cases and show windows, and consequently "the opening attracted crowds of people for many days." Two years later, in 1838, he opened a handsome dry-goods establishment in a storehouse built by him for that purpose, adjoining the book store, and in this was again the pioneer in the county, in classifying business by separating dry-goods from other wares. In 1842, he disposed of the book store to his son, Charles G., who in that year had become of age, and in 1850, he sold the dry-goods store to Mr. Morgan Wright and retired altogether from active business.

"Although while editing a paper," says Mr. Auge in his "Men of Montgomery

County," "Mr. Sower was thrown much among puolic men, he was always diffident, quiet and unobtrusive. His judgment was remarkably clear on most subjects, exceedingly careful and prudent in financial matters, and inviolate in his pledges. Generally sedate and serious, he had nevertheless a vein of humor in his composition that manifested itself in quiet little surprises, and which he enjoyed exceedingly. He was ever devoted to his family, a kind husband and father, generous and considerate, but not foolishly indulgent." In 1862, his debility rapidly increased, and in April he became too weak to leave his home. From this he gradually declined until June 19th, when he quietly gave up his life, leaving five children living, namely: John Randolph, many years a wholesale dry-goods merchant in Philadelphia, and more recently President of the Shaston Gas Coal Company; Charles G., publisher and bookseller, of Philadelphia; Franklin D., bookseller, now of Norristown; Mary M., wife of Mathew H. Crawford, late of Norristown, but now residing in Philadelphia; and Adaline A., wife of Daniel H. Stein, watchmaker and jeweler, of Norristown.

Charles G. Sower may now be called the leading representative of this historic family. He inherits the talents, enterprise and literary tastes of his ancestors and occupies a highly respectable position in the mercantile circles of Philadelphia. He was born at Norristown, November 21, 1821, and spent his youth in his father's printing-office, and attending school at the Norristown Academy. In 1836, he entered his father's book store and assisted as clerk until 1842, when he became sole proprietor. In 1844, he removed to Philadelphia and embarked in bookselling and publishing, principally educational publications. In 1850, he surrendered the book store in Norristown to his brother Franklin, who still conducts it, and in the subsequent year he took William H. Barnes as partner in the business in Philadelphia, establishing the firm of Sower & Barnes. In 1858, F. C. Potts was admitted into the firm under the style of Sower, Barnes & Co., which in 1865, was changed to Sower, Barnes & Potts. Mr. Barnes retired from the firm in 1870, on account of ill health, and after that time the business was conducted until recently under the firm-style of Sower, Potts & Co. Mr. Potts died in 1882, when Mr. Sower became sole proprietor. In 1888, just one hundred and fifty years after Christopher Sower issued his first publication, the business was merged into a corporation under the title of the "Christopher Sower Company," of which Mr. Sower continues President.

The educational publications of this firm include Dr. Brooks's Normal series of arithmetics and higher mathematics—which are in use extensively in the public schools of the United States, and of which millions of copies have been sold—Roberts's History of the United States, Bouvier's Familiar Astronomy, Dr. Emmons's Geology, the first published for schools illustrated by American fossils, a number of works on Grammar, Book-keeping, English Literature, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and Pelton's series of Outline Maps, which originated the method of teaching Geography by exhibiting on a large scale the main features of Physical in connection with those of Political and Local Geography.

The exhibit made by the firm at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, attracted great attention and received a medal, and a like testimonial was awarded at the Paris Exposition of 1878. Besides their educational publications the house has issued a number of valuable miscellaneous works, the titles of which are too numerous to insert here. Perhaps the most notable is Governor Gilpin's Gold Regions of America, published while the whole Rocky Mountain region was a wilderness, and before the precious metals had been discovered therein.

Mr. Sower like his ancestors is of a retiring disposition, averse to thrusting himself into prominence, but nevertheless has taken active part in the religious, benevolent and other movements of his day. He is well informed in affairs and uses what influence he may have always on the side of morality, temperance and good work generally. In the conduct of his very extensive business he has established a reputation for good faith, honor and uprightness, that has won the respect of the publishing trade throughout the country. In deciding upon the publications of the establishment, he has always been guided by principles of benefiting the youth of his country and his fellow-citizens generally.

Many of the publications have been so highly valued in other countries that copies have been solicited for introduction and circulation therein. This was especially the case in Hindostan, Japan, and Brazil. One work was so highly appreciated in England that it was republished there as an English work, the publisher first eliminating from the title page and in the body of the work every evidence that it was of an American origin.

Mr. Sower has a splendid private library of about three thousand volumes, and rich in rare old books and Incinabula, of which he has been a diligent collector. Among his manuscript works are several of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. His latest undertaking has been the compilation of a genealogical chart of the descendants of Christopher Sower, which includes over nine hundred names of persons resident in all parts of this country, and the British Provinces. The chart also contains a biographical sketch of Christopher Sower 1 and 2, and lists of their numerous publications. The work required an extensive and systematic correspondence of many years. It was published for private circulation only, entirely at the expense of the author, less than two hundred having been printed and none sold.

E. T. F.



SAMUEL K. MURDOCH.

SAMUEL KEEL MURDOCH.

SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, who has been a physician, soldier, actor and is now a professor of elocution in Philadelphia, has had an adventurous life. Born in Philadelphia of American parents of Scotch-German ancestry, he was set to work at an early age to learn the trade of blank-book binding, in which his father was engaged. During his apprenticeship he began the study of medicine, encouraged therein by the celebrated Dr. Joseph Parrish, and paid for his lectures by overwork at night and by furnishing books and stationery.

Descended from revolutionary stock, he may be said to have inherited a taste for military affairs. His great-grandfather, on his mother's side, had been an officer in General Washington's army, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Germantown. His father served as captain of artillery in the war of 1812. In 1844 young Murdoch was elected Captain of the Wayne Artillery, Third Brigade, P. V., and participated in suppressing the riots which took place in Philadelphia during that year. By order of General Cadwallader, he and his company garrisoned Moyamensing prison for two weeks, to guard it against a threatened attack by the mob for the release of the rioters confined therein. In 1845, upon the occasion of the reinterment of the remains of Commodore Stephen Decatur, he was complimented by being given the command of the battalion that fired the salute over the grave. In 1847 he was named by George M. Dallas and James Buchanan for the position of Major in one of the ten regiments that were then being raised to reinforce the army in Mexico, but which were not needed on account of the capture of the city of Mexico and the termination of the war. In 1849 he was elected Brigadier-General of the Third Brigade, First Division, P. V., but relinquished it to prepare for a voyage to California. Dr. Murdoch was one of the original "forty-niners" who sought fortune in what was then the Mecca of enterprising and adventurous spirits. He sailed from New York on the steamship "State of Georgia," commanded by David D. Porter, now admiral in the United States Navy, and after a long and perilous voyage reached San Francisco, then a mere village. While at Panama he practised medicine and was very successful in treating Chagres fever and dysentery, having received valuable advice from Dr. Castro, an old Spanish physician of that place, and accepted an offer made by the owners of the sailing vessel "T. P. Hart" to serve as surgeon in the voyage to San Francisco, and with such success that out of one hundred and forty passengers, many of whom were sick at the time of starting, but one died, while no other vessel that arrived with the same number lost less than twelve.

Dr. Murdoch remained in California for nearly five years, and during that time was a physician, merchant, farmer, soldier, miner and actor. He was quite successful as a physician, particularly in cases of dysentery, and for curing Don

Guilhermo Castro, of Contra Costa, of that disease, received a fee of five hundred dollars. When the smallpox broke out in 1851 he was the only vaccinator in the State, having brought vaccine matter with him from the East. He purchased merchandise at auction in San Francisco and sold it at a large profit in Sacramento, but having been a heavy loser in two fires he relinquished trade and engaged in farming. In San Francisco, at Warren & Sons' fair, in 1853, he received a prize medal for raising twelve bushels of potatoes from three seed potatoes. His experience as a soldier while in California was limited to aiding in the suppression of the squatter rebellion which broke out in Sacramento, when he raised in twenty-four hours a company of forty muskets under order of General Geary, the first Alcalde of San Francisco. In 1853, having purchased a mining claim, he with eight others flumed the North Fork of the Yuba river, at a place called Kanacer Canon, and while prospecting in the mountains was captured by a party of Indians, one of whose warriors had recently been killed and whose death they had determined to avenge. Fortunately Mr. Prentiss, an Indian trader well known and liked by the whole tribe, was one of the mining company, and by claiming him as their "companero" their lives were spared.

During his stay in California he played an engagement in Hart & Maguire's Theatre, receiving five hundred dollars for six nights' performances, it being his first appearance on any stage. He also supported Madam Anna Bishop at the Metropolitan Theatre in San Francisco, playing the part of *Zamiel* in *Der Freischutz*, for six nights, three of the performances being in English and three in German. After his return to the East he played a star engagement in Philadelphia in 1856, and then supported his brother James in the principal cities.

In 1861 Mr. Murdoch was filling a theatrical engagement in the South, but the coming storm of the Rebellion warned him to leave. He was present at and a witness of the first battle of Bull Run, and subsequently made a partially successful effort to raise a regiment, which was defeated by the expiration of the allotted time and the five companies that he had raised being transferred to complete other regiments. His first real participation in the war was as a scout under the orders of Secretary Stanton, with Captain's pay and rations. On receipt of information of the raid of Fitz-Hugh Lee, who had burned the army supply trains outside of Washington, Secretary Stanton ordered Captain Murdoch to scout as near the enemy as possible and ascertain his strength, as all reports were greatly exaggerated; for this service Mr. Stanton highly complimented him.

In 1862 Colonel Wood, who was in command of the Old Capitol Prison, then greatly overcrowded with Confederate prisoners, discovered a plot for the general release of the prisoners and applied in great haste to Secretary Stanton for a cavalry regiment. That official directed Captain Murdoch, who was then doing patrol duty in Washington, to take three men and go at once with Colonel Wood and help delay the rising. Colonel Wood's judicious firmness and assertion

that a regiment of cavalry surrounded the prison dismayed the ringleaders and nipped the *conspiration* in the bud. A regiment of cavalry did arrive, and the colonel then informed the prisoners the signal would not be given, as the leaders of the plot were all in irons.

In the same year, with a small mounted force of scouts, he patrolled the south shore of the Potomac from Alexandria to Mount Vernon, capturing the Marylanders, who, taking advantage of dark nights and a fair wind, would dart out of the little creeks in canoes with a sail as big as a table-cloth, and in a few minutes would land their goods on the south side. In performing this duty he had frequent encounters with Mosby's guerillas, who swarmed in that locality. In this scouting his party lost one killed and two taken prisoners. One of the latter, named Sherman, was confined in Castle Thunder, and, being a Virginian, was sentenced to be hung as a spy, which was only prevented by a threat of retaliation on the part of Secretary Stanton. The scouts petitioned the Secretary of War to send to Richmond a part of \$100,000 in Confederate money which they had captured at different times, to make him comfortable. This was done, and the rebel authorities agreed to accept it for that purpose, provided they were given the control of the money in order to prevent its being used to bribe his guards.

On one occasion, when the enemy's flag could be seen in two places from the dome of the Capitol, the scouts were returning with a number of prisoners after an absence of three days spent within the enemy's lines. Among the prisoners were eight guides who had been of great service to the Confederates in their raids near Washington. It was just before daylight; the night was very dark, and the party had unknowingly reached the Union defences at the south end of the Long Bridge, when they were twice challenged by a sentinel. Worn out and half asleep in their saddles they had not heard it, when the click of twenty musket locks awakened Captain Murdoch, and the response, "A friend," spasmodically uttered, saved them from a volley. The outpost was on the alert, having just been warned against the probability of a sudden attack.

In 1863 Captain Murdoch was appointed Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, under the orders of Col. C. Tompkins. His inspections embraced corrals, stables, repair shops, granaries, mess-houses and herds of horses and mules on the grazing farms near Washington, there being a part of the time as many as thirty thousand animals in the department, from which were selected the cavalry and artillery horses and the wagon mules. While holding this position, he was frequently ordered to the different armies with supplies that were required in great haste. On one occasion he was despatched to Sheridan's army with supplies that were much needed, guarded by two regiments of infantry. They passed through Harper's Ferry, entering the valley of the Shenandoah, where they found guerillas in great numbers. As they left Hall Town, Captain Buchanan was murdered by them. The supply train was a long one, and the colonel in command soon felt the want of cavalry, as the fact had become known

to the guerillas that the paymaster was with the train with nearly two million of dollars. There were about thirty officers, all mounted, who were going to join their regiments, and the colonel requested them to form a company, and help keep his flanks clear of the guerillas and give him notice of any attack. Captain Haycock was chosen captain, and he appointed Captain Murdoch as second in command. The party had several skirmishes with the enemy, and, when about twenty-five miles from Harrisonburg, the commanding officer became alarmed and ordered the volunteer guard to push ahead and notify General Sheridan of the danger that the supply train was in. They had reached about half the distance when Captain Haycock called a council and refused to go any further. Captain Murdoch, with fifteen of the party, determined to push on at all hazard, and by a sudden dash they surprised and captured a party of infantry at a farm house near the road. They carried to General Sheridan the important information that his cavalry were burning all the barns in his rear, which was a misapprehension of his orders. Captain Murdoch was near by when General Meigs' son, Lieutenant Meigs, was shot by guerillas, and he was in General Sheridan's tent the morning after he gave, in retaliation, an order for the burning of the houses in the vicinity of the place where the lieutenant was killed. Those whose houses had been burned crowded around the tent clamorous for relief; but all the general would consent to do was to grant them rations and send them to the North. On the return of the Union forces down the valley, the destruction of the barns was resumed. By interceding with General Sheridan, Captain Murdoch had the pleasure of saving the barn of a Mr. Miller, whose wife was at the point of death, and who had shown kindness to the Union soldiers wounded at Mount Jackson.

In the second attack on Washington Captain Murdoch had arrived from the army before Petersburg a few hours after the troops under General Rucker had marched out of Washington, to occupy the rifle-pits that connected the forts. The roads were all closely guarded, and, as he had no time to procure a pass, he mounted his horse, and when he reached the guards put spurs to him, and waving his official papers which he had brought from the army over his head he was taken for a bearer of despatches and permitted to pass. When he arrived at the rifle-pits he tendered his services to General Rucker as a volunteer aide.

During the siege of Petersburg he was despatched to City Point with a steamer and two barges loaded with war materials. In the night when off the Wolf Trap Shoals, in Chesapeake Bay, one of the barges was run into by a vessel, and was only got to Fortress Monroe wharf by superhuman efforts on the part of the captain and crew of the steamer. They arrived on Sunday morning, but no one could be found to unload the barges, all the freedmen who were employed as workmen being at Hampton village, and no place could be found to beach her. In despair he appealed to the commander at the fort, who said he could do nothing, as the soldiers were not laborers. He then asked for permission to speak to the men, and appealed to them for volunteers. He got them from some

Pennsylvania recruits, who were on their way to join their regiments. Some pumped and the rest worked up to their necks in water, and finally saved every article of the cargo. Captain Murdoch presented them with cigars and tobacco, and on his arrival at City Point received the thanks of General Grant for his successful efforts to save the stores, as they were much needed.

On the night of the assassination of President Lincoln Captain Murdoch was visiting at F and Tenth streets, and, accompanied by Miss Hooker, ran to the theatre, reaching there a few minutes before the unconscious President was carried across the street to the house in which he died. The excitement was intense, and reached a climax when word was brought that Seward, Stanton and Vice-President Johnson had all been murdered. A frenzy seemed to seize the crowd. A large, broad-shouldered paymaster shouted to them: "Kill every rebel in the Old Capitol Prison!" The massacre of the political prisoners during the French Revolution flashed across Captain Murdoch's mind, and he sprang to the side of the paymaster, and said: "For God's sake, major, don't repeat that; for, if you do, blood will flow in our Northern cities." This caused him to desist, and doubtless prevented what would have been a terrible blot on the history of the country. The morning after the assassination Captain Murdoch was ordered to proceed to Sherman's army in North Carolina, taking the mail steamer to Fortress Monroe, thence to Norfolk, and through the Dismal Swamp Canal in a little steamer to Albemarle Sound, from there to the army, twelve miles from Raleigh, carrying the first authentic news of the assassination. On the evening of the day of the surrender of General Johnston's army he gave a reading to the officers and men of the Twentieth Corps.

In 1864, prior to the close of the war, when enlistments were not at all encouraging, Captain Murdoch, by order of the War Department, recruited one thousand teamsters, who were sent to the front and thereby relieved that number of enlisted trained soldiers, who had been detailed to serve in that capacity. While at home in Philadelphia on furlough he acted as a volunteer surgeon at the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.

At the close of the war he was appointed Inspector of the National Cemeteries under the orders of Colonel Moore, and made a tour of the whole State of Virginia, accompanied by twelve men with two army wagons and tents, and ascertained the exact position of all the graves of the Union soldiers, and gave directions for the removal of the bodies. By order of Colonel Moore he selected ground for a cemetery at Cedar Creek; but the order was countermanded, and the dead were buried at Winchester. He selected the ground for the Yorktown Cemetery. When he resigned from the office fifteen thousand Union soldiers had been buried at Fredericksburg Cemetery. At Fortress Monroe he had the dead buried who fell in the fight between the "Merrimac" and "Cumberland," removing them from where they were originally buried at Newport News. An incident in his military career, which may be mentioned, was his appointment, in 1858, by Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, as an aide upon his staff with rank of Colonel.

Mr. Murdoch was the first person to give readings to the soldiers in the camps and hospitals at the very commencement of the war. In this he was encouraged by the commanders of the army, particularly by General Grant. On one occasion he gave a reading at a church in Washington to raise money to procure a Christmas dinner for the soldiers in the hospitals in that city. A short time after the war he received a complimentary testimonial at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, for these services in the camps and hospitals, which were independent of his services in the army. General Joshua T. Owen introduced him and made an address, setting forth the cheering effect of the readings and recitations on the convalescents in the dreary monotony of the hospitals. Even the generals enjoyed them, especially Gen. Grant, and Gen. Wheaton of the Sixth Corps.

As an actor Mr. Murdoch has displayed a high order of histrionic talent. In Baltimore after his return from California, he played equal parts with his brother, James A. Murdoch, in such plays as "Venice Preserved," "Henry IV," and in turn he supported nearly all the principal stars of the country of a generation ago. During one season he, with Louis Mestayer, managed the City Museum of Philadelphia, and was at one time stage manager under Henry Jarrett at the Norfolk Theatre. On his return from the war, at the earnest solicitation of his family, he did not resume the stage, but devoted his attention to the teaching of elocution, in which he has been very successful, having classes at Princeton, Crozier, Wesley, La Salle and Villa Nova Colleges, and at the Seminary at Overbrook, St. Mary's Hall, Rugby and Media Academies, and the leading schools of Philadelphia and Germantown. He has only occasionally appeared on the stage, once as *Claude Melnotte* at the Arch Street Theatre, and as *Hamlet* at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and at Brougham's benefit in New York. His latest appearance was at a testimonial given to him by his friends and pupils at the Chestnut Street Opera House in Philadelphia, June 4, 1888, when he represented *Slylock* in "The Merchant of Venice." The audience was large and fashionable, and the performance elicited the warm encomiums of the critics for its scholarly conception of the character and evidence of careful study.

In 1879 he visited Europe and was the guest of Cardinal Manning in London, reading for the entertainment of that prelate and his friends. While in the English metropolis, at the request of Mr. Thoms, Librarian of the House of Lords, he read to a select number of the nobility in one of the halls of that house. During his sojourn in that city he also made an engagement with Mrs. Bateman to play there six nights under her management. The plays selected were "Hamlet," "Richelieu," "The Stranger," "The Wife" and "The Merchant of Venice." Her death cancelled the engagement.

At the Constitutional Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, in 1887, Mr. Murdoch was chosen to read Crawford's National Poem, and was highly complimented by the President and his wife, and by Archbishop Ryan and the press.

Mr. Murdoch is tall in stature, courtly in manner, positive and impressive in his address, and is an excellent specimen of what would be called by many of the present generation an American gentleman of "the olden time."



ALFRED G. BAKER.

ALFRED G. BAKER.

ALFRED G. BAKER, A. M., was born in Philadelphia December 17, 1831, his father being Michael V. Baker, who, though now deceased, was a well-known citizen yet remembered by many. He entered the University of Pennsylvania after the completion of his school-boy days, and graduated therefrom in 1851, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts with distinction, and three years later received his Diploma as Master of Arts. He then entered the store of David S. Brown & Co., Front Street, the largest dry goods commission house in Philadelphia, and having served a term of five years in that widely known mercantile school, became associated with Samuel Leonard under the partnership name of Leonard & Baker, as successors to the old established firm of Sill, Arnold & Leonard. Through a period from 1856 to 1870 this firm continued the same, when Mr. Baker retired from the sphere of active mercantile life.

In February, 1869, Charles N. Bancker, Esq., the venerable President of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, died in his ninety-second year, and Mr. Baker (then one of the Directors) was unanimously tendered the Presidency by his associates. It will be seen, therefore, that at a very early age, comparatively, he was called upon to assume very responsible duties at the head of one of the largest Fire Insurance corporations in America. During his administration the great fires of Chicago and Boston took place, in 1871 and 1872 respectively, yet the company paid all their obligations promptly and continued the same average dividend to its stockholders.

He voluntarily resigned as the head executive of the "Franklin" upon the completion of the fiftieth year of his age, December, 1881, although he still retains his seat as a Director and fills the position of Chairman of the Finance Committee of the institution.

He at all times has taken a large interest in everything that pertained to the science of fire underwriting and its development. He was one of the three originators of the Fire Insurance Patrol of Philadelphia, a body of men who have done so much to save life and preserve property from the flames. He built, at a cost of nearly \$50,000, and still owns the model patrol house now occupied by this organization, No. 511 Arch street, and has leased the same at a moderate rental to the insurance companies for a term of years. He was the first Treasurer of the patrol, and after discharging its duties with fidelity for more than twelve years, he resigned of his own free will. For three successive years he was unanimously honored by his associates with the Presidency of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, a powerful body of men, whose central office was located on Broadway, New York city.

In 1858 he was elected a Director in the old Commercial Bank of this city,

and resigned his position in 1883 to accept a similar one in the Independence National Bank, of which he was one of the eight original incorporators.

In 1886 he retired from the Independence National Bank and was succeeded by his son, George Fales Baker, M. D., as a Director. He was promptly elected a Director in the Southwark National Bank, in which corporation his wife and himself are the largest stockholders.

Throughout all his active business pursuits his affection for literary and scientific matters still held a prominent place. He is President of the Corporators of the University Hospital; Vice-President of the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, life-member of the Historical Society, etc., etc.

When the formation of the University Club was agitated a few years ago, he was among the first to enter the movement with energy, an original corporator and a member of the board of governors. He was elected President of the Academy of Music (Broad and Locust streets) in June, 1884, of which corporation he is the absolute owner of more than one-half the capital stock, and still holds the Presidency, devoting much time to its duties. He is well known for his high appreciation of dramatic and operatic art. The artists of Philadelphia and elsewhere are his debtors for the highly superior suite of studios and their attendant skylights and other appointments that complete the upper floors of the Baker Building, Nos. 1520 and 1522 Chestnut street. He erected a studio made wholly of glass on the roof of the building, for sketching purposes at all hours and in all weathers; this is for the common use of the artist tenants free of rental or expense. It is the only glass studio in America.

Being a large real estate owner, he has done much to improve the city by handsome buildings on Chestnut street, and other central streets, as well as by the erection of dwellings both in central and suburban Philadelphia. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, while his political proclivities are Democratic.

In 1862 he married Henrietta Rush, daughter of George and Ann Rush Fales, and has two children, a son and a daughter, who are still living.



SAMUEL L. SMEDLEY.

SAMUEL LIGHTFOOT SMEDLEY.

SAMUEL L. SMEDLEY, Chief-Engineer and Surveyor of the city of Philadelphia, was born in Edgmont township, Delaware county, December 29, 1832. He is the youngest of three sons of Samuel L. and Hannah Smedley, and is descended from ancestors of the faith of William Penn, who came from Derbyshire, England, in 1682. Other descendants of George Smedley, the first to come to America, continue to till the soil where he first cleared out the forest. Mr. Smedley's mother was, in her maiden years, Hannah Pennell, daughter of Joseph Pennell, a descendant of Robert Pennell, who came from Nottinghamshire in 1684. Samuel L. Smedley, Sr., was educated beyond most men of his locality. He was prominent in the community in which he lived as a teacher and mathematician, and besides his inherited occupation of farming carried on surveying and conveyancing. He died at the age of thirty-six, when his son Samuel was in his second year. His widow was a woman of energy, and believing it to be to the advantage of her family to continue on the paternal homestead, took the care of the farm upon herself and managed its affairs successfully until her sons arrived at maturity.

Samuel early evinced an aptitude for study, and was carefully educated at a select school until his thirteenth year, when he entered the Friends' Boarding School at Westtown. Here he made such rapid progress, that at the end of eighteen months he stood at the head of the senior class. He was then sent to school in Germantown to perfect himself in the classics, but close application so injured his health that he was forced to return home, where he remained for several years upon the old homestead.

Convinced that his health required an active out-door occupation, Mr. Smedley determined to adopt the profession of surveying, which was congenial to his tastes, a love for which he inherited. Accordingly, in the spring of 1853, he removed to Philadelphia and engaged with Joseph Fox, a noted city surveyor, who had laid out most of the northern portion of the city, and had then recently been engaged to extend the city plan on the west side of the Schuylkill. Possessed of mathematical talent, and being an apt draughtsman, Mr. Smedley soon mastered the minutiae of his profession, and his promotion was rapid. In 1856 he was engaged by the Commissioners of Blockley to lay out the streets in that township. He also carried on conveyancing and entered into the purchase and sale of real estate, which the rapid growth of the western section of the city made active and profitable. About this time he published a complete atlas of the City of Philadelphia, a laborious and expensive undertaking, but one which was very successful, and the book remains to this day a standard work for conveyancers, and is highly prized by them. In 1858 Mr. Smedley was elected a member of the Board of Surveyors, and was subsequently chosen by the people of the district for three terms of five years each.

In 1871 his name was presented to the Republican State Convention as a candidate for the position of Surveyor-General of the State. The novelty of naming a professional surveyor for that position met with much favor, but the policy of placing soldiers upon the ticket prevailed, and General Robert B. Beath was nominated and elected, he being the last to hold the office, as by the provisions of the new Constitution it was merged into that of Secretary of Internal Affairs. In 1872 Mr. Smedley was elected by the City Councils to the responsible office of Chief-Engineer and Surveyor, the position he now holds, having been chosen for the fourth time in March, 1887, his present term expiring in 1892. The duties of this position embrace the establishment of lines and grades of streets, and wharf lines on the rivers; the planning and building of bridges; the systematic designing and construction of sewers, with the hydraulic and sanitary questions incident thereto; the difficult problem of providing for public safety in modern rapid transit by the proper adjustment of railroad and street grades; and the numerous other things which in a city, covering the vast area of one hundred and thirty square miles, intersected by two large rivers and many lines of steam railroads, involves a great amount of vigilance and labor, requiring a comprehensive knowledge of various branches of engineering rarely demanded or called for in other cities.

During Mr. Smedley's term of office he has had charge of the construction of sewers and bridges costing in the aggregate many millions of dollars, among which have been the building of Penrose Ferry Bridge, the new iron cantilever bridge at Market street, and the Fairmount and Girard Avenue bridges—all crossing the Schuylkill river; and numerous smaller ones over railroads, canals and many streams within the limits of the city.

Through the unusual period of thirty years continuous service as a member of the Board of Surveyors, he has been a close observer of the many cases, inseparable to the growth of a metropolis, where the mistaken ideas of the past generations have entailed evils, now so deeply rooted, that a remedy cannot be applied within reasonable cost, and he appreciates the necessity of guarding against their recurrence in planning for future developments.

There are instances when, after years of individual watchfulness for a favorable opportunity to remedy defects, it has arrived; and by prompt action great public benefits have been secured, which, if unembraced, would thereafter have become impracticable. One of these—the raising of the grade of Market street in West Philadelphia, by which two hills and a deep depression were obliterated and the grandeur of the avenue secured for all time, subsequent to its having been extensively built upon and paved—was secured through his persevering efforts after the project had been entirely abandoned, although proposed and partially provided for a third of a century before.

When one of the trunk line railroads recently undertook to enter the city, crossing most of the streets at grade, Mr. Smedley strenuously opposed this mode of construction, and by solving many of the engineering difficulties the

principal streets have been bridged; and by depressing the railroad at the main entrance to Fairmount Park, it is rendered entirely clear from the danger which threatened it from the increase of steam traffic, and the grandeur and safety of the Eastern Park approach are maintained.

Mr. Smedley in 1865 visited Europe on a tour of recreation and study, and returned impressed with the thought that Philadelphia, to keep pace with other great cities, should avail herself of her great natural advantages for establishing a grand park for the enjoyment of the people. He entered with enthusiasm into the project of securing Lansdowne, an estate of one hundred and fifty acres, from its English owners, as a nucleus for the park, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the purchase of that beautiful section of land as a pleasure-ground for the public. He was appointed by the Park Commissioners to make the original surveys of the territory embraced in the Park, and many of the walks and drives therein were designed and laid out by him. Since 1872, as a Park Commissioner, by virtue of his office, he has been active in securing improvements to the territory under the control of the Board.

Mr. Smedley has been a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania since 1857, and for fourteen years was Recording Secretary of the association. He has taken much interest in local history and genealogy, and has collected a large number of the records of his own family, which became of special interest during the Bi-Centennial celebrations of 1882. He is also a member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; honorary member of the Delaware County Institute of Science; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute, and of the West Philadelphia Institute; of the latter he was for many years a Director and Secretary. In addition he is a member of the American Public Health Association, of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Social Science Association, the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Union League and other political clubs. In religion he is a member of the Society of Friends, as his ancestors have been from the first settlement of the State. Mr. Smedley is unmarried and lives in West Philadelphia, with which section of the city he has long been identified.



JACOB M. GUSKY.

JACOB MARK GUSKY.

JACOB M. GUSKY, the merchant philanthropist of Pittsburgh, whose untimely death made "countless thousands mourn," was born in New York city, July 10, 1845. His parents were people in moderate circumstances, and early instilled into their son's mind the principles of thrift and honor that made him so successful in after life. While he was yet a mere child his father died, and his mother married Mr. S. Cohen, a clothing cutter by profession. Mr. Cohen gave his step-son a thorough common-school training until he was fifteen years old. He then apprenticed him to a printer's office, where young Gusky learned the value of printer's ink which stood him in good stead in after years. He remained in the printing business until his twentieth year. In 1864 he went to Pittsburgh at the request of Mr. M. Hanauer, a clothier on Market street and Third avenue. Mr. Gusky saw at once the great possibilities of the business, and wrote to his step-father to buy out the establishment. This was done in 1865. The firm then started as S. Cohen & Co.

Mr. Gusky personally looked after the business in Pittsburgh, and his step-father furnished the clothing of his own manufacture from New York. It was this direct communication with the manufacture of his goods that enabled Mr. Gusky to inaugurate the era of low prices in Pittsburgh. The house first started at 54 Market street. These quarters soon became too small for the growing business, and it was found necessary to purchase the adjoining room on Market street. The whole building was remodeled, and three large arches built over the doors fronting on the street.

In 1879 he bought his step-father's interest, and started out on a scale of business grandeur and with a brilliancy of enterprise that distinguished his commercial career. His business methods were unique. He had the wonderful faculty of combining commercial enterprise with philanthropic effort, and was accordingly equally well known as a philanthropist and merchant. He sent regularly every month a check for a large amount to the Society for the Improvement of the Poor, and every Thanksgiving Day for several years he made a donation of a turkey to every poor family named in a list sent to him by that society.

About seven years ago he commenced the distribution of suitable gifts to the orphan asylums in Pittsburgh and vicinity on Christmas day, and this he continued with unfailing regularity and increased benefactions until the year of his death. On Tuesday of every week he held a reception of applicants for aid, and gladdened their hearts with gifts of money, clothing and provisions; so we need not wonder that at his grave no tears were shed more bitter than of the poor and of the orphan.

Mr. Gusky died, October 27, 1886, in the forty-first year of his age, leaving a

widow, two sons and two daughters to survive him, and an estate valued at a half million of dollars.

When it became known that his illness was likely to terminate fatally bulletins were posted in front of the newspaper offices which were watched by crowds, and when the news came that he had departed there were universal expressions of sorrow. The journals of Pittsburgh united with one accord in extolling his virtues, and called attention not alone to his business sagacity in using the columns of the press to build up an immense trade, but to his far-reaching charities which recognized no bounds of creed, race or condition, and were broad enough to cover Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant. "He has gone," said one; "but his memory will linger in the hearts of those who know him best, and in the days that are yet to come people will pass the last resting place in the city of the dead, and their expression will be: 'There lie the remains of a man.'"

The store that Mr. Gusky founded is now one of the palatial business edifices of Western Pennsylvania, is four stories in height, and extends from number 300 to number 400 on Market street, with a floor surface of sixty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty square feet. Within its walls are employed probably five hundred persons, most of whom enjoy the benefits of a society which Mr. Gusky established for their protection in cases of sickness or accident. Few of the thousands who daily throng this hive of industry and commerce would imagine while passing along the spacious aisles, filled high on every side with the choicest of goods wherewith to clothe and adorn the male sex, that twenty-two years ago the nucleus of the great trade was laid in an old-fashioned and very modest two-story building which occupied a portion of the site on which the immense structure now stands, and when two employés were able to transact all the business of the house which then aggregated but a few thousand dollars per year.

The business is now carried on by his widow, who was Miss Esther De Wolf, aided by her brother, William De Wolf, who conduct it in accordance with the principles of the founder, not forgetting the charities which were his distinguishing characteristics. On last Christmas the firm sent out twenty-six wagon loads of gifts suitable for the orphan asylums and homes, embracing articles from a toy to a serviceable watch, and the cavalcade was witnessed and cheered by thousands who lined the streets through which it passed.

We probably cannot better conclude this sketch of an honorable life than by the following testimonial from Major E. A. Montooth, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh:

"To make others happy gave him his life's greatest pleasure. Illustrative of this, each Christmas he bestowed gifts upon the little ones of the various orphan asylums of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Sparkling eyes and smiling faces evidenced the gratitude of the infant recipients of his great bounty. His death filled their hearts with a sorrow to them only known, but his kindly acts will ever be gratefully remembered."



HENRY HOWSON.

HENRY HOWSON.

HENRY Howson, prominent as a patent lawyer and solicitor, was born, in 1823, in Yorkshire, England. He was a son of the Rev. John Howson, for many years one of the Masters of the Grammar School at Giggleswick, in that county, and was a brother of the late Rev. J. S. Howson, D. D., well known as the Dean of Chester.

After receiving a fair classical education in his father's school, Henry Howson was apprenticed to the noted London engineering firm of William Fairbairn & Co., and there received a thorough mechanical and engineering training. After having served his time with Fairbairn & Co., he was for some time employed as chief draughtsman and designer in the establishment, at Manchester, of James Nasmyth, the celebrated inventor of the steam-hammer.

Subsequently for a time he engaged in business in Manchester as a Patent Agent with his brother, Mr. Richard Howson, now of Middlesborough-on-Tees, England, and a well-known metallurgical engineer.

In 1850 or 1851 Mr. Howson came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. For some time after his arrival he was employed as designer in various mechanical and engineering establishments, notably that of Sutton & Co. During this period he made designs for a number of engineering and mechanical works, among others several pumping engines for the Philadelphia Water Works. He also designed the West Philadelphia Stand-Pipe, which has been lately removed to the Spring Garden pumping station. Within two or three years after his arrival, however, he commenced practice as a Solicitor of Patents, and pursued that profession up to the time of his death, which occurred on February 12, 1885. His ability and energy commanded a large clientage, and for more than thirty years he occupied a leading position in his profession, associating with him, in course of time, his two sons, Charles and Henry, and his nephew, Hubert Howson.

Mr. Howson was a member of the Society of the Sons of St. George, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and was also a member of the Institute of Patent Agents of London.

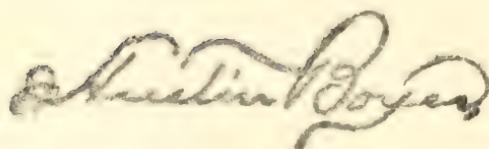
During the early portion of his life he contributed largely to mechanical papers, and later on was the author of several works appertaining to Patents, among which may be mentioned: "Our Country's Debt to Patents," "Patents and the Useful Arts," "The American Patent System," and a "Brief Treatise on Patents," the two last mentioned works being written in collaboration with his son Charles. As his patent business progressed he accumulated a large reference library relating to patents and mechanical subjects, this library at the time of his death amounting to over six thousand volumes.

Mr. Howson was at all times active in promoting the interests of inventors by his advocacy of needed reforms in Patent Office Law and Rules of Practice, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the order of the Commissioner of Patents dispensing with the requirement of models with applications for patents, which order had the effect of relieving inventors of what had long been a grievous and unnecessary burden.

During the later years of his life Mr. Howson became interested in making a collection of the woods of different countries, with the view, mainly, of showing by comparison the availability for decorative uses of many varieties of American woods, possessing great beauty, but at present ignored by wood-workers. It is to be regretted that he was unable to fully carry out his design in this respect, although the collection at the time of his death comprised upwards of two thousand handsomely-finished specimens.

Mr. Howson was twice married. His first wife died before his departure for America, and his second wife, who was a daughter of Captain Daniel Brewton, a well-known sea captain residing in Philadelphia, survived him only one year.

END OF FIRST SERIES.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Austin Boyer".

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